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Introduction

The present report, covering the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995, is submitted to the General Assembly by the Security Council in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations. It is the fiftieth annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. These reports are circulated as *Supplement No. 2* to the Official Records of each regular session of the General Assembly.

As in previous years, the report is intended as a guide to the activities of the Security Council during the period covered. It should be noted, in this connection, that in December 1974 the Council decided to make its report shorter and more concise, without changing its basic structure (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/11586). Moreover, in January 1985, the Council agreed, in keeping with the spirit of its 1974 decision, to discontinue the practice of summarizing documents addressed to the President of the Council or to the Secretary-General and circulated as documents of the Council and instead simply to indicate the subject-matter of those documents which related to the procedure of the Council (see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1985*, Part II, document S/16913).

During the period under review, the Council adopted a number of further measures in connection with the ongoing rationalization of its documentation and other procedures (see Part II, chap. 31 below). Measures relating to the format, adoption and timely submission of the report (S/26015) had already been implemented in the previous report. Accordingly, the appendices listing resolutions and presidential statements provide cross-references to the relevant chapter, section and subsection of the report for each resolution and presidential statement (see appendices V and VI).

Moreover, other procedural measures related to the question of providing information to States not members of the Council were introduced in July 1993, March 1994 and March 1995. In July 1993, the Council decided to make available to all Member States the tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Council for each month (S/26176). In March 1994, the Council decided that the draft resolutions in their provisional form would be made available for collection by States not members of the Council (S/1994/230). In March 1995, the Council decided that, in order to make the procedures of the Sanctions Committees more transparent, the annual report of the Council should contain, in the introduction, more information about each Committee's activities (S/1995/234). The current report reflects the foregoing decisions by the Security Council.

With respect to the membership of the Security Council during the period under review, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, at the 40th plenary meeting of its forty-ninth session on 20 October 1994, elected Botswana, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia and Italy to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration on 31 December 1994, of the terms of office of Brazil, Djibouti, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain.

During the year under review, the Council held 152 formal meetings, adopted 70 resolutions and issued 82 statements by the President. In addition, the Council members held 274 consultations of the whole, totalling some 420 hours. The Council considered around 100 reports by the Secretary-General and almost 300 communications from the President of the Council or the Secretary-General and more than 1,000 documents and communications from States and regional and other intergovernmental organizations.

The present report consists of 4 parts and 10 appendices:

Part I deals with the questions considered by the Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Chapters in this part are arranged in chronological order based on the first occasion on which the Council considered the item in a formal meeting or on which a statement was issued by the President but no meeting was held. However, for ease of reference, agenda items on related subjects are grouped under umbrella headings. This part of the report reflects the growing number of matters the Security Council has been called upon to respond to in carrying out its responsibilities for the maintanance of international peace and security.

Items considered in *Part I* of the report are outlined as follows:

The situation concerning Rwanda:

Meetings of the Council: 3391, 3392, 3400, 3402, 3405, 3414, 3436, 3453, 3472, 3473, 3481, 3500, 3502, 3504, 3524, 3526 and 3542

Resolutions adopted: 928 (1994), 929 (1994), 935 (1994), 955 (1994), 965 (1994), 977 (1995), 978 (1995), 989 (1995) and 997 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/34, S/PRST/1994/42, S/PRST/1994/59, S/PRST/1994/75, S/PRST/1995/7 and S/PRST/1995/22

The question of South Africa:

Meeting of the Council: 3393

Resolution adopted: 930 (1994)

The situation in the Republic of Yemen:

Meetings of the Council: 3394 and 3396

Resolution adopted: 931 (1994)

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1994/30

The situation in Angola:

Meetings of the Council: 3395, 3417, 3423, 3431, 3445, 3450, 3463, 3477, 3499, 3508, 3518 and 3534

Resolutions adopted: 932 (1994), 945 (1994), 952 (1994), 966 (1994) and 976 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/45, S/PRST/1994/52, S/PRST/1994/63, S/PRST/1994/70, S/PRST/1995/11, S/PRST/1995/18 and S/PRST/1995/27

The question concerning Haiti:

Meetings of the Council: 3397, 3403, 3413, 3429, 3430, 3437, 3470, 3496 and 3523

Resolutions adopted: 933 (1994), 940 (1994), 944 (1994), 948 (1994), 964 (1994) and 975 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/32, S/PRST/1994/49 and S/PRST/1995/20

The situation in Georgia:

Meetings of the Council: 3398, 3407, 3476, 3488, 3509 and 3535

Resolutions adopted: 934 (1994), 937 (1994), 971 (1995) and 993 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/78 and S/PRST/1995/12

Items related to the situation in the former Yugoslavia:

Meetings of the Council: 3399, 3401, 3416, 3421, 3428, 3433, 3434, 3454, 3456, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3466, 3471, 3475, 3478, 3480, 3486, 3487, 3491, 3498, 3501, 3512, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3527, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3533 and 3537

Resolutions adopted: 936 (1994), 941 (1994), 942 (1994), 943 (1994), 947 (1994), 958 (1994), 959 (1994), 967 (1994), 970 (1994), 981 (1995), 982 (1995), 983 (1995), 987 (1995), 988 (1995), 990 (1995), 992 (1995) and 994 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/31, S/PRST/1994/44, S/PRST/1994/50, S/PRST/1994/57, S/PRST/1994/66, S/PRST/1994/69, S/PRST/1994/71, S/PRST/1994/74, S/PRST/1994/79, S/PRST/1995/1, S/PRST/1995/2, S/PRST/1995/6, S/PRST/1995/8, S/PRST/1995/19, S/PRST/1995/23, S/PRST/1995/24, S/PRST/1995/25 and S/PRST/1995/26

The situation in Liberia:

Meetings of the Council: 3404, 3424, 3442, 3489 and 3517

Resolutions adopted: 950 (1994), 972 (1995) and 985 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/33 and S/PRST/1994/53

The situation in Mozambique:

Meetings of the Council: 3406, 3422, 3444, 3458, 3464, 3479 and 3494

Resolutions adopted: 957 (1994) and 960 (1994)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/35, S/PRST/1994/51, S/PRST/1994/61 and S/PRST/1994/80

Items related to An Agenda for Peace:

Meetings of the Council: 3408, 3448, 3449, 3492 and 3503

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/36, S/PRST/1994/62 and S/PRST/1995/9

Items related to the situation in the Middle East:

Meetings of the Council: 3409, 3467, 3495, 3505, 3536, 3541 and 3538

Resolutions adopted: 938 (1994), 962 (1994), 974 (1995) and 996 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/37, S/PRST/1994/72, S/PRST/1995/3, S/PRST/1995/4 and S/PRST/1995/29

The situation in Burundi:

Meetings of the Council: 3410, 3419, 3441, 3485, 3497, 3506 and 3511

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/38, S/PRST/1994/47,S/PRST/1994/60,S/PRST/1994/82, S/PRST/1995/5, S/PRST/1995/10 and S/PRST/1995/13

The situation concerning Western Sahara:

Meetings of the Council: 3411, 3457, 3490, 3516 and 3540

Resolutions adopted: 973 (1995) and 995 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/39, S/PRST/1994/67 and S/PRST/1995/17

The situation in Cyprus:

Meetings of the Council: 3412 and 3484

Resolutions adopted: 939 (1994) and 969 (1994)

Statement by the President of the Security Council:

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1994/40

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/41, S/PRST/1994/76 and S/PRST/1995/14

The situation in Afghanistan:

Meetings of the Council: 3415 and 3474

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/43 and S/PRST/1994/77

The situation in Somalia:

Meetings of the Council: 3418, 3432, 3446, 3447 and 3513

Resolutions adopted: 946 (1994), 953 (1994) and 954 (1994)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/46 and S/PRST/1995/15

Central America: efforts towards peace:

Meetings of the Council: 3425, 3465 and 3528

Resolutions adopted: 961 (1994) and 991 (1995)

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1994/54

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border:

Meetings of the Council: 3427, 3452, 3482, 3515 and 3539

Resolution adopted: 968 (1994)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/56, S/PRST/1994/65, S/PRST/1995/16 and S/PRST/1995/28

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

Meetings of the Council: 3435, 3438, 3439, 3459 and 3519

Resolutions adopted: 949 (1994) and 986 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1994/58 and S/PRST/1994/68

Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Meeting of the Council: 3451

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1994/64

Letter dated 2 November 1994 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council:

Meeting of the Council: 3455

Resolution adopted: 956 (1994)

The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances:

Meeting of the Council: 3514

Resolution adopted: 984 (1995)

The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh:

Meeting of the Council: 3525

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1995/21

Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in Europe:

Meeting of the Council: 3532

Presidential statement: S/PV.3532

Part II deals with other matters considered by the Security Council. During the period under review, the Council held 10 formal meetings (3420, 3426, 3440, 3443, 3468, 3469, 3483, 3493, 3507 and 3510) covering the following items: (a) Presidency of the Security Council, (b) consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly for the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995, which was approved by the Council at its 3440th meeting on 18 October 1994, (c) election of members of the International Court of Justice, (d) admission of new Members and (e) Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure.

Part III covers the work of the Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter.

Part IV lists communications on matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at formal meetings of the Council during the period covered. They are arranged in chronological order based on the date of receipt of the first communication on each item during the same period.

Work of the subsidiary organs of the Security Council

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council active during the period under review were as follows:

(a) Committee on the Admission of New Members

The Committee met on 29 November 1994 and submitted a report to the Council on the same day (S/1994/1356) concerning the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to membership in the United Nations (see chap. 30 below).

(b) Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is mandated by the Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions contained in relevant resolutions concerning sanctions against Iraq, particularly resolutions 661 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 687 (1991), 692 (1991), 700 (1991), 706 (1991), 707 (1991), 712 (1991), 715 (1991), 773 (1992), 778 (1992), 806 (1993), 833 (1993) and 899 (1994). According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 17 August 1990, all decisions are taken by consensus.

During the period under review, the Committee held 11 meetings and considered over 6,500 communications on substantive issues concerning the sanctions regime as well as notifications and applications for humanitarian supplies to Iraq. Out of the total number of notifications and applications, 2,978 were either taken note of or approved by the Committee, 296 were placed on hold pending receipt of further information and 3,132 were not approved.

Pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991), the Security Council conducted six reviews of the sanctions regime against Iraq.

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1994, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Colin Keating (New Zealand) as Chairman, with the delegations of Argentina and the Czech Republic providing the Vice-Chairmen; for the period in 1995 covered by the present report, it consisted of H.E. Mr. Graf Zu Rantzau (Germany) as Chairman, with Botswana and the Czech Republic as Vice-Chairmen.

(c) Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

The Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission, established pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), held four regular sessions, its fourteenth to seventeenth, and two special sessions, its third and fourth. The Governing Council held 10 plenary meetings, in the course of which it acted on a number of items relating to the determination and assessment of claims, distribution of payments and establishment of final deadlines for the filing of claims.

The Governing Council issued compensation awards to approximately 350,000 claimants worth over US$ 1.3 billion. The payment of three awards remains pending owing to insufficient resources in the Compensation Fund.

(d) Special Commission established pursuant to resolution 687 (1991)

The Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of resolution 687 (1991) held two meetings and considered reports prepared by the Office of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission.

In conjunction with the meetings of the Special Commission, its working groups on chemical and biological weapons and on compliance monitoring held two meetings.

(e) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia

The Committee was established by Security Council resolution 724 (1991) to ensure the effective implementation by States of the arms embargo against the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia imposed in accordance with resolution 713 (1991). The Committee's mandate was further expanded under resolutions 727 (1992), 757 (1992), 760 (1992), 787 (1992) and 820 (1993) to include the implementation of various economic, financial and other mandatory measures against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and those areas of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina not under the control of their respective Governments. By resolution 843 (1993), the Security Council confirmed that the Committee was entrusted with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

During the period under review, the Committee's mandate was further modified as a result of the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 942 (1994) and 943 (1994). Pursuant to those resolutions, the Committee adopted, on 1 December 1994, the revised consolidated guidelines for the conduct of its work, which were transmitted to all States and international organizations on 8 December 1994. According to the guidelines, all decisions are taken by consensus. By its resolutions 943 (1994), 970 (1995) and 988 (1995), the Council requested the Committee to adopt appropriate streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The Committee dealt with 26,948 incoming applications for humanitarian shipments to, as well as requests for transshipment through, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Of these, 16,375 were notifications for foodstuffs and medical supplies and 10,573 were requests of various kinds. During the same period, the Committee issued 12,209 letters of acknowledgement and 9,261 letters of approval. In addition, the Committee rejected or put on hold 4,815 requests.

More specifically, on 14 December 1994, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted resolution 967 (1994), to allow the export from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of a quantity of diphtheria antiserum (see chap. 7.E below). On 11 May 1995, also on the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted resolution 992 (1995), to allow vessels of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to use the Romanian locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left bank of the Danube while repairs were carried out to the locks on the right bank (see chap. 7.H below).

The Committee's Working Group on Article 50 met twice and considered a United Nations Development Programme status report on the impact of the mandatory sanctions on the economies of certain of the affected nations. The Working Group also took note of replies from States and international organizations to appeals addressed by the Secretary-General for assistance under Article 50 to the applicant States.

The Committee benefited from close cooperation with the European Union/Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Sanctions Coordinator and the Sanction Assistance Missions Communications Centre (SAMCOM) and from the regular receipt of reports from the United Nations Protection Force, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Western European Union on matters falling within the Committee's terms of reference.

During the period under review, the Council conducted two reviews of the measures imposed by resolution 942 (1994).

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1994, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg (Brazil) as Chairman, with the delegations of Nigeria and Oman providing the Vice-Chairmen; for 1995, it consists of H.E. Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina) as Chairman, with the same delegations as Vice-Chairmen.

(f) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is mandated by the Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions contained in relevant resolutions concerning sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, particularly under paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992) and the relevant paragraphs of resolution 883 (1993). According to the consolidated guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 16 February 1994, all decisions are taken by consensus.

During the period under review, the Committee held 13 meetings and considered 105 communications relating to various aspects of the sanctions regime. Thirty-seven of those communications contained requests for exemptions, on humanitarian grounds, from the air embargo imposed by resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, out of which 30 were approved, 3 were rejected and 4 have been placed on hold.

With regard to the assets freeze imposed under resolution 883 (1993), the Committee decided on 4 May 1994 that the transfer of funds through Libyan blocked accounts for legitimate diplomatic missions and international organizations in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was, as an exception, permissible in terms of that resolution. To this effect, the Chairman of the Committee addressed a note to all States on 23 June 1994 and a letter to all international organizations on 1 July 1994. Regarding the transfer of funds to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for "legitimate commercial" purposes, the Committee, on 23 February 1995, decided that it was the responsibility of Member States to enforce the sanctions, especially paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 883 (1993), using mechanisms they deemed appropriate and practical.

During the period under consideration, the Council conducted three reviews of those sanctions.

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1994, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic) as Chairman, with the delegations of Oman and Spain providing the two Vice-Chairmen; for 1995, it consists of the same Chairman, with Oman and Germany as Vice-Chairmen.

(g) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

By paragraph 11 of resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, the Security Council established a Committee to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992). According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 8 May 1992, all decisions are taken by consensus.

In compliance with paragraph 12 of Council resolution 954 (1994), which reiterated the need for effective implementation of the arms embargo against Somalia and in accordance with the Committee's mandate under resolution 751 (1992), the Committee issued an appeal, by means of a press release on 5 December 1994, for information relating to violations of the arms embargo against Somalia. To this effect, the Chairman of the Committee also addressed letters to all States on 19 December 1994. In addition, individual letters were also addressed on 12 December 1994 to the States geographically neighbouring Somalia and other countries in the region.

During the period under review the Committee held two meetings and dealt with one communication concerning the mandatory arms embargo against Somalia.

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1994, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby (Oman) as Chairman, with the delegations of Brazil and Rwanda providing the two Vice-Chairmen; for 1995, it consists of the same Chairman, with Honduras and Rwanda as Vice-Chairmen.

(h) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

With regard to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, the Council appointed a new Prosecutor and a new Registrar.

The Prosecutor initiated a number of field investigations. Based on these investigations, he prepared indictments against 22 persons believed to be responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. The indictments were confirmed by the Tribunal and arrest warrants were issued against one of the persons named therein.

In addition, at the request of the Prosecutor, the Tribunal requested deferrals of national investigations in three cases. In one of these cases, the State concerned (Germany) deferred to the International Tribunal's jurisdiction, and the accused, who had been indicted, was transferred to and made his first appearance before the Tribunal in April 1995.

The International Tribunal held four plenary sessions in The Hague, during which the Judges amended the Tribunal's rules of procedure and evidence and the rules governing the detention of persons awaiting trial.

(i) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993) concerning Haiti

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993) concerning Haiti held no meetings during the period under review but dealt with 320 communications relating to the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Council against that country.

In accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Council resolution 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994, all measures regarding Haiti were terminated and the Committee was dissolved on 16 October 1994, the day after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

(j) *Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola*

By paragraph 22 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, the Security Council established the Committee to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo contained in resolution 864 (1993). According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 25 October 1993, all decisions are taken by consensus.

During the period under review, the Committee held two meetings and dealt with two communications concerning the mandatory arms embargo and other measures imposed by the Council against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola.

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1994, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina) as Chairman, with the Czech Republic and Pakistan as Vice-Chairmen; for 1995, it consists of H.E. Mr. Francesco Paolo Fulci (Italy) as Chairman, with Honduras and Indonesia as Vice-Chairmen.

(k) *Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda*

By paragraph 14 of resolution 918 (1994), adopted on 17 May 1994, the Security Council established a Committee to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994);

(b) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(c) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States.

During the period under review, the Committee held one meeting on 4 January 1995 to elect its bureau. The bureau consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1994, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Jamsheed K. A. Marker (Pakistan) as Chairman, with the delegations of Djibouti and Spain as Vice-Chairmen; for 1995, it consists of H.E. Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) as Chairman, with Botswana and Italy as Vice-Chairmen.

(l) *International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda*

The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandese Citizens responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States was established on 8 November 1994 by Security Council resolution 955 (1994). By resolution 977 (1995), the Council decided that the seat of the Tribunal would be Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and by resolution 989 (1995), it established the list of candidates for the position of Judge of the Tribunal, for selection by the General Assembly.

(m) *Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia*

By paragraph 4 of resolution 985 (1995), adopted on 13 April 1995, the Security Council established a Committee to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 788 (1992);

(b) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(c) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 788 (1992) and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States.

According to the guidelines for the conduct of its work, which the Committee adopted on 25 May 1995, all decisions are taken by consensus. The guidelines were transmitted to all States and international organizations on 7 June 1995 for their information. The Committee also issued an appeal, by means of a press release on 7 June 1995, for information on violations or suspected violations of the mandatory arms embargo against Liberia. The appeal was addressed to individuals as well as national and international non-governmental organizations, requesting that any relevant information they might have, or might come across, be forwarded to their own Governments or to the Governments concerned, and to the Committee.

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. The bureau currently consists of H.E. Mr. Gerardo Martínez Blanco (Honduras) as Chairman, with the delegations of Indonesia and Italy providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

In addition, during the period under review, the Council dispatched six special missions, composed of members of the Council, to:

Burundi, on two occasions, on 13 and 14 August 1994 and 10 and 11 February 1995, respectively;

Mozambique, from 7 to 12 August 1994;

Somalia, on 26 and 27 October 1994;

Rwanda, on 12 and 13 February 1995;

Western Sahara, from 3 to 9 June 1995.

Part I
Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

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Chapter 1
The situation concerning Rwanda

A. Communication dated 19 June 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Second progress report of the Secretary-General dated 16 June 1994 (S/1994/715) on the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR), submitted in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 891 (1993), providing information on the deployment and activities of UNOMUR since his last report of 15 December 1993 (S/26878).

Letter dated 19 June (S/1994/728) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that the situation in Rwanda had continued to deteriorate and drawing the Council's attention to the offer made by of the Government of France to undertake a French-commanded multinational operation in conjunction with other Member States, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

B. Consideration at the 3391st meeting (20 June 1994) and the adoption of resolution 928 (1994)

At the 3391st meeting, held on 20 June 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

> "Second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) (S/1994/715)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/723) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations and made an oral revision to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1994/723, as orally revised in its provisional form.

Decision: *At the 3391st meeting, on 20 June 1994, draft resolution S/1994/723, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 928 (1994).*

Resolution 928 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993,

"*Recalling* its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, as well as its resolutions 893 (1994) of 6 January 1994, 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994, 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

"*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission for Uganda-Rwanda dated 16 June 1994 (S/1994/715),

"*Welcoming* the extension, as of 14 May 1994, of the observation and monitoring activities of the Observer Mission to the entire Uganda/Rwanda border,

"*Stressing* the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo of all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Rwanda, as described in paragraph 13 of its resolution 918 (1994),

"*Considering* that the issue of arms flows is one of the major areas of concern in the cease-fire talks currently being held between the Rwandese parties under the auspices of the Assistance Mission,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/715);

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Assistance Mission for a final period of three months, until 21 September 1994, and agrees that, during this period, the number of military observers should be reduced by phases;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the termination of the Observer Mission before the completion of its mandate;

"4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation and support it has extended to the Observer Mission;

"5. *Stresses* the importance of continued cooperation between the Ugandan authorities and the Observer Mission;

"6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

C. Communications dated 20 and 21 June 1994 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 20 June 1994 (S/1994/734) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1994/738) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Council.

D. Consideration at the 3392nd meeting (22 June 1994) and the adoption of resolution 929 (1994)

At the 3392nd meeting, held on 22 June 1994, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

> "Letter dated 19 June 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/728)
>
> "Letter dated 21 June 1994 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/738)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/737) submitted by France.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Brazil, Djibouti, China and Rwanda.

Decision: *At the 3392nd meeting, on 22 June 1994, draft resolution S/1994/737 received 10 votes in favour (Argentina, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), to none against, with 5 abstentions (Brazil, China, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan) and was adopted as resolution 929 (1994).*

Resolution 929 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate and force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda,

"*Determined* to contribute to the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arusha peace agreement, and encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Rwanda to continue and redouble their efforts at the national, regional and international levels to promote these objectives,

"*Stressing* the importance of the cooperation of all parties for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda,

"*Having considered* the letter of the Secretary-General of 19 June 1994 (S/1994/728),

"*Taking into account* the time needed to gather the necessary resources for the effective deployment of the Assistance Mission, as expanded in resolutions 918 (1994) and 925 (1994),

"*Noting* the offer by Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda (S/1994/734), and stressing the strictly humanitarian character of this operation, which shall be conducted in an impartial and neutral fashion and shall not constitute an interposition force between the parties,

"*Welcoming* the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and neighbouring States to bring peace to Rwanda,

"*Deeply concerned* by the continuation of systematic and widespread killings of the civilian population in Rwanda,

"*Recognizing* that the current situation in Rwanda constitutes a unique case that demands an urgent response by the international community,

"*Determining* that the magnitude of the humanitarian crisis in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region, "1. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's letter dated 19 June 1994 (S/1994/728), and agrees that a multinational operation may be set up for humanitarian purposes in Rwanda until the Assistance Mission is brought up to the necessary strength;

"2. *Welcomes also* the offer by Member States (S/1994/734) to cooperate with the Secretary-General in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda through the establishment of a temporary operation under national command and control aimed at contributing, in an impartial way, to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, on the understanding that the costs of implementing the offer will be borne by the Member States concerned;

"3. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *authorizes* the Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to conduct the operation referred to in paragraph 2 above using all necessary means to achieve the humanitarian objectives set out in paragraphs 4 (a) and (b) of resolution 925 (1994);

"4. *Decides* that the mission of Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General will be limited to a period of two months following the adoption of the present resolution, unless the Secretary-General determines at an earlier date that the expanded Assistance Mission is able to carry out its mandate;

"5. *Commends* the offers already made by Member States of troops for the expanded Assistance Mission;

"6. *Calls upon* all Member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support, in order to enable the expanded Assistance Mission to fulfil its mandate effectively as soon as possible, and requests the Secretary-General to identify and coordinate the supply of the essential equipment required by troops committed to the expanded Assistance Mission;

"7. *Welcomes*, in this respect, the offers already made by Member States of equipment for troop contributors to the Assistance Mission, and calls on other Member States to offer such support, including the possibility of comprehensive provision of equipment to specific troop contributors, to speed the expanded force deployment of the Assistance Mission;

"8. *Requests* Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to coordinate closely with the Assistance Mission, and also requests the Secretary-General to set up appropriate mechanisms to this end;

"9. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict and others concerned immediately bring to an end all killings of civilian populations in areas under their control and allow Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to implement fully the mission set forth in paragraph 3 above;

"10. *Requests* the States concerned and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report to the Council on a regular basis, the first such report to be made no later than fifteen days after the adoption of the present resolution, on the implementation of this operation and the progress made towards the fulfilment of the objectives referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

"11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress made towards completing the deployment of the expanded Assistance Mission within the framework of the report due no later than 9 August 1994 under paragraph 17 of resolution 925 (1994), as well as on progress towards the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arusha peace agreement;

"12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United States of America, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Czech Republic, Argentina and Nigeria, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Oman.

E. Communications received between 22 and 28 June 1994

Letter dated 22 June 1994 (S/1994/744) from the representative of Ghana addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) by the Government of Ghana.

Letter dated 25 June (S/1994/894 and Corr.1) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents issued by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the countries members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1995.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1994/780) from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 25 June 1994 by the Government of Senegal.

F. Consideration at the 3400th meeting (1 July 1994) and the adoption of resolution 935 (1994)

At the 3400th meeting, held on 1 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda (S/1994/640)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/775) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and announced that the Russian Federation had joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Spain, the United States of America, the Czech Republic and France.

Decision: *At the 3400th meeting, on 1 July 1994, draft resolution S/1994/775 was adopted unanimously as resolution 935 (1994).*

Resolution 935 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda,

"*Reaffirming*, in particular, resolutions 918 (1994) and 925 (1994), by which the Council expanded the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, and stressing in this connection the need for early deployment of the expanded Assistance Mission to enable it to carry out its mandate,

"*Recalling* the statement by the President of the Security Council of 30 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/21), in which the Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned all breaches of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, particularly those perpetrated against the civilian population, and recalled that persons who instigate or participate in such acts are individually responsible,

"*Recalling also* the requests it addressed to the Secretary-General in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 30 April 1994 and in resolution 918 (1994), concerning the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640), in which he noted that massacres and killings have continued in a systematic manner throughout Rwanda and also noted that only a proper investigation can establish the facts in order to enable the determination of responsibility,

"*Welcoming* the visit to Rwanda and to the region by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and noting the appointment, pursuant to resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994 adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, of a special rapporteur for Rwanda,

"*Expressing once again its grave concern* at the continuing reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law, including acts of genocide, have been committed in Rwanda,

"*Recalling* that all persons who commit or authorize the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those violations and should be brought to justice,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial commission of experts to examine and analyse information submitted pursuant to the present resolution, together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or the efforts of other persons or bodies, including the information made available by the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda, with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, including the evidence of possible acts of genocide;

"2. *Calls upon* States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to grave violations of international humanitarian law, including breaches of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, committed in Rwanda during the conflict, and requests States, relevant United Nations bodies and relevant organizations to make this information available within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution and as appropriate thereafter, and to provide appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts referred to in paragraph 1;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission of Experts, and further requests the Secretary-General, within four months from the establishment of the Commission of Experts, to report to the Council on the conclusions of the Commission and to take account of these conclusions in any recommendations for further appropriate steps;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and, as appropriate, the High Commissioner for Human Rights through the Secretary-General to make the information submitted to the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda available to the Commission of Experts and to facilitate adequate coordination and cooperation between the work of the Commission of Experts and the Special Rapporteur in the performance of their respective tasks;

"5. *Urges* all concerned to cooperate fully with the Commission of Experts in the accomplishment of its mandate, including responding positively to requests from the Commission for assistance and access in pursuing investigations;

"6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Pakistan.

G. Communications received between 2 and 7 July 1994

Letter dated 2 July 1994 (S/1994/798) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 1 July 1994 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General, informing him of the French Government's intention to establish a humanitarian protection zone in south-west Rwanda in accordance with Security Council resolution 929 (1994).

Letter dated 5 July (S/1994/795) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 929 (1994), a report (undated) on the implementation of "Operation Turquoise".

Letter dated 6 July (S/1994/799) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 2 July (S/1994/798) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1994/802) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 5 July 1994 by the Government of Sierra Leone.

H. Consideration at the 3402nd meeting (11 July 1994)

At the 3402nd meeting, held on 11 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda"

The Council heard statements by the Prime Minister of France and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina.

I. Communication dated 14 July 1994 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 14 July 1994 (S/1994/823) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting an immediate meeting of the Council in view of the rapid deterioration of the situation in Rwanda.

J. Consideration at the 3405th meeting (14 July 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3405th meeting, held on 14 July 1994, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

> "Letter dated 14 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/823)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/34):

"The Security Council is alarmed by the continuation of fighting in Rwanda, which is causing a massive exodus of the population. This situation may lead very quickly to a further humanitarian disaster and endanger the stability of the region, since the flow of these refugees is seriously affecting the neighbouring countries.

"In the light of this grave situation, the Security Council:

"Demands an immediate and unconditional cease-fire, and invites the parties to report to the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda on their actions in this respect;

"Urges the resumption of the political process in the framework of the Arusha peace agreement, and calls upon the countries of the region, the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Organization of African Unity to contribute actively to it;

"Reaffirms the humanitarian nature of the secure area in the south-west of Rwanda, and demands that all concerned fully respect this. It will keep the matter under close review;

"Urges also Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to mobilize all available resources in order urgently to provide humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in distress;

"Calls upon Member States to provide the necessary contributions in order to ensure the deployment of the expanded Assistance Mission in the immediate future.

"The Security Council is determined to follow very closely the development of the situation in Rwanda and remains actively seized of the matter."

K. Communications received between 15 July and 9 August 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 15 July 1994 (S/1994/832) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 July (S/1994/834) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 July 1994 (S/1994/861) from the representative of Zaire addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1994/867) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 18 of Council resolution 918 (1994), a report prepared on the basis of the visit made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda on 11 and 12 May 1994. The Secretary-General stated that he intended, in accordance with Security Council resolution 935 (1994), to appoint in the near future the members of a Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information on violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda, including evidence of possible acts of genocide.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1994/875) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, on behalf of the European Union, the text of a declaration issued by the European Union on 22 July 1994.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1994/878) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an appeal made on 23 July 1994 by the President of Tunisia and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 July (S/1994/879) submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 935 (1994) on the establishment of the Commission of Experts and related arrangements.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1994/901) from the representative of Mauritius addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint communiqué issued by the President of Rwanda and the President of Zaire during their meeting in Mauritius on 26 July 1994.

Letter dated 29 July (S/1994/906) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that he had decided to appoint the following as members of the Commission of Experts: Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega (Togo), Chairman of the Commission; Mrs. Habi Dieng (Guinea); and Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali).

Letter dated 1 August (S/1994/923) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, describing the situation in Rwanda and the requirements for reinforcing UNAMIR in terms of troops and equipment.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1994/922) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint communiqué issued on 27 July 1994 by the Presidents of the United Republic of Tanzania and Rwanda at the end of a one-day working visit to the United Republic of Tanzania by the President of Rwanda.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 3 August (S/1994/924) submitted in pursuance of paragraphs 17 and

11 of Security Council resolutions 925 (1994) and 929 (1994) respectively, describing the various aspects of the situation in Rwanda and the revised operational plans of UNAMIR on the basis of information available to the Secretariat up to 1 August 1994.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1994/933) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 929 (1994), the second report on the implementation of Operation Turquoise, covering the period from 10 to 25 July 1994.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1994/950) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a list of German equipment offered to UNAMIR.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1994/945) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in his capacity as the representative of the current Chairman of OAU, the special resolution on the deployment of African troops in Rwanda with UNAMIR II, adopted by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its third ordinary session at the ministerial level, held in Tunisia, on 3 and 4 August 1994.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1994/944) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1994/963) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating his intention to appoint Major-General Guy Tousignant of Canada to replace Major-General Romeo A. Dallaire as Force Commander of UNAMIR.

Letter dated 9 August (S/1994/965) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that Australia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland be added to the list of countries contributing troops to UNAMIR.

L. Consideration at the 3414th meeting (10 August 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3414th meeting, held on 10 August 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda (S/1994/924)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/42):

> "The Security Council remains extremely concerned at the situation, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda (S/1994/924) and oral briefings by the Secretariat, in Rwanda and in the countries of the region where millions of displaced persons and refugees are concentrated in extremely precarious conditions from the standpoint of both food and sanitation.
>
> "Bearing in mind the extreme seriousness of this situation, the Security Council considers that at present the most immediate task is to respond to the massive humanitarian crisis created by the population movements. To this end, the Council expresses its appreciation to all Member States, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals who responded to this humanitarian challenge and encourages them to continue and intensify their efforts, in particular in Rwandan territory, with a view to alleviating to the best of their ability the situation of all those who have fled from their homes and villages.
>
> "The Security Council believes, furthermore, that the rapid return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. In this regard, the Council strongly condemns attempts to intimidate refugees carried out by those who are seeking to prevent them from returning to Rwanda. It urges the former leadership of Rwanda and those who have assumed political responsibility in the refugee camps to cooperate with representatives of the current Government in reconciliation and repatriation efforts and cease forthwith attempts and propaganda campaigns directed at destabilizing the situation in Rwanda and inducing refugees to stay in exile.
>
> "The Security Council, moreover, welcomes the declared readiness of the new Government of Rwanda to encourage the return of the refugees and displaced persons, ensure their protection and their legal rights and allow aid to reach those who require it anywhere in the country. It considers that the new Government of Rwanda is responsible for the rapid implementation of these commitments, which are essential for speeding up the return of refugees to Rwanda.

"The Security Council also calls upon the Government of Rwanda to ensure that there are no reprisals against those who wish to return to their homes and resume their occupations. To this end, the Council encourages the Government of Rwanda to cooperate with the United Nations, in particular with the Commission of Experts established by the Council in its resolution 935 (1994), in ensuring that those guilty of the atrocities committed in Rwanda, in particular the crime of genocide, are brought to justice through an appropriate mechanism or mechanisms that will ensure fair and impartial trials in accordance with international standards of justice. In this connection, the Council welcomes the recent statement by the new Government of Rwanda supporting the establishment of an international tribunal and welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 July 1994 (S/1994/879) on the establishment of the Commission of Experts and the appointment of its members (S/1994/906), and urges the Commission to submit its conclusions as soon as possible.

"The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to adapt the practical tasks of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda to the evolving situation within the framework of Security Council resolution 925 (1994). The Council underlines that the full deployment of the Assistance Mission will be important to establish a more secure environment in order to accelerate the process of the return of refugees and displaced persons and to prevent further population movements, in particular from the secure humanitarian area, which might exacerbate the situation in neighbouring countries. For this reason, it is essential that the contingents that are to be part of the Assistance Mission are deployed without further delay and that the technical assistance that they require for this purpose is provided to them as soon as possible.

"The Security Council also notes the importance of the deployment in Rwandan territory of civilian observers responsible for monitoring the establishment of a more secure environment, and in this regard welcomes the measures envisaged by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, with the assistance of certain Member States.

"The Security Council reaffirms, as the Secretary-General emphasizes in his report of 3 August 1994 (S/1994/924), that the Arusha peace agreement constitutes an appropriate frame of reference for promoting national reconciliation in Rwanda. The Council reminds the Government of Rwanda of its responsibility for bringing its people together again in national reconciliation. In this context, the Council commends the countries neighbouring Rwanda and the Organization of African Unity for their commitment and assistance towards the solution of the conflict in Rwanda, and encourages them to continue to promote stability in the country and the entire region. The Council believes that, for their part, the neighbouring countries are also responsible for ensuring that their territories are not used for further destabilization of the situation."

M. Communications received between 12 August and 13 October 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 12 August 1994 (S/1994/964) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 8 August 1994 (S/1994/963) concerning the appointment of Major-General Guy Tousignant of Canada as Force Commander of UNAMIR had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1994/966) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 9 August 1994 (S/1994/965) concerning additions to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNAMIR had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Note verbale dated 12 August (S/1994/974) from the representative of the Netherlands addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a list of equipment offered by the Netherlands to UNAMIR for use by the Zambian battalion.

Letter dated 19 August (S/1994/990) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that Chad, the Congo, the Niger and Senegal be added to the list of countries contributing troops to UNAMIR and stating that the contingents of those countries and of Guinea-Bissau would be formally transferred to UNAMIR and come under its command upon the withdrawal of the multinational operation set up in accordance with Security Council resolution 929 (1994).

Letter dated 23 August (S/1994/991) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 19 August 1994 (S/1994/990) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1994/1004) from the representative of Belgium addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a list of equipment offered to UNAMIR for use by the Malawian contingent.

Third progress report of the Secretary-General dated 19 September (S/1994/1073) submitted in pursuance of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council resolution 928 (1994), describing the activities of UNOMUR since his last report dated 16 June 1994 (S/1994/715).

Letter dated 26 September (S/1994/1100) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 929 (1994), the final report on Operation Turquoise.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1994/1115) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1994/1159) from the representative of the Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a list of equipment that his Government was prepared to offer for use in UNAMIR.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1994/1125) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, describing the activities of the Independent Commission of Experts established in accordance with Security Council resolution 935 (1994), and attaching the preliminary report of the Commission, covering evidence gathered during its visit to Rwanda, its work plan and its conclusions and recommendations.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 October (S/1994/1133) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 925 (1994), describing, *inter alia*, progress made by UNAMIR in the discharge of its mandate, the security of population at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards a cease-fire and political reconciliation.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 13 October (S/1994/1157 and Add.1), transmitting to the members of the General Assembly and to the members of the Security Council three reports prepared by Mr. René Degni-Ségui, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, in accordance with paragraph 20 of Commission on Human Rights resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/223 of 6 June 1994.

N. Consideration at the 3436th meeting (14 October 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3436th meeting, held on 14 October 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda
>
> > "Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/1133)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/59):

> "The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/1133). The Council stresses the importance it attaches to the role of the Assistance Mission, whose neutral and independent presence is crucial to creating conditions of security. It welcomes the Secretary-General's revised deployment schedule for the Assistance Mission, which is intended to promote security in all sectors of the country and create conditions conducive to the return of refugees. It also welcomes the assistance being provided by the Assistance Mission to the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to establish a new integrated police force. It encourages the Assistance Mission to continue that assistance and asks the Secretary-General to provide it with detailed information on this programme.
>
> "The Security Council remains extremely concerned at the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons in Rwanda and the countries of the region. It reiterates its view that their return to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda and for the stabilization of the region. It deplores the continuing acts of intimidation and violence within the refugee camps, which are designed to prevent the refugee population there from returning home. It welcomes the commitment of the Governments of Zaire, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi to help to resolve the problems facing the refugees, and calls upon them to do all in their power to ensure the safety both of the refugees and of the international personnel providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

"The Security Council notes the view expressed in the report that the most effective way of ensuring the safety of the refugees and their freedom to return to Rwanda would be the separation of political leaders, former soldiers of the Rwandese government forces and militias from the rest of the refugee population, and looks forward to receiving a further report from the Secretary-General on this issue, as soon as possible, based *inter alia* on the findings of the United Nations team participating in the joint Zairian/United Nations working group. It stresses once again the responsibilities that fall upon the neighbouring countries, including that of ensuring that their territories are not used to destabilize the situation.

"The return of refugees is also crucially dependent upon the situation within Rwanda itself, including the existence of a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment. The Security Council notes the important role human rights monitors and their speedy deployment will have in this context and notes also the importance of cooperation between them and the Assistance Mission. The Security Council stresses the importance it attaches to the Assistance Mission having an effective broadcasting service to provide objective information. It hopes that the Government of Rwanda will assist in enabling the proposed United Nations radio station to come into operation as soon as possible.

"The Security Council welcomes the efforts being made by the Rwandan Government to facilitate the return of refugees and to begin the difficult process of national reconciliation and reconstruction in the country. It notes with concern reports that some reprisals may have occurred and affirms the importance it attaches to the avoidance of reprisals against returnees and to the safeguarding of their property rights. It welcomes the speed with which the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda responded to allegations that some soldiers of the Rwandese Patriotic Army might have been responsible for systematic killings. It underlines the importance it attaches to the thorough and expeditious investigation of these allegations.

"The Security Council welcomes the assurance given to Council members by President Bizimungu of his Government's commitment to achieving national reconciliation and promoting respect for the fundamental rights of individuals. The Security Council stresses the importance it attaches to the Government of Rwanda implementing this commitment. In this context it endorses the Secretary-General's call to the Government of Rwanda to maintain an open dialogue with all political interest groups in Rwanda in an effort to achieve genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society, within the frame of reference of the Arusha peace agreement. In particular, the Security Council encourages the Rwandan Government to continue its efforts to invite members of the Mouvement républicain national pour le développement who were not involved in the massacres to participate in the Government and to absorb members of the former Rwandese Government Forces into the new army.

"The Security Council reaffirms its view that those responsible for serious breaches of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide must be brought to justice. It stresses that persons involved in such acts cannot achieve immunity from prosecution by fleeing the country and notes that the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees do not apply to such persons. In this context, the Council is currently considering the recommendations of the Commission of Experts in respect of the establishment of an international tribunal and will act expeditiously in the matter.

"The Security Council commends the assistance given by the international community, the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in response to the crisis in Rwanda. It calls on them to maintain their support during the difficult transition period and to begin to redirect their support from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction. It endorses the Secretary-General's views as to the importance of immediate and coordinated assistance, in particular to the restoration of civil administration and the reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure of the country.

"The Security Council agrees with the Secretary-General that developments in Rwanda strengthen the case for a broader approach to the question of national reconciliation and other key aspects of the crisis. It encourages him to continue his consultations on how the United Nations can assist in the preparation and convening of an international conference to look into the problems of the subregion.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

O. Communications dated 31 October and 7 November 1994

Letter dated 31 October 1994 (S/1994/1230) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1994/1267) from the representative of Zaire addressed to the President of the Security Council.

P. Consideration at the 3453rd meeting (8 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 955 (1994)

At the 3453rd meeting, held on 8 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda
>
> "Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1168), submitted by Argentina, France, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3453rd meeting, on 8 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1168 received 13 votes in favour (Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), 1 vote against (Rwanda) with 1 abstention (China) and was adopted as resolution 955 (1994).*

Resolution 955 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994 (S/1994/879) and his letter of 29 July 1994 (S/1994/906), and having taken note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (S/1994/1157, annexes I and II),

"*Expressing appreciation* for the work of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 935 (1994), in particular its preliminary report on violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda transmitted by the letter dated 1 October 1994 from the Secretary-General's to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1125),

"*Expressing once again its grave concern* at the reports indicating that genocide and other systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law have been committed in Rwanda,

"*Determining* that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"*Determined* to put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them,

"*Convinced* that, in the particular circumstances of Rwanda, the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law would enable this aim to be achieved and would contribute to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

"*Believing* that the establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and the other above-mentioned violations of international humanitarian law will contribute to ensuring that such violations are halted and effectively redressed,

"*Stressing* also the need for international cooperation to strengthen the courts and judicial system of Rwanda, having regard in particular to the necessity for those courts to deal with large numbers of suspects,

"*Considering* that the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 935 (1994) should continue on an urgent basis the collection of information relating to evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and should submit its final report to the Secretary-General by 30 November 1994,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, "1. *Decides* hereby, having received the request of the Government of Rwanda (S/1994/1115), to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, and to this end to adopt the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda annexed hereto;

"2. *Decides* that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal and its organs in accordance with the present resolution and the statute of the International Tribunal and that consequently all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the present resolution and the statute, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under article 28 of the statute, and requests States to keep the Secretary-General informed of such measures;

"3. *Considers* that the Government of Rwanda should be notified prior to the taking of decisions under articles 26 and 27 of the statute;

"4. *Urges* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute funds, equipment and services to the International Tribunal, including the offer of expert personnel;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement this resolution urgently and in particular to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, including recommendations to the Council as to possible locations for the seat of the International Tribunal at the earliest time and to report periodically to the Council;

"6. *Decides* that the seat of the International Tribunal shall be determined by the Council having regard to considerations of justice and fairness as well as administrative efficiency, including access to witnesses, and economy, and subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the State of the seat, acceptable to the Council, having regard to the fact that the International Tribunal may meet away from its seat when it considers it necessary for the efficient exercise of its functions; and decides that an office will be established and proceedings will be conducted in Rwanda, where feasible and appropriate, subject to the conclusion of similar appropriate arrangements;

"7. *Decides* to consider increasing the number of judges and Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal if it becomes necessary;

"8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

"*Annex*

"*Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda*

"Having been established by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (hereinafter referred to as 'the International Tribunal for Rwanda') shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present statute.

"*Article 1*

"*Competence of the International Tribunal for Rwanda*

"The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, in accordance with the provisions of the present statute.

"*Article 2*

"*Genocide*

"1. The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons committing genocide as defined in paragraph 2 of this article or of committing any of the other acts enumerated in paragraph 3 of this article.

"2. Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such:

"(a) Killing members of the group;

"(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

"(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

"(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

"(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

"3. The following acts shall be punishable:

"(a) Genocide;

"(b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;

"(c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;

"(d) Attempt to commit genocide;

"(e) Complicity in genocide.

"Article 3

"Crimes against humanity

"The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for the following crimes when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds:

"(a) Murder;

"(b) Extermination;

"(c) Enslavement;

"(d) Deportation;

"(e) Imprisonment;

"(f) Torture;

"(g) Rape;

"(h) Persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds;

"(i) Other inhumane acts.

"Article 4

"Violations of article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II

"The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons committing or ordering to be committed serious violations of article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the Protection of War Victims, and of Additional Protocol II thereto of 8 June 1977. These violations shall include, but shall not be limited to:

"(a) Violence to life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder as well as cruel treatment such as torture, mutilation or any form of corporal punishment;

"(b) Collective punishments;

"(c) Taking of hostages;

"(d) Acts of terrorism;

"(e) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault;

"(f) Pillage;

"(g) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples;

"(h) Threats to commit any of the foregoing acts.

"Article 5

"Personal jurisdiction

"The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have jurisdiction over natural persons pursuant to the provisions of the present statute.

"Article 6

"Individual criminal responsibility

"1. A person who planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of a crime referred to in articles 2 to 4 of the present statute shall be individually responsible for the crime.

"2. The official position of any accused person, whether as head of State or Government or as a responsible Government official, shall not relieve such person of criminal responsibility or mitigate punishment.

"3. The fact that any of the acts referred to in articles 2 to 4 of the present statute was committed by a subordinate does not relieve his or her superior of criminal responsibility if he or she knew or had reason to know that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

"4. The fact that an accused person acted pursuant to an order of a Government or of a superior shall not relieve him or her of criminal responsibility, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the International Tribunal for Rwanda determines that justice so requires.

"*Article 7*

"*Territorial and temporal jurisdiction*

"The territorial jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall extend to the territory of Rwanda including its land surface and airspace as well as to the territory of neighbouring States in respect of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed by Rwandan citizens. The temporal jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall extend to a period beginning on 1 January 1994 and ending on 31 December 1994.

"*Article 8*

"*Concurrent jurisdiction*

"1. The International Tribunal for Rwanda and national courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute persons for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

"2. The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have primacy over the national courts of all States. At any stage of the procedure, the International Tribunal for Rwanda may formally request national courts to defer to its competence in accordance with the present statute and the rules of procedure and evidence of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

"*Article 9*

"*Non bis in idem*

"1. No person shall be tried before a national court for acts constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law under the present statute for which he or she has already been tried by the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

"2. A person who has been tried by a national court for acts constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law may be subsequently tried by the International Tribunal for Rwanda only if:

"(a) The act for which he or she was tried was characterized as an ordinary crime; or

"(b) The national court proceedings were not impartial or independent, were designed to shield the accused from international criminal responsibility or the case was not diligently prosecuted.

"3. In considering the penalty to be imposed on a person convicted of a crime under the present statute, the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall take into account the extent to which any penalty imposed by a national court on the same person for the same act has already been served.

"*Article 10*

"*Organization of the International Tribunal for Rwanda*

"The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall consist of the following organs:

"(a) The Chambers, comprising two Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber;

"(b) The Prosecutor; and

"(c) A Registry.

"*Article 11*

"*Composition of the Chambers*

"The Chambers shall be composed of eleven independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, who shall serve as follows:

"(a) Three judges shall serve in each of the Trial Chambers;

"(b) Five judges shall serve in the Appeals Chamber.

"*Article 12*

"*Qualification and election of judges*

"1. The judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law, and human rights law.

"2. The members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (hereinafter referred to as 'the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia') shall also serve as the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

"3. The judges of the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

"(a) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for judges of the Trial Chambers from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

"(b) Within thirty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in paragraph 1 above, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality and neither of whom shall be of the same nationality as any judge on the Appeals Chamber;

"(c) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received, the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than twelve and not more than eighteen candidates, taking due account of adequate representation on the International Tribunal for Rwanda of the principal legal systems of the world;

"(d) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect the six judges of the Trial Chambers. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters shall be declared elected. Should two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

"4. In the event of a vacancy in the Trial Chambers, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of paragraph 1 above for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

"5. The judges of the Trial Chambers shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. They shall be eligible for re-election.

"Article 13

"Officers and members of the Chambers

"1. The judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall elect a President.

"2. After consultation with the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President shall assign the judges to the Trial Chambers. A judge shall serve only in the Chamber to which he or she was assigned.

"3. The judges of each Trial Chamber shall elect a presiding judge, who shall conduct all of the proceedings of that Trial Chamber as a whole.

"Article 14

"Rules of procedure and evidence

"The judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall adopt, for the purpose of proceedings before the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the rules of procedure and evidence for the conduct of the pre-trial phase of the proceedings, trials and appeals, the admission of evidence, the protection of victims and witnesses and other appropriate matters of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia with such changes as they deem necessary.

"Article 15

"The Prosecutor

"1. The Prosecutor shall be responsible for the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

"2. The Prosecutor shall act independently as a separate organ of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other source.

"3. The Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia shall also serve as the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall have additional staff, including an additional Deputy Prosecutor, to assist with prosecutions before the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Such staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Prosecutor.

"Article 16

"The Registry

"1. The Registry shall be responsible for the administration and servicing of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

"2. The Registry shall consist of a Registrar and such other staff as may be required.

"3. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall serve for a four-year term and be eligible for reappointment. The terms and conditions of service of the Registrar shall be those of an Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"4. The staff of the Registry shall be appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Registrar.

"Article 17

"Investigation and preparation of indictment

"1. The Prosecutor shall initiate investigations ex officio or on the basis of information obtained from any source, particularly from Governments, United Nations organs, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Prosecutor shall assess the information received or obtained and decide whether there is sufficient basis to proceed.

"2. The Prosecutor shall have the power to question suspects, victims and witnesses, to collect evidence and to conduct on-site investigations. In carrying out these tasks, the Prosecutor may, as appropriate, seek the assistance of the State authorities concerned.

"3. If questioned, the suspect shall be entitled to be assisted by counsel of his or her own choice, including the right to have legal assistance assigned to the suspect without payment by him or her in any such case if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it, as well as to necessary translation into and from a language he or she speaks and understands.

"4. Upon a determination that a prima facie case exists, the Prosecutor shall prepare an indictment containing a concise statement of the facts and the crime or crimes with which the accused is charged under the statute. The indictment shall be transmitted to a judge of the Trial Chamber.

"Article 18

"Review of the indictment

"1. The judge of the Trial Chamber to whom the indictment has been transmitted shall review it. If satisfied that a prima facie case has been established by the Prosecutor, he or she shall confirm the indictment. If not so satisfied, the indictment shall be dismissed.

"2. Upon confirmation of an indictment, the judge may, at the request of the Prosecutor, issue such orders and warrants for the arrest, detention, surrender or transfer of persons and any other orders as may be required for the conduct of the trial.

"Article 19

"Commencement and conduct of trial proceedings

"1. The Trial Chambers shall ensure that a trial is fair and expeditious and that proceedings are conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure and evidence, with full respect for the rights of the accused and due regard for the protection of victims and witnesses.

"2. A person against whom an indictment has been confirmed shall, pursuant to an order or an arrest warrant of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, be taken into custody, immediately informed of the charges against him or her and transferred to the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

"3. The Trial Chamber shall read the indictment, satisfy itself that the rights of the accused are respected, confirm that the accused understands the indictment, and instruct the accused to enter a plea. The Trial Chamber shall then set the date for trial.

"4. The hearings shall be public unless the Trial Chamber decides to close the proceedings in accordance with its rules of procedure and evidence.

"Article 20

"Rights of the accused

"1. All persons shall be equal before the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

"2. In the determination of charges against him or her, the accused shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing, subject to article 21 of the statute.

"3. The accused shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to the provisions of the present statute.

"4. In the determination of any charge against the accused pursuant to the present statute, the accused shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:

"(a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he or she understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him or her;

"(b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his or her defence and to communicate with counsel of his or her own choosing;

"(c) To be tried without undue delay;

"(d) To be tried in his or her presence, and to defend himself or herself in person or through legal assistance of his or her own choosing; to be informed, if he or she does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him or her, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him or her in any such case if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it;

"(e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him or her and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him or her;

"(f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he or she cannot understand or speak the language used in the International Tribunal for Rwanda;

"(g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or herself or to confess guilt.

"Article 21

"Protection of victims and witnesses

"The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall provide in its rules of procedure and evidence for the protection of victims and witnesses. Such protection measures shall include, but shall not be limited to, the conduct of in-camera proceedings and the protection of the victim's identity.

"Article 22

"Judgement

"1. The Trial Chambers shall pronounce judgements and impose sentences and penalties on persons convicted of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

"2. The judgement shall be rendered by a majority of the judges of the Trial Chamber and shall be delivered by the Trial Chamber in public. It shall be accompanied by a reasoned opinion in writing, to which separate or dissenting opinions may be appended.

"Article 23

"Penalties

"1. The penalty imposed by the Trial Chamber shall be limited to imprisonment. In determining the terms of imprisonment, the Trial Chambers shall have recourse to the general practice regarding prison sentences in the courts of Rwanda.

"2. In imposing the sentences, the Trial Chambers should take into account such factors as the gravity of the offence and the individual circumstances of the convicted person.

"3. In addition to imprisonment, the Trial Chambers may order the return of any property and proceeds acquired by criminal conduct, including by means of duress, to their rightful owners.

"Article 24

"Appellate proceedings

"1. The Appeals Chamber shall hear appeals from persons convicted by the Trial Chambers or from the Prosecutor on the following grounds:

"(a) An error on a question of law invalidating the decision; or

"(b) An error of fact which has occasioned a miscarriage of justice.

"2. The Appeals Chamber may affirm, reverse or revise the decisions taken by the Trial Chambers.

"Article 25

"Review proceedings

"Where a new fact has been discovered that was not known at the time of the proceedings before the Trial Chambers or the Appeals Chamber and which could have been a decisive factor in reaching the decision, the convicted person or the Prosecutor may submit to the International Tribunal for Rwanda an application for review of the judgement.

"Article 26

"Enforcement of sentences

"Imprisonment shall be served in Rwanda or any of the States on a list of States that have indicated to the Security Council their willingness to accept convicted persons, as designated by the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Such imprisonment shall be in accordance with the applicable law of the State concerned, subject to the supervision of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

"Article 27

"Pardon or commutation of sentences

"If, pursuant to the applicable law of the State in which the convicted person is imprisoned, he or she is eligible for pardon or commutation of sentence, the State concerned shall notify the International Tribunal for Rwanda accordingly. There shall be pardon or commutation of sentence only if the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, in consultation with the judges, so decides on the basis of the interests of justice and the general principles of law.

"Article 28

"Cooperation and judicial assistance

"1. States shall cooperate with the International Tribunal for Rwanda in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of committing serious violations of international humanitarian law.

"2. States shall comply without undue delay with any request for assistance or an order issued by a Trial Chamber, including, but not limited to:

"(a) The identification and location of persons;

"(b) The taking of testimony and the production of evidence;

"(c) The service of documents;

"(d) The arrest or detention of persons;

"(e) The surrender or the transfer of the accused to the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

"Article 29

"The status, privileges and immunities of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

"1. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 shall apply to the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the judges, the Prosecutor and his or her staff and the Registrar and his or her staff.

"2. The judges, the Prosecutor and the Registrar shall enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys in accordance with international law.

"3. The staff of the Prosecutor and of the Registrar shall enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to officials of the United Nations under articles V and VII of the Convention referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

"4. Other persons, including the accused, required at the seat or meeting place of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be accorded such treatment as is necessary for the proper functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

"Article 30

"Expenses of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

"The expenses of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be expenses of the Organization in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations.

"Article 31

"Working languages

"The working languages of the International Tribunal shall be English and French.

"Article 32

"Annual report

"The President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall submit an annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to the Security Council and to the General Assembly."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Czech Republic, Brazil, Pakistan, China, Spain, Nigeria, Rwanda and Oman, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

Q. Communication dated 15 November 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 15 November (S/1994/1305) from the representative of Zaire addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the tripartite agreement on the repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Zaire, signed at Kinshasa on 24 October 1994, by the Prime Ministers of Rwanda and Zaire and by a representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the text of a joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of the working visit of the Prime Minister of Rwanda to Zaire from 22 to 24 October 1994.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 November (S/1994/1308) submitted in pursuance of the statement by the President of the Security Council of 14 October 1994 (PRST/1994/59), describing the security situation in the refugee camps in Zaire and outlining efforts needed to improve the security situation in Rwanda to encourage the return of those refugees.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 25 November (S/1994/1344), submitted in pursuance of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 925 (1994), providing an update on the situation as at 21 November 1994, and recommending that the mandate of UNAMIR be extended for a further period of six months, until 9 June 1995.

R. Consideration at the 3472nd meeting (30 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3472nd meeting, held on 30 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

"Report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1994/1308)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/75):

> "The Security Council has considered carefully the report of the Secretary-General dated 18 November 1994 on the security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1994/1308), particularly those located in Zaire. It is gravely concerned at the situation described in the Secretary-General's report.
>
> "The Security Council condemns the actions being taken by the former Rwandan leaders, and by former government forces and militias to prevent, in some cases by force, the repatriation of the refugees in the camps. It also condemns the ongoing interference by these groups and individuals in the provision of humanitarian relief, and is deeply concerned that this interference has already led to the withdrawal of some non-governmental agencies responsible for the distribution of relief supplies within the camps.
>
> "The Security Council is alarmed at the indications that these same groups and individuals may be preparing for an armed invasion of Rwanda. It deplores the fact that food distributed by relief agencies for those in the camps is apparently being misappropriated for this purpose. The Council condemns all such actions. It warns these persons, many of whom may have been implicated in the genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law that were unleashed on Rwanda in April 1994, that their actions will only reinforce the determination of the international community to ensure that such persons are brought to justice. The Council also stresses once again the responsibilities of neighbouring countries for ensuring that their territories are not used to destabilize the situation inside Rwanda.
>
> "The Security Council notes the statement in the Secretary-General's report of 18 November 1994 that the first step towards promoting the repatriation of refugees must be a determined effort by the international community to reduce intimidation of prospective returnees and to improve security in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire. The Security Council attaches equal importance to the Secretary-General's observation that any operation to achieve this would be futile without parallel efforts to promote national reconciliation and reconstruction in Rwanda. The Council stresses the imperative of reinvigorating the political process to provide a framework for any action taken to address security in the camps and the repatriation of Rwandese refugees to Rwanda. The framework should include a mechanism for sustaining a dialogue between the Government of Rwanda, refugee representatives and the United Nations.
>
> "The Security Council considers that the options described in the Secretary-General's report raise complex issues that require further elucidation. The Council requests the Secretary-General to consult potential troop contributors to assess their willingness to participate in a possible peace-keeping operation modelled along the lines described in paragraphs 18 to 25 of the Secretary-General's report, namely to create secure areas within large camp sites, providing safe conditions for the refugees in those areas. The Council requests the Secretary-General to provide a detailed description of the objectives, rules of engagement and costs of such an operation as soon as possible. The Council further requests the Secretary-General to continue to explore as appropriate all possible means of addressing the problems in the camps. The Council will be giving further urgent consideration to this question in the light of the additional information it receives from the Secretary-General.
>
> "The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to assess the taking, on an interim basis, of initial measures aimed at providing immediate assistance to the Zairian security forces in protecting humanitarian operations in the camps, including the possibility of deploying security experts, from

Member Governments or through contractual arrangements, to train and monitor the local security forces. The Council also requests the Secretary-General to consider what steps need to be taken to address the question of security in the refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. However, the Council is concerned that the use of local security forces without international involvement may not prove to be an effective approach to the security problems in the camps.

"The Security Council recognizes that, in the wake of the events that have overtaken Rwanda, the Government needs immediate and major financial assistance, particularly in the establishment of security conditions inside the country, the maintenance of law and order, the administration of justice, economic and social rehabilitation and national reconciliation for all Rwandese.

"The Security Council notes the deployment of 60 human rights officers in the country and the steps taken by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda to promote the re-establishment of civil administration throughout the country and looks forward to full deployment. The Council also welcomes the fact that procedures are being instituted, with the cooperation of the Government of Rwanda, to make operational the International Tribunal for Rwanda established by resolution 955 (1994).

"The Security Council reminds States that, in accordance with resolution 925 (1994), the Secretary-General has established a trust fund that could serve as a useful conduit for contributions to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda. It calls upon the international community to provide the resources needed for the Rwanda emergency normalization plan, the forthcoming United Nations Development Programme-sponsored round-table meeting and the consolidated inter-agency appeal.

"The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to work with the Organization of African Unity to address the wider problems of the subregion.

"The Security Council notes that preparations are under way for the convening in Bujumbura in the near future of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, sponsored by the Organization of African Unity and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/7. It also notes the Secretary-General's view that the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity should jointly convene at a later stage a broader conference to address a range of political and other issues, including national reconciliation, in order to identify long-term solutions to ensure peace, security and development in the subregion. Given the urgent need to take forward the political process as part of an overall strategy, including action on security in the camps and conditions inside Rwanda, the Council requests the Secretary-General to consider how preparations for this conference can be accelerated.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

S. Consideration at the 3473rd meeting (30 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 965 (1994)

At the 3473rd meeting, held on 30 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

> "Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/1344)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1360) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, the Council heard a statement by the representative of Nigeria.

Decision: *At the 3473rd meeting, on 30 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1360 was adopted unanimously as resolution 965 (1994).*

Resolution 965 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993), of 5 October 1993, by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 4 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate of the Assistance Mission,

"*Having considered* the progress report of the Secretary-General on the Assistance Mission dated 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344), "*Noting* the report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1308),

"*Recalling* its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

"*Stressing* the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha peace agreement,

"*Noting* the deployment of human rights officers to Rwanda by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to monitor the ongoing human rights situation, to help to redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring, to help to foster a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice,

"*Noting also* that the widespread dispersal of land-mines is causing hardship to the civilian population and is hampering the return of refugees and displaced persons and other humanitarian relief efforts,

"*Welcoming* the establishment by the Secretary-General of a trust fund pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda until 9 June 1995;

"2. *Reaffirms* that the Assistance Mission will:

"(a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;

"(b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

"(c) Exercise its good offices to help to achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha peace agreement;

"3. *Decides* to expand the mandate of the Assistance Mission to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

"(a) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;

"(b) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force;

"4. *Strongly urges* the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with the Assistance Mission in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by the forces of the Assistance Mission, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers;

"5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Assistance Mission to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries, and expresses the hope that it will soon be possible for the Government of Rwanda to conclude appropriate arrangements with the Assistance Mission in this regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency;

"6. *Commends* the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations that have provided humanitarian and other assistance, and encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda;

"8. *Calls upon* the international community to provide resources needed to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda directly or through the Trust Fund established pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks in paragraph 3 require consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of the Assistance Mission;

"10. *Decides* to keep under review the situation in Rwanda and the role played by the Assistance Mission and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995 on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

"11. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his Special Humanitarian Envoy to coordinate the United Nations response to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda;

"12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Spain, Brazil, Pakistan and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as representative of the United States of America.

T. Communication dated 9 December 1994

Letter dated 9 December 1994 (S/1994/1405) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 935 (1994).

U. Consideration at the 3481st meeting (15 December 1994)

At the 3481st meeting, held on 15 December 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda"

The President, in exercise of the discretion afforded to the President under rule 20 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and bearing in mind the Council's decision of 16 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/55), invited the representative of Argentina to take the presidential chair for the purpose of the consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Council heard a statement by the Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda.

V. Communications received between 25 January and 10 February 1995 and reports of the Secretary-General

Second report of the Secretary-General dated 25 January 1995 (S/1995/65) submitted pursuant to the presidential statement of 30 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/75), addressing the problems of security in the Rwandese refugee camps.

Letter dated 1 February (S/1995/103) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 February (S/1995/127) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, referring to his report on the problem of security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65) and announcing that, on 27 January 1995, the Zairian Ministers of Defence and Justice and the UNHCR Special Envoy had signed an aide-mémoire outlining specific measures aimed at improving the security situation in the camps.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 6 February (S/1995/107 and Add.1) on UNAMIR submitted in response to Security Council resolution 965 (1994), covering developments in Rwanda since his report of 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344) and annex, giving the composition of the military and civilian police component of UNAMIR as at 28 January 1995, and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 6 February (S/1995/112), stating that, at the consultations of the whole held on 6 February 1995, the members of the Council had decided to send a mission to Burundi and Rwanda composed of China, the Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Nigeria and the United States of America.

Letter dated 10 February (S/1995/130) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, referring to his progress report (S/1995/107) and informing him that the members of the Council agreed with the recommendations contained therein.

W. Consideration at the 3500th meeting (10 February 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3500th meeting, held on 10 February 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

> "Second report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/7):

"1. The Security Council has considered the second report of the Secretary-General dated 25 January 1995 on the security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65), particularly those located in Zaire, and his letter dated 1 February 1995 (S/1995/127) on this subject.

"2. The Security Council agrees with the Secretary-General's assessment that the present situation in many of the refugee camps remains dangerous for both refugees and relief workers and that the situation is also potentially destabilizing for the subregion as a whole. It is gravely concerned at reports of continuing intimidation and security problems in the camps, particularly in Zaire, and reaffirms its condemnation of actions of former Rwandese leaders living in the camps, and of former government forces and militias to prevent, in some cases by force, the repatriation of the refugees. It also remains concerned at the security threat to international relief workers. It welcomes the steps taken by some of the host countries concerned to improve the security situation in the camps. The Council remains concerned at the obstacles posed by the former civil and military authorities and militias to effective local administration by the host countries and the discharge by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of its mission.

"3. The Security Council attaches great importance to the earliest possible action to address the security problems in the camps. In this context it welcomes the decision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, under its refugee protection and humanitarian assistance mandate, to conclude appropriate arrangements with the Government of Zaire to enhance security in the camps. It welcomes the agreement between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Government of Zaire of 27 January 1995 to deploy 1,500 Zairian security forces and a liaison group of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It also welcomes the agreement reached between the Governments of Zaire and Rwanda on the return of refugees and property and urges its full implementation. The Security Council urges Member States to provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the resources needed in the context of the agreement concluded between it and the Government of Zaire. It stresses the importance of close coordination of all operations with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda. The Council endorses the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in cooperation with the United Republic of Tanzania, to put in place security arrangements in the Tanzanian camps, and encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees also to address the situation in Burundi. The Council requests the Secretary-General to report to it on a regular basis on the implementation of operations carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

"4. The Security Council stresses the importance of ensuring that accurate information about the situation inside Rwanda is disseminated to the camps. In this respect, it reaffirms the importance of the Radio of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda commencing its broadcasts as soon as possible.

"5. The Security Council encourages efforts to provide security in the camps and notes that they have to be accompanied by further efforts in Rwanda to ensure that refugees can return to their homes without fear of retribution or persecution. In this regard, it acknowledges the achievements of the Government of Rwanda, despite the difficulty of the task and the lack of resources. It encourages the Government of Rwanda to continue to provide a framework for the action to be taken to repatriate the refugees, to promote national reconciliation, and to reinvigorate the political process, and calls upon the international community to continue to support the Government of Rwanda in its task. The Council reaffirms its view that such a framework should also include an appropriate mechanism for sustaining a dialogue between the Government of Rwanda, the refugee community and the United Nations. It welcomes the conclusions of the summit meeting of leaders in the subregion, held in Nairobi on 7 January 1995. The Council encourages the International Tribunal for Rwanda established by resolution 955 (1994) in its work, as well as efforts to rebuild the local Rwandese judicial system to facilitate the maintenance of law and order. The Council welcomes the commitments made at the recent Round-table Conference on Rwanda and in response to the consolidated inter-agency appeal that will assist the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to rebuild the country and to promote national reconciliation.

"6. The Security Council looks forward to the regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, to be hosted by the Organization of African

Unity and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Bujumbura from 15 to 17 February 1995. The Council expresses the hope that this conference will lead to further progress in creating the conditions necessary for the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes and that it will facilitate the identification of long-term solutions to promote and ensure peace, security and development in the subregion, those issues to be the subject-matter of a further and broader conference of a political nature.

"7. The Security Council underlines that the presence of the refugee camps should be only temporary and that the return of the refugees to their homes in Rwanda remains the ultimate goal. It requests the Secretary-General to continue his exploration of all options and to make any further recommendations necessary for ensuring security in the camps as soon as possible and to submit a further report on this subject in the light of the outcome of the conference in Bujumbura.

"8. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter and will keep it under close review."

X. Report of the Secretary-General dated 13 February 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 13 February (S/1995/134), submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 955 (1994), covering legal aspects of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the practical arrangements for the implementation of Security Council resolution 955 (1994).

Y. Consideration at the 3502nd meeting (22 February 1995) and the adoption of resolution 977 (1995)

At the 3502nd meeting, held on 22 February 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 955 (S/1995/134)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/148) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Rwanda.

Decision: *At the 3502nd meeting, on 22 February 1995, draft resolution S/1995/148 was adopted unanimously as resolution 977 (1995).*

Resolution 977 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,

"*Having regard* to its decision contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 955 (1994) that the seat of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be determined by the Council,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 February 1995 (S/1995/134), and noting the recommendation of the Secretary-General that, subject to appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania acceptable to the Council, Arusha be determined as the seat of the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

"*Noting* the willingness of the Government of Rwanda to cooperate with the Tribunal,

"*Decides* that, subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have its seat at Arusha."

Z. Consideration at the 3504th meeting (27 February 1995) and the adoption of resolution 978 (1995)

At the 3504th meeting, held on 27 February 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/153) submitted by the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3504th meeting, on 27 February 1995, draft resolution S/1995/153 was adopted unanimously as resolution 978 (1995).*

Resolution 978 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 935 (1994) and 955 (1994),

"*Expressing once again its grave concern* at the reports indicating that genocide and other systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law have been committed in Rwanda,

"*Noting* that these reports were confirmed in the final report of the Commission of Experts submitted pursuant to resolution 935 (1994) (S/1994/1405, annex),

"*Recalling* the obligations contained in resolution 955 (1994), which created the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

"*Concerned* by the conditions in the refugee camps outside Rwanda, including reports of violence directed against refugees who voluntarily wish to return to Rwanda,

"*Determined* to put an end to violations of international humanitarian law and serious acts of violence directed against refugees, and that effective measures be taken to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for such crimes,

"*Noting* the reports of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1308) and 25 January 1995 (S/1995/65),

"*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/134) dated 13 February 1995, and stressing the importance of taking all measures for the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

"*Stressing* the need for States to take as soon as possible any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of resolution 955 (1994) and of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

"1. *Urges* States to arrest and detain, in accordance with their national law and relevant standards of international law, pending prosecution by the International Tribunal for Rwanda or by the appropriate national authorities, persons found within their territory against whom there is sufficient evidence that they were responsible for acts within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda;

"2. *Urges* States that detain persons referred to in paragraph 1 above to inform the Secretary-General and the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda of the identity of the persons detained, the nature of the crimes believed to have been committed, the evidence providing probable cause for the detentions, the date when the persons were detained and the place of detention;

"3. *Urges* States that detain such persons to cooperate with representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as investigators for the International Tribunal for Rwanda, in order to secure unimpeded access to those persons;

"4. *Condemns* all attacks against persons in the refugee camps near the borders of Rwanda, demands that such attacks immediately cease, and calls upon States to take appropriate steps to prevent such attacks;

"5. *Urges* States on whose territory serious acts of violence in the refugee camps have taken place to arrest and detain, in accordance with their national law and relevant standards of international law, and submit to the appropriate authorities for the purpose of prosecution persons against whom there is sufficient evidence that they have incited or participated in such acts, and further urges the States concerned to keep the Secretary-General informed of the measures they have taken to this effect;

"6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France and Rwanda.

AA. Communications dated 28 February and 13 April 1995 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 28 February 1995 (S/1995/164) from the representatives of China, the Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Nigeria and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/164), transmitting the report of the Security Council mission to Rwanda, pursuant to the decision taken at the consultations of the whole held on 6 February 1995.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 9 April (S/1995/297) on UNAMIR submitted in response to

Security Council resolution 965 (1994), covering developments since his report of 5 February (S/1995/107).

Letter dated 13 April (S/1995/310) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement by the Government of Rwanda dated 6 April 1995.

Third report of the Secretary-General dated 14 April (S/1995/304) on security in the Rwandese refugee camps, submitted in response to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 10 February 1995 (S/PRST/1995/7), and in the light of the outcome of the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, hosted by OAU and UNHCR in Bujumbura.

BB. Consideration at the 3524th meeting (24 April 1995) and the adoption of resolution 989 (1995)

At the 3524th meeting, held on 24 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda
>
> > "Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States
> >
> > "Establishment of the list of candidates for Judges on the International Tribunal for Rwanda"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/325) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, and read out a list of names that were to be added to the operative part of the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1995/325, as orally revised in its provisional form.

Decision: *At the 3524th meeting, on 24 April 1995, draft resolution S/1995/325, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 989 (1995).*

Resolution 989 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,
>
> "*Having decided to consider* the nominations for Judge of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General before 7 April 1995,
>
> "*Establishes* the following list of candidates in accordance with article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda:
>
> Mr. Lennart ASPEGREN
> (Sweden)
> Mr. Kevin HAUGH
> (Ireland)
> Mr. Leity KAMA
> (Senegal)
> Mr. T. H. KHAN
> (Bangladesh)
> Mr. Wamalungwe MAINGA
> (Zambia)
> Mr. Yakov A. OSTROVSKY
> (Russian Federation)
> Mr. Navanethem PILLAY
> (South Africa)
> Mr. Edilbert RAZAFINDRALAMBO
> (Madagascar)
> Mr. William H. SEKULE
> (United Republic of Tanzania)
> Ms. Anne Marie STOLTZ
> (Norway)
> Mr. Jiri TOMAN
> (Czech Republic/Switzerland)
> Mr. Lloyd G. WILLIAMS
> (Jamaica/Saint Kitts and Nevis)

CC. Communication dated 27 April 1995

Letter dated 27 April 1995 (S/1995/340) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement adopted by the European Union at the meeting of the European Council on 25 April 1995.

DD. Consideration at the 3526th meeting (27 April 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3526th meeting, held on 27 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda
>
> > "Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/297)

> "Third report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/304)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/22):

> "The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/297) and his third report on security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/304), as well as the oral briefings from the Secretariat on the tragic events on 22 April 1995 at the Kibeho camp for internally displaced persons.
>
> "The Security Council condemns the killing of numerous civilians in the camp and is encouraged by the decision of the Government of Rwanda to carry out a full investigation of these events without delay and to bring to justice those responsible. In this regard it welcomes the decision of the Rwandese authorities to establish an independent inquiry with United Nations and other international participation to carry out this investigation of the events. The Council also requests the Secretary-General to report to it, without delay, on these events and on the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda.
>
> "The Security Council is concerned by the generally deteriorating security situation in Rwanda. It underlines that the Government of Rwanda bears primary responsibility for maintaining security throughout the country and for the safety of internally displaced persons and returnees, as well as for ensuring respect for their basic human rights. In this context it reaffirms the need for coordination between the Government of Rwanda and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda and other agencies on these matters. The Council does, however, note with satisfaction that the Government of Rwanda has in previous months made considerable efforts directed at national reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction, which are of crucial importance. The Council calls on the Government of Rwanda to intensify these efforts and on the international community to continue to support those efforts, in order to bring about a climate of trust and confidence that would assist in the early and safe return of refugees. In this context, it underlines the importance it attaches to demining, including the United Nations proposal.
>
> "The Security Council notes with deep concern disturbing reports of increased incursions into Rwanda from neighbouring countries, allegations of arms shipments into the Goma airport and of elements of the former Rwandese government forces being trained in a neighbouring country. It calls upon all States, especially those neighbouring Rwanda, to refrain from any action that would further exacerbate the security situation in that country and to prevent incursions into Rwanda from their own territories. The Council invites States and organizations that have information on the transport of arms into countries neighbouring Rwanda for the purpose of their use in Rwanda in contravention of resolution 918 (1994) to pass that information to the Committee established under resolution 918 (1994) and requests the Committee to consider that information as a matter of urgency and to report thereon to the Security Council.
>
> "The Security Council notes with satisfaction that the deployment of the Zairian Camp Security Contingent and the Civilian Security Liaison Group has had a positive effect on the security situation in refugee camps in Zaire.
>
> "The Security Council pays tribute to all members of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda. It reaffirms that the Assistance Mission constitutes one essential factor for creating a climate of confidence and for promoting stability and security. In this context, it underlines the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all Assistance Mission personnel and other international staff serving in the country. It urges the Rwandese authorities to proceed with the exchange of letters supplementing the agreement on the status of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda and its personnel, reflecting the changes in the mandate of the Assistance Mission following from Security Council resolution 918 (1994). The Council calls for increased cooperation and collaboration between the Government of Rwanda, its neighbouring countries and the Assistance Mission as well as other agencies, including in the humanitarian field.
>
> "The Security Council expresses grave concern at the situation created by the overcrowded prisons in Rwanda, which has resulted in the death of numerous persons in custody, and requests the Secretary-General to consider urgently measures that could be taken quickly in conjunction with the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies to improve the conditions of those in detention or under investigation. The Council emphasizes that the development of the

Rwandese justice system continues to be an important factor in creating conditions of security, law and order conducive to the return of refugees from abroad and of displaced persons to their homes. The Council calls on the international community to assist the Government of Rwanda in re-establishing the justice system as a contribution to confidence-building and the maintenance of law and order.

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation for the action of those States that have arrested and detained persons following the adoption of resolution 978 (1995). It urges States, in accordance with that resolution, to arrest and detain persons against whom there is sufficient evidence of responsibility for acts within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. It requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the rapid establishment of the Tribunal.

"The Security Council requests the Government of Rwanda to facilitate the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, in conformity with the principles and current practice of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It invites States and donor agencies to deliver on their earlier commitments and to increase their assistance further. It urges all Governments in the region to keep their borders open for this purpose.

"The Security Council appeals to all States to act in accordance with recommendations adopted at the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held in Bujumbura in February 1995, in order to contribute to facilitating the return of refugees. The Council welcomes the Dar-es-Salaam trilateral agreement of 12 April 1995 on the voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania.

"The Security Council reaffirms the view that an international conference would contribute substantially to peace and security in the subregion. It welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with all concerned so that such a conference can be held at the earliest possible date.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

EE. Communication dated 19 May 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 19 May 1995 (S/1995/411) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry into the events at Kibeho in April 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 June (S/1995/457) on UNAMIR, submitted pursuant to paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 965 (1994), providing an update on the situation since the last progress report of April 1995 (S/1995/297), and recommending that the mandate be extended for a further period of six months until 9 December 1995.

FF. Consideration at the 3542nd meeting (9 June 1995) and the adoption of resolution 997 (1995)

At the 3542nd meeting, held on 9 June 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/457)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Zaire, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/465) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations and made oral revisions to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard a statement by the representative of Zaire.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Indonesia, Botswana, Honduras and China.

Decision: *At the 3542nd meeting, on 9 June 1995, draft resolution S/1995/465, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 997 (1995).*

Resolution 997 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, and 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, which set out the mandate of the Assistance Mission,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the Assistance Mission dated 4 June 1995 (S/1995/457),

"*Recalling also* its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995 concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of certain offences in Rwanda,

"*Stressing* the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation among all members of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha peace agreement,

"*Noting with great concern* reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime, and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

"*Underlining* the need for increased efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries,

"*Emphasizing* the necessity for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

"*Calling again* upon all States to act in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held at Bujumbura in February 1995,

"*Recognizing* the valuable contribution that the human rights officers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda have made towards the improvement of the overall situation,

"*Acknowledging* the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all personnel of the Assistance Mission and other international staff serving in the country,

"*Reaffirming* the need for a long-term solution to the refugee and related problems in the Great Lakes States, and welcoming, therefore, the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy to carry out consultations on the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on security, stability and development,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda until 8 December 1995, and authorizes a reduction of the force level to 2,330 troops within three months of the adoption of the present resolution and to 1,800 troops within four months;

"2. *Decides* to maintain the current level of military observers and civilian police personnel;

"3. *Decides*, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda so that the Assistance Mission will:

"(a) Exercise its good offices to help to achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha peace agreement;

"(b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and their reintegration in their home communities, and, to that end, support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers;

"(c) Support the provision of humanitarian aid and of assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining;

"(d) Assist in the training of a national police force;

"(e) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies, of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as those of human rights officers, and to contribute also to the security of humanitarian agencies in case of need;

"4. *Affirms* that the restrictions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and *matériel* specified therein to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if that sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or *matériel* within Rwanda;

"5. *Calls upon* the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps, with the aim of putting an end to factors contributing to the destabilization of Rwanda, to ensure that such arms and *matériel* are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of neighbouring countries on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers, and to consult, as a matter of priority, the Government of Zaire on the deployment of observers, including in the airfields located in eastern Zaire, in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and *matériel* referred to above; and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the matter within one month of the adoption of the present resolution;

"7. *Takes note* of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and the Assistance Mission in the implementation of its mandate, and urges the Government of Rwanda and the Assistance Mission to continue to implement the agreements made between them, in particular the status-of-mission agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement concluded to replace that agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

"8. *Commends* the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations that have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;

"9. *Calls upon* States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance and, in particular, to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan judicial system;

"10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and development fields, and of the human rights officers;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 August and 9 October 1995 on the discharge by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

"12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, the United States of America, Oman, the Russian Federation, France, Argentina, the Czech Republic and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Germany.

Chapter 2
The question of South Africa

A. Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 June 1994

Final report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa dated 16 June 1994 (S/1994/717) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 772 (1992) and 894 (1994), describing the work of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) and the transitional process in that country.

B. Consideration at the 3393rd meeting (27 June 1994) and the adoption of resolution 930 (1994)

At the 3393rd meeting, held on 27 June 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question of South Africa

"Report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa (S/1994/717)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of South Africa, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/752) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3393rd meeting, on 27 June 1994, draft resolution S/1994/752 was adopted unanimously as resolution 930 (1994).*

Resolution 930 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 and 894 (1994) of 14 January 1994,

"*Noting with great satisfaction* the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic government of South Africa,

"*Welcoming* General Assembly resolutions 48/13 C and 48/258 A of 23 June 1994,

"1. *Welcomes* the final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (S/1994/717);

"2. *Commends* the vital role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Observer Mission, together with the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union, in support of the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

"3. *Decides* that, with the successful completion of its mandate, the Observer Mission is terminated forthwith;

"4. *Also decides* that it has concluded its consideration of the item entitled 'The question of South Africa', and hereby removes this item from the list of matters of which the Council is seized."

Chapter 3
The situation in the Republic of Yemen

A. Communications dated 27 June 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 June 1994 (S/1994/761) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 26 June 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yemen.

Letter dated 27 June (S/1994/762) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) by the National Defence Council of Yemen.

Letter dated 27 June (S/1994/763) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 13 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 27 June (S/1994/764) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 924 (1994), describing efforts made by his Special Envoy and head of the fact-finding mission to Yemen during his visit to the area from 8 to 19 June 1994.

B. Consideration at the 3394th meeting (29 June 1994) and the adoption of resolution 931 (1994)

At the 3394th meeting, held on 29 June 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Republic of Yemen

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Yemen (S/1994/764)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Yemen, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/772) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3394th meeting, on 29 June 1994, draft resolution S/1994/772 was adopted unanimously as resolution 931 (1994).*

Resolution 931 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 on the situation in the Republic of Yemen,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the fact-finding mission to Yemen dated 27 June 1994 (S/1994/764),

"*Welcoming* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy and the League of Arab States,

"*Strongly supporting* the Secretary-General's call for an immediate and complete halt to the shelling of the city of Aden, and condemning the failure to heed this call,

"*Deeply disturbed* that no cease-fire has been implemented or sustained, despite several cease-fire declarations by both sides,

"*Deeply concerned* at the situation in Yemen and, in particular, the deteriorating humanitarian situation in many parts of the country,

"*Alarmed* by reports of the continuing provision of arms and other *matériel*,

"1. *Reiterates* its call for an immediate cease-fire;

"2. *Stresses* the importance of the existence and effective implementation of a cease-fire covering all ground, naval and air operations, including provisions on the positioning of heavy weapons out of range of Aden;

"3. *Strongly deplores* the infliction of civilian casualties and destruction resulting from the continuing military assault on Aden;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to continue talks under their auspices with all concerned, with a view to implementing a durable cease-fire and to the possible establishment of a mechanism acceptable to both sides, preferably involving countries of the region, to monitor, encourage respect for and help to prevent violations of the cease-fire and to report to the Secretary-General;

"5. *Reiterates* its call for an immediate cessation of the supply of arms and other *matériel*;

"6. *Reiterates* that political differences cannot be resolved through the use of force, deeply regrets the failure of all concerned to resume their political dialogue, urges them to do so immediately and without preconditions, thus permitting a peaceful resolution of their differences and the restoration of peace and stability, and requests the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to examine appropriate ways of facilitating these aims;

"7. *Expresses its deep concern* at the humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict, requests the Secretary-General to use the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the needs of those affected by the conflict, in particular the inhabitants of Aden and those displaced by the conflict, and urges all concerned to provide humanitarian access and facilitate the distribution of relief supplies to those in need, wherever they may be located;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and in any event within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution;

"9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Oman.

C. Communications dated 30 June 1994

Letter dated 30 June 1994 (S/1994/778) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an agreement on a cease-fire in Yemen signed in Moscow on the same date.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1994/779) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the spokesman of the Government of Yemen.

D. Consideration at the 3396th meeting (30 June 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3396th meeting, held on 30 June 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Republic of Yemen"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Yemen, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/30):

> "The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 and 931 (1994) of 29 June 1994 on the situation in the Republic of Yemen.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the agreement on the cease-fire signed by both sides in Moscow on 30 June 1994 (S/1994/778), which was achieved through the mediation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. The Security Council demands that all concerned fully implement this agreement.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the efforts of the international community, including those of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, the neighbouring countries and the League of Arab States, as well as those of States Members of the United Nations, aimed at helping the parties to achieve and implement a durable cease-fire and to prevent violations of the cease-fire.
>
> "The Security Council further demands that both sides fully implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 924 (1994) and 931 (1994), and urges all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, in particular for the possible establishment of a mechanism to sustain the cease-fire.

> "The Security Council remains deeply concerned at the situation in the Republic of Yemen and in particular the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Aden.
>
> "The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

E. Communications received between 7 and 25 July 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 7 July 1994 (S/1994/804) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) by the Acting Prime Minister of Yemen.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July (S/1994/817) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 931 (1994), describing his efforts and those of his Special Envoy concerning the implementation of a durable cease-fire and the establishment of a monitoring mechanism in Yemen.

Letter dated 18 July (S/1994/838) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that members of the Council welcomed his report (S/1994/817) and his readiness to continue to use his good offices, including through his Special Envoy, to bring about reconciliation in Yemen and to extend all possible help and cooperation, and urged the parties to cooperate fully with him to this end.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1994/862) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, on behalf of the European Union, the text of a statement issued by the European Union on Yemen on 19 July 1994.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1994/870) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 24 July 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yemen to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 4
The situation in Angola

A. Communication dated 28 June 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 June 1994 (S/1994/740 and Add.1) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 922 (1994), describing progress made in the Lusaka peace talks since his report of 24 May 1994 (S/1994/611), and recommending that the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) be extended for a further period of three months, until 30 September 1994. In an addendum dated 29 June, the Secretary-General drew attention to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Angola and recommended that the Security Council urge the parties to the conflict, in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), to permit the resumption of humanitarian assistance in all parts of the country.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1994/770) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement by the United States of America dated 27 June 1994.

B. Consideration at the 3395th meeting (30 June 1994) and the adoption of resolution 932 (1994)

At the 3395th meeting, held on 30 June 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Angola
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/740 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/773) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Angola.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, the Russian Federation and Nigeria.

Decision: *At the 3395th meeting, on 30 June 1994, draft resolution S/1994/773 was adopted unanimously as resolution 932 (1994).*

Resolution 932 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/740), dated 20 June 1994, and the addendum thereto, dated 29 June 1994,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,
>
> "*Reiterating* the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions,
>
> "*Reiterating also* the importance of United Nations support in fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz',
>
> "*Stressing* the importance it attaches to acceptance without reservation by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to its abiding fully by the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"*Stressing also* that its future decisions concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

"*Strongly urging* both parties, and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to exercise maximum flexibility and good faith in the negotiations in Lusaka at this crucial stage and to refrain from any acts that could delay their early and successful completion,

"*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and those of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"*Recalling* its readiness, in principle, in accordance with resolution 922 (1994), to consider authorizing promptly an increase of the strength of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II to its previous level,

"*Noting with grave concern*, however, the intensification of military operations throughout the territory of Angola, which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population, hamper the successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks and the effective implementation of the current mandate of the Verification Mission,

"*Deeply concerned* at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993),

"*Concerned also* at the protracted duration of the Lusaka peace talks and reaffirming the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

"*Emphasizing* that Angolans bear the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and any subsequent agreement,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 June 1994;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Verification Mission until 30 September 1994;

"3. *Calls upon* both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka, and urges them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination;

"4. *Welcomes* the formal acceptance by the Government of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, and strongly urges the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to do likewise;

"5. *Declares* its readiness to impose additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola as indicated in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) if, by 31 July 1994, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola has not formally accepted the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States, and declares further that in such case it will decide what further measures it will impose;

"6. *Welcomes* the preparations and the contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary-General for an appropriate United Nations presence in Angola once a comprehensive peace settlement is reached, and reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General in this regard;

"7. *Declares* its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of the Verification Mission;

"8. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993), and in that context urges the two neighbouring States which have so far failed to respond substantively to requests from the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola for the information required regarding alleged sanctions violations to do so promptly, and requests the Committee to provide a report to the Council, by 15 July 1994, on compliance with the sanctions regime and in particular on possible violations of that regime by those neighbouring States;

"9. *Strongly deplores* the intensification of offensive military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 922 (1994), and reiterates its demand that both parties cease immediately all military operations;

"10. *Further deplores* in this regard the worsening of the humanitarian situation, and strongly condemns acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts and all actions that inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief workers;

"11. *Strongly urges* both parties to grant immediately security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and to refrain from any action that could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

"12. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations that have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the progress of the Lusaka peace talks as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 31 July 1994;

"14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, China, Spain, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

C. Communications received between 30 June and 8 August 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 30 June 1994 (S/1994/789) from the representative of Mexico addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1994/788) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 29 June 1994 by the European Union.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1994/825) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report adopted by the Committee on 14 July 1994 in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 932 (1994), recommending that the Council take up, as a matter of urgency, the matter of cooperation with the Committee by the Government of Zaire.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 July (S/1994/865) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 932 (1994), describing progress made at the Lusaka peace talks and developments in the military and humanitarian situation in Angola.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1994/889) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 July 1994 from the Minister of External Relations of Angola to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1994/926) from the representative of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 July 1994 from the Minister of External Relations of Angola to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1994/962) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued in Washington on 5 August 1994 by the spokesman of the United States Department of State.

D. Consideration at the 3417th meeting (12 August 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3417th meeting, held on 12 August 1994, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

> "Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/865)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/45):

"The Security Council has reviewed the Secretary-General's report of 22 July 1994 (S/1994/865) on the situation in Angola, which was submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 932 (1994).

"The Security Council commends the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the three observer States to the Angola peace process and encourages them to continue their efforts to put an end to the destructive civil war and bring peace to Angola through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Council resolutions. It urges both the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to offer their full cooperation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to allow the earliest and successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks.

"None the less, the Security Council expresses its impatience over the protracted nature of the negotiations, and warns that the peace process cannot be delayed indefinitely. The Council believes that a just and comprehensive peace agreement is within reach and strongly urges the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to demonstrate its commitment to peace and accept the complete set of proposals put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States.

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation for the efforts of President Frederick Chiluba of Zambia in support of the Lusaka peace process.

"Furthermore, the Security Council expresses its gratitude to President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, who offered his assistance to help in the finalization of the Lusaka peace process, and agrees that these helpful efforts deserve time to come to fruition.

"Consequently, the Security Council decides to defer temporarily the imposition of the additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola as referred to in paragraph 5 of its resolution 932 (1994). The Council confirms its readiness to impose further measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola if the latter does not accept the mediation proposals on national reconciliation during the course of the month of August. The Council states that it will start to compile a list of such possible measures and will not tolerate further procrastination in the peace process.

"The Security Council again reminds both parties that offensive military actions threaten all of the progress that has been achieved thus far in Lusaka, and that no tactical battlefield advantage is worth the tremendous cost in human suffering that is being paid by the Angolan people.

"The Security Council expresses its dismay at the actions of both parties, particularly of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, which have led to a deterioration of the humanitarian situation and again reminds them of their responsibility to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian supplies. The Council calls for the necessary steps to ensure that relief flights can be resumed to Malange and Cuito.

"Referring to the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola (S/1994/825), the Council reminds the Member States concerned of their obligation to respond substantively to requests from the Committee for the information required regarding alleged sanctions violations and urges them to do so effectively without further delay. The matter of cooperation with the Committee by those States that have so far failed to respond satisfactorily will be taken up by the Council as a matter of urgency for appropriate action, if such replies are not received forthwith."

E. Communication dated 2 September 1994

Letter dated 2 September 1994 (S/1994/1026) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a declaration issued on the same date by the Government of Angola.

F. Consideration at the 3423rd meeting (9 September 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3423rd meeting, held on 9 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/52):

"The Security Council takes note of the information conveyed to it by the Secretariat on the situation in Angola, in particular in the light of the letter dated 5 September 1994 from the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council considers this letter as constituting the required formal acceptance by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation that were submitted to it on 28 May 1994 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the representatives of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process.

"The Security Council welcomes this development. By accepting the complete set of proposals, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola has met the requirements demanded in this regard in Security Council resolution 932 (1994). In this context and in view of the current negotiations, the Council has agreed not to consider, at present, the imposition of additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola as indicated in paragraph 26 of its resolution 864 (1993).

"The Security Council considers that, following the acceptance by both the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation, the way is now clear for an early conclusion of the negotiations in Lusaka towards a comprehensive agreement within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions. It urges both parties to reach such an agreement before the expiry of the present mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission on 30 September 1994. It reiterates its intention to reconsider the future role of the United Nations in Angola in the event a peace agreement is not concluded by that date.

"The Security Council remains deeply concerned by the continuation of the armed conflict in Angola. It reiterates its demand that the parties cease all offensive military actions and reminds them again that all such actions threaten the prospects for a negotiated peace. Attempts to gain short-term military advantage and to procrastinate at the Lusaka peace talks will only prolong the conflict and the continued suffering of the Angolan people and discourage the involvement of the international community in assisting Angola.

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern about any act against United Nations and other international personnel in Angola, and calls upon all parties to ensure the safety and security of the staff and property of the United Nations and all humanitarian organizations. The Council stresses the importance of facilitating the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief supplies and humanitarian assistance workers throughout the territory of Angola."

G. Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1069) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 932 (1994), describing progress in the Lusaka talks and recent developments in the military and humanitarian situation and recommending that the mandate of UNAVEM II be extended for a further period of two months, until 30 November 1994.

H. Consideration at the 3431st meeting (29 September 1994) and the adoption of resolution 945 (1994)

At the 3431st meeting, held on 29 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/1069)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1110) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3431st meeting, on 29 September 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1110 was adopted unanimously as resolution 945 (1994).*

Resolution 945 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

"*Recalling* the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 9 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/52),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1069) and the oral report of his Special Envoy of 23 September 1994,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

"*Stressing also* that its future decisions on the future role of the United Nations in Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

"*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and those of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"*Reiterating* its grave concern over the continuation of military hostilities throughout the territory of Angola, which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population and hamper the successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks and the effective implementation of the current mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission,

"*Deeply concerned* at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

"*Concerned also* by the protracted duration of the Lusaka peace talks, and reaffirming the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 and the oral report of his Special Envoy of 23 September 1994;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission until 31 October 1994;

"3. *Calls upon* both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the Lusaka peace talks, and urges them to complete their negotiations as soon as possible and to make every necessary effort to have the Lusaka agreement formally signed before 31 October 1994;

"4. *Declares* in this context that any further obstruction or procrastination in the peace process would be unacceptable;

"5. *Declares further* that, in view of the formal acceptance by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the complete set of proposals put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States and in view of the current negotiations, it will not consider at this time the imposition of additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola as indicated in paragraph 26 of its resolution 864 (1993);

"6. *Reiterates* its intention to review, at any time, the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka;

"7. *Strongly deplores* the intensification of the offensive military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 932 (1994) of 30 June 1994, and reiterates once again its demand that both parties cease forthwith all military operations;

"8. *Affirms* its readiness to consider authorizing promptly, once an agreement is initialled by the parties, the rapid increase of the strength of the Verification Mission to its previous authorized level with a view to consolidating that agreement in its initial and most critical stages;

"9. *Further affirms* its readiness to consider promptly, once the agreement to be concluded in Lusaka is formally signed, any recommendation from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola;

"10. *Condemns* any action, including the laying of land-mines, which threatens the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola and puts the lives of the humanitarian relief workers at risk, and calls for the full cooperation of all parties, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola;

"11. *Expresses its grave concern* over the disappearance of humanitarian relief workers on 27 August 1994, demands their immediate release by the parties responsible, and calls for the complete cooperation of the parties, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, with the United Nations investigation into their disappearance;

"12. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations that have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

"13. *Notes with concern* continued reports of violations of the provisions of paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993), and reaffirms the obligation of all Member States to implement fully that resolution;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the progress of the talks in Lusaka as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 20 October 1994;

"15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, the Council heard a statement by the Minister of External Relations of Angola.

I. Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 October 1994

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 October 1994 (S/1994/1197) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 945 (1994), reflecting developments in the political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola and recommending that the mandate of UNAVEM II be extended until 30 November 1994.

J. Consideration at the 3445th meeting (27 October 1994) and the adoption of resolution 952 (1994)

At the 3445th meeting, held on 27 October 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/1197)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1216) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Nigeria.

Decision: *At the 3445th meeting, on 27 October 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1216 was adopted unanimously as resolution 952 (1994).*

Resolution 952 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 October 1994 (S/1994/1197),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

"*Reiterating* the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Force Commander and personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, in particular the Government of Zambia, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"*Encouraged* by the substantial progress made recently in the Lusaka peace talks, and reaffirming the importance of the parties showing flexibility and bringing the talks to a prompt and successful conclusion and achieving a comprehensive settlement,

"*Declaring* that renewed obstruction or procrastination in the peace process would be unacceptable,

"*Deeply concerned*, however, at continued military hostilities throughout the territory of Angola, which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population and obstruct humanitarian relief efforts and have delayed the successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks and hampered the effective implementation of the current mandate of the Verification Mission,

"*Reaffirming* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993),

"*Emphasizing* that Angolans bear the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and any subsequent agreement,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 October 1994;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission until 8 December 1994;

"3. *Calls upon* the parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka, and urges them to conclude immediately an agreement and thereafter to establish and respect fully an effective and sustainable cease-fire as a matter of urgency;

"4. *Authorizes*, with the aim of consolidating the implementation of the peace agreement in its initial and most critical stages, the restoration of the strength of the Verification Mission to its previous level of 350 military observers and 126 police observers with an appropriate number of international and local staff, the deployment of such additional personnel to take place upon receipt of a report from the Secretary-General to the Council that the parties have initialled a peace agreement and that an effective cease-fire is in place;

"5. *Reaffirms* its readiness to consider promptly, once the agreement to be concluded in Lusaka is formally signed, a report from the Secretary-General containing any recommendation for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola based on his assessment of the circumstances that warrant that, and welcomes the contingency planning done in this regard by the Secretary-General;

"6. *Deplores* the continuation of military hostilities throughout Angola contrary to its resolutions 922 (1994), 932 (1994) and 945 (1994), and reiterates its demand that both parties cease immediately all military operations;

"7. *Further deplores* the deterioration in the humanitarian situation; condemns all acts, including the laying of land-mines, that imperil or inhibit humanitarian relief efforts; and demands that both parties grant security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and refrain from any action that could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

"8. *Reiterates* in this context its demand for the immediate release by the parties responsible of the humanitarian relief workers who disappeared on 27 August 1994 and its call for the complete cooperation of the parties, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, with the United Nations investigation into their disappearance;

"9. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations that have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations rapidly to provide further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed of further developments in the Lusaka peace talks and on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola;

"11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Brazil, Spain, the Russian Federation and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom.

K. Communications dated 1 and 3 November 1994

Letter dated 1 November 1994 (S/1994/1235) from the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint statement of the observer States to the Angolan peace process, issued on the same date.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1994/1241) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a declaration issued by the Government of Angola on 31 October 1994.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1994/1255) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting, in his capacity as representative of the Presidency of the European Union, the text of a declaration issued by the European Union on 1 November 1994.

L. Consideration at the 3450th meeting (4 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3450th meeting, held on 4 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/63):

> "The Security Council, while welcoming the initialling of the peace protocol in Lusaka on 31 October 1994, is gravely concerned over recent reports of an intensification of military operations, in particular those towards Huambo, which put the lives of Angolan citizens at risk and jeopardize the successful completion of the peace process. It reiterates its demand to the parties to cease immediately military hostilities throughout Angola and to establish quickly an effective and firm cease-fire.
>
> "The Security Council notes that the leaderships of both parties must have adequate opportunity to meet with their negotiating teams to prepare for the military talks scheduled to begin on 10 November. It urges the Government of Angola to allow flight clearances into Huambo to enable the negotiating team of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to consult with its leadership.
>
> "The Security Council stresses once again that any obstruction to the peace process would be unacceptable. It urges the Government of Angola to exercise its authority to bring an immediate end to the military activities.
>
> "At this particular juncture, the Security Council stresses the need for both parties to spare no effort to bring about a stable and long-lasting peace in Angola. It calls upon them to honour their commitments made at the Lusaka talks, to exercise maximum restraint and responsibility and to refrain from any action that could jeopardize the signing of the protocol on 15 November 1994."

M. Communications dated 9 and 14 November 1994

Letter dated 9 November 1994 (S/1994/1270) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 8 November 1994 by the Government of Angola.

Letter dated 14 November (S/1994/1290) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 13 November 1994 by the Government of Angola.

N. Consideration at the 3463rd meeting (21 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3463rd meeting, held on 21 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/70):

> "The Security Council welcomes the signing of the Lusaka protocol by representatives of the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in Lusaka on 20 November 1994. This protocol, together with the Bicesse accords, should lay the foundation for lasting peace in Angola. Having signed the protocol, Angola's parties must continue to demonstrate their commitment to peace through the full and timely implementation of this detailed peace agreement. Most importantly, the cease-fire required by the protocol must be respected.
>
> "The Security Council acknowledges the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, which have been so vital in reaching this agreement. The Council also commends the role of the observer States to the Angolan peace process and the constructive interventions by leaders throughout Africa. Finally, the Council thanks President Frederick Chiluba and

the Government of Zambia, which graciously hosted these negotiations.

"The Security Council notes with concern the reports that the fighting in Angola is continuing. The Council reminds the parties of the responsibility they bear to respect fully the cease-fire agreement that is to go into effect on 22 November 1994. The Security Council looks forward to a report from the Secretary-General that the cease-fire has become effective, thereby allowing the deployment of military and police observers of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission to reinforce United Nations monitoring capabilities in Angola.

"The Security Council remains seized of this matter."

O. Communications dated 23 November and 7 December 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 23 November 1994 (S/1994/1336) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 21 November 1994 by the Government of Angola.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December (S/1994/1376) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 952 (1994), describing various aspects of the situation in Angola and recommending that the mandate of UNAVEM II be extended for a further period until 31 January 1995.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1994/1391) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a message dated 5 December 1994 from the President of Angola to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1994/1394) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a message (undated) from the President of Mali to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1994/1395) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that, having assessed the situation in Angola and in accordance with the provisions of resolution 952 (1994), he intended to proceed with the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM to its previous level, subject to strict observance of the cease-fire and to entrust UNAVEM II with additional tasks of monitoring and verifying all major elements of the Lusaka protocol.

P. Consideration at the 3477th meeting (8 December 1994) and the adoption of resolution 966 (1994)

At the 3477th meeting, held on 8 December 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola"

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/1376)

"Letter dated 7 December 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1395)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1396) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister of External Relations of Angola.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Djibouti and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3477th meeting, on 8 December 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1396 was adopted unanimously as resolution 966 (1994).*

Resolution 966 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, including resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December 1994 (S/1994/1376) and his letter dated 7 December 1994 (S/1994/1395),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

"*Reiterating* the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions, "*Encouraged* by the signing of the Lusaka protocol on 20 November 1994, which is a significant step towards the restoration of lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola,

"*Reaffirming* its readiness to consider promptly any recommendation from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola on condition that the cease-fire is maintained,

"*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Force Commander and personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, in particular the Government of Zambia, which have resulted in the signing of the Lusaka protocol, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz', the Lusaka protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"*Declaring* that renewed obstruction to or procrastination in the implementation of those accords would be unacceptable,

"*Deeply concerned* at reports of renewed clashes in Angola after the entry into force of the agreed cease-fire, which cause suffering to the civilian population, and may jeopardize the successful implementation of the Lusaka protocol and hamper the effective discharge of the mandate of the Verification Mission,

"*Reaffirming* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993),

"*Emphasizing* that Angolans bear the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and the Lusaka protocol,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December 1994;

"2. *Decides*, in order to enable the United Nations Angola Verification Mission to monitor the cease-fire established by the Lusaka protocol, to extend its mandate until 8 February 1995;

"3. *Commends* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola for signing the Lusaka protocol, and urges them to respect fully the cease-fire that entered into effect on 22 November 1994;

"4. *Underlines* that the Security Council will monitor closely compliance with the cease-fire, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed of any relevant developments;

"5. *Calls upon* the parties to honour the commitments made by them and to continue to work together to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the 'Acordos de Paz' and the Lusaka protocol;

"6. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's decision as conveyed in his letter of 7 December 1994 (S/1994/1395), in accordance with resolution 952 (1994), to proceed with the restoration of the strength of the Verification Mission to its previous level, the actual enlargement being dependent on the strict observance by the parties of an effective cease-fire and on the provision by them of satisfactory guarantees regarding the safety and security of the United Nations personnel;

"7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in order to enhance the verification capabilities of the existing Verification Mission and as an additional confidence-building measure, to continue to deploy personnel to the countryside, subject to the strict compliance of the parties with the conditions in paragraph 6 above;

"8. *Notes* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a report on the possible mandate for a new United Nations operation in Angola based on his assessment of the circumstances that warrant that, including the maintenance of the cease-fire, such a report to contain a detailed description of the results of his efforts to identify potential troop-contributing countries, the objectives, concept of operations and financial aspects of such an operation, and progress in discussions with the Government of Angola regarding the conclusion of a status-of-forces agreement, and welcomes the contingency planning being done by him in this regard, including the continuation of the consultations with potential troop contributors to assess their willingness to participate in an enlarged peace-keeping operation in Angola;

"9. *Declares* its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola by 8 February 1995 at the latest, in the light of the above report;

"10. *Welcomes* the resumption and the increased flow of humanitarian relief assistance throughout Angola, and demands that both parties grant security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and refrain from any action that could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

"11. *Emphasizes* that both parties must respect and ensure the safety and security of international personnel in Angola;

"12. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations that have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations rapidly to provide further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian need;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council of the next steps to be taken by the United Nations to implement a well-coordinated and comprehensive mine-clearance programme in Angola;

"14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is regularly informed of further developments in the implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and the Lusaka protocol and on the activities of the Verification Mission;

"15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, China, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Oman, Spain, the United States of America, New Zealand and Pakistan, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Rwanda.

Q. Communications received between 9 December 1994 and 1 February 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 9 December 1994 (S/1994/1441) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the Lusaka protocol.

Letter dated 28 December (S/1994/1451) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement dated 19 December 1994 on the cost of the implementation of the Lusaka protocol.

Letter dated 6 January 1995 (S/1995/36) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that Algeria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Egypt, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Uruguay and Zambia be added to the list of countries contributing military personnel to UNAVEM.

Letter dated 13 January (S/1995/37) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 6 January 1995 (S/1995/36) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1995/51) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint statement made at the meeting of the Chiefs of Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces and the military forces of UNITA on 10 January 1995 at Chipipa.

Letter dated 30 January (S/1995/94) from the representative of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a message dated 24 January 1995 from the President of Angola to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 February (S/1995/97 and Corr.1 and Add.1) on UNAVEM II, submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 966 (1994), recommending the establishment of UNAVEM III for a period of 12 months, to be reviewed in the light of progress made in the implementation of the Lusaka protocol, and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

R. Consideration at the 3499th meeting (8 February 1995) and the adoption of resolution 976 (1995)

At the 3499th meeting, held on 8 February 1995, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1995/97 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to a request contained in a letter dated 8 February from the representative of Nigeria (S/1995/123), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/117) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the Minister for External Relations of Angola and the Minister of External Affairs of Malawi and by the representatives of India and Norway.

Statements were also made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zambia, by the representative of Portugal, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho and by the representatives of Spain and the Netherlands.

The Minister of State for African Affairs of Tunisia, the representative of Brazil, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa and the representative of Algeria made statements.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Zimbabwe, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sweden.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, China, the Russian Federation, Honduras, France, Italy, Germany and Rwanda.

Decision: *At the 3499th meeting, on 8 February 1995, draft resolution S/1995/117 was adopted unanimously as resolution 976 (1995).*

Resolution 976 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 February 1995 (S/1995/97 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

"*Welcoming* the signing of the Lusaka protocol of 20 November 1994 (S/1994/1441, annex) as a major step towards the establishment of peace and stability in Angola,

"*Reiterating* the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"*Noting* the implementation schedule set forth in the Lusaka protocol, in particular the need for the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to provide all relevant military data to the United Nations, to allow freedom of movement and free circulation of goods and to begin limited disengagement where forces are in contact,

"*Welcoming* the maintenance of a cease-fire, which has been generally holding,

"*Welcoming also* the progress made in meetings of the Chiefs of Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola on 10 January 1995 in Chipipa and on 2 and 3 February 1995 in Waco Kungo,

"*Welcoming further* the deployment of United Nations Angola Verification Mission observer forces and the contributions of Member States to this Mission,

"*Welcoming* the offer from the Government of Angola to provide substantial contributions in kind to United Nations peace-keeping operations in Angola as set out in the document entitled 'Costs of the implementation of the Lusaka protocol' (S/1994/1451, annex),

"*Deeply concerned* that the implementation of the Lusaka protocol has fallen behind schedule,

"*Stressing* the need for the President of Angola, Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, to meet without delay with a view to building the necessary political momentum for the successful implementation of the Lusaka protocol,

"*Welcoming* the ministerial delegation of the Organization of African Unity to the Security Council to participate in its consideration of the situation in Angola,

"1. *Authorizes* the establishment of a peace-keeping operation, the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III, to assist the parties in restoring peace and achieving national reconciliation in Angola on the basis of the 'Acordos de Paz', the Lusaka protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions, as outlined in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 February 1995, with an initial mandate until 8 August 1995 and with a maximum deployment of 7,000 military personnel, in addition to the 350 military observers and 260 police observers mentioned in the Secretary-General's report, and with an appropriate number of international and local staff;

"2. *Urges* the expeditious deployment of the military and police observers to monitor the cease-fire;

"3. *Authorizes* the immediate deployment of such planning and support elements as are needed to prepare for the deployment of peace-keeping forces, provided that the Secretary-General remains satisfied that an effective cease-fire and effective joint cease-fire monitoring mechanisms are in place and that both parties are allowing the free and safe flow of humanitarian assistance throughout the country, and authorizes the subsequent deployment of such additional elements as are necessary to establish operational quartering areas for the forces of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola;

"4. *Decides* that the deployment of infantry units will take place on the basis of a report from the Secretary-General to the Security Council that the conditions contained in paragraph 32 of the Secretary-General's report, *inter alia*, the effective cessation of hostilities, the provision of all relevant military data and the designation of all quartering areas, have been met, provided the Council does not decide otherwise;

"5. *Stresses* the importance it attaches to the expeditious establishment of a well-coordinated and comprehensive mine-clearance programme in Angola, as set out in the Secretary-General's report dated 1 February 1995, and requests him to inform the Council of progress in its implementation;

"6. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's view set out in his report as to the need for the Verification Mission to have an effective information capability, including a United Nations radio station, to be established in consultation with the Government of Angola;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council monthly of progress in the deployment of the Verification Mission and in implementation of the Lusaka protocol, including the maintenance of an effective cease-fire, free access by the Verification Mission to all areas of Angola, free flow of humanitarian assistance throughout Angola and compliance by both the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola with their obligations under the Lusaka protocol, and further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a complete report by 15 July 1995;

"8. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to include human rights specialists in the political component of the Verification Mission to observe the implementation of the provisions related to national reconciliation;

"9. *Expresses* its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola should the Secretary-General report that the cooperation required from the parties is substantially delayed or not forthcoming;

"10. *Declares* its intention to conclude the mission of the Verification Mission when the objectives of the Lusaka protocol have been achieved in accordance with the schedule attached to the Lusaka protocol and with the expectation of its completion by February 1997;

"11. *Welcomes* the substantial contributions of Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to meet the humanitarian needs of the Angolan people, and encourages additional substantial contributions;

"12. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993), and calls upon the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola during the presence of the Verification Mission in Angola to cease any acquisition of arms and war *matériel*, as agreed upon in the 'Acordos de Paz', and to devote their resources instead to priority humanitarian and social needs;

"13. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola to conclude, no later than 20 March 1995, an agreement with the United Nations on the status of forces;

"14. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue urgently the offer of direct assistance by the Government of Angola to the Verification Mission, to reflect this as appropriate in the status-of-forces agreement referred to in paragraph 13 above, and to explore with the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola possibilities for substantial additional assistance related to peace-keeping and to report to the Council on the results of these explorations;

"15. *Urges* Member States to respond positively to the request made to them by the Secretary-General to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the Verification Mission in order to facilitate its early deployment;

"16. *Demands* that all concerned in Angola take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations and other personnel deployed under the Verification Mission;

"17. *Welcomes* the presence of the ministerial delegation of the Organization of African Unity, and notes in this connection the need for continued cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the promotion of peace and security in Angola and the contribution that regional organizations can make to crisis management and conflict resolution;

"18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Indonesia, Oman, Argentina and the Czech Republic, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Botswana.

The Minister of External Relations of Angola made a statement.

S. Communications dated 16 February and 9 March 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 February 1995 (S/1995/142) from the representative of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 14 February 1995 from the President of Angola to the Secretary-General.

First progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAVEM III dated 5 March (S/1995/177) submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 976 (1995), covering the political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1995/192) from the representative of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 3 March 1995 from the President of Angola to the Secretary-General.

T. Consideration at the 3508th meeting (10 March 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3508th meeting, held on 10 March 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

"First progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/177)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/11):

"The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's report of 5 March 1995 (S/1995/177) on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.

"The Security Council welcomes the assessment by the Secretary-General that the cease-fire is generally holding. It also welcomes the continued deployment of United Nations military and police observers to sites outside Luanda. It notes, however, that this deployment has been complicated by a lack of full cooperation by the parties, in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola. In the month since the adoption of its resolution 976 (1995), a number of developments have taken place that give rise to serious concern. These include the lack of progress in disengagement around Uige and Negage, the escalation of tensions in the last few weeks, especially in the northern region, the lack of security clearances to visit certain areas and restrictions on the movement of the personnel of the Verification Mission, attacks on villages, mine-laying, unauthorized movement of troops and military air activity and attacks on United Nations aircraft, in particular that by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in Quibaxe on 13 February 1995. The Council calls upon the parties, particularly the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to refrain from such activities, to end negative propaganda, to improve their cooperation with each other and the United Nations through the Joint Commission and to cooperate fully with humanitarian operations.

"The Security Council reiterates its call upon President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi to meet without delay as a sign of their joint commitment to the peace process and urges the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to finalize arrangements towards this end immediately, with a view to ensuring the necessary political momentum for the successful implementation of the Lusaka protocol. It also encourages the observer States to the peace process, the Organization of African Unity and the neighbouring countries involved to continue their efforts aimed at the full implementation of the peace process.

"The Security Council reaffirms the obligations of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993) and reiterates its call upon the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to cease the acquisition of arms and war *matériel* as agreed in the 'Acordos de Paz'.

"The Security Council notes that the United Nations is currently pursuing with the Government of Angola the provision of critical services and access to key facilities such as ports and airports for the Verification Mission. Early and positive responses from the Government of Angola to the United Nations requirements in this respect are essential to the deployment of the Verification Mission. It calls on both parties to expedite the completion of the initial tasks in order to ensure the prompt deployment of the units of the Verification Mission. The Council reiterates the importance it attaches to the Government of Angola and the United Nations agreeing on a status-of-forces agreement by 20 March 1995 as called for in paragraph 13 of its resolution 976 (1995). It will continue to monitor closely developments in these areas.

"The Security Council commends the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations for their continuing efforts to distribute humanitarian relief throughout Angola. It reiterates the importance it attaches to a well-coordinated and comprehensive mine-clearance programme which will, *inter alia*, improve the logistics of humanitarian operations. It calls upon both parties to cooperate with the United Nations and with the non-governmental organizations to put this in place. It deplores the killing on 2 March of three Angolans and one German, all members of the 'Cap Anamur' non-governmental organization involved in demining activities, as well as attacks in the last month on International Committee of the Red Cross aircraft and road transport and reminds the parties of its repeated demands that they refrain from all actions which could jeopardize the safety of humanitarian personnel in Angola.

"The Security Council endorses the Secretary-General's conclusions that the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola must provide more concrete signs of cooperation and goodwill in the implementation of the peace process. It reminds the parties that the deployment of the units of the Verification Mission will not take place unless the conditions contained in paragraph 32 of his report of 1 February 1995 (S/1995/97) have been met. It has taken careful note of the Secretary-General's statement that, unless he can report by 25 March 1995 that the parties have complied with these conditions, it will not be possible to ensure that deployment begins on 9 May 1995. Time is short if the opportunity created by the Lusaka protocol and the Council's resolution 976 (1995) is not to be lost. The Council joins the Secretary-General in calling upon the parties to take the necessary steps now to ensure that deployment of these units can begin as planned on 9 May 1995. It requests the Secretary-General to keep it closely informed of developments in this regard."

U. Communications received between 14 March and 13 April 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 14 March 1995 (S/1995/204) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, referring to Security Council resolution 976 (1995) of 8 February 1995 and proposing the addition of France, Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the list of countries contributing military personnel to UNAVEM III.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1995/205) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 14 March 1995 (S/1995/204) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1995/230) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, referring to the visit of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General to Angola and his discussions with the parties involved and informing the Council that he had decided to proceed with the preparations for the deployment of United Nations infantry units to Angola.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1995/239) from the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint statement of the observer States to the Angolan peace process issued on 24 March 1995, following the meeting held in Lisbon.

Second progress report of the Secretary-General dated 7 April (S/1995/274) on UNAVEM III submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 976 (1995), covering developments since his report of 5 March 1995 (S/1995/177).

Letter dated 13 April (S/1995/296) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a communiqué from the Government of Angola dated 12 April 1995.

V. Consideration at the 3518th meeting (13 April 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3518th meeting, held on 13 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

"Second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/274)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/18):

"The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's progress report of 7 April 1995 (S/1995/274) on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III.

"The Security Council welcomes the confirmation by the Secretary-General that the cease-fire is generally holding and that the level of cease-fire violations has remained relatively low. It also welcomes the continued deployment of Verification Mission military and police observers to team sites and regional headquarters outside Luanda and the progress reported by him in a number of important areas, including liaison with the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, the completion of the first phase of disengagement and discussions of the modalities for the incorporation of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into the national army. It commends the parties for their efforts in this regard.

"The Security Council notes that a number of developments give cause for concern. These include reports of continuing military actions and preparations, in particular the attack on the airstrip at Andulo by the Angolan air force, the failure to complete the second phase of disengagement by 10 April 1995, some restrictions on the access of the Verification Mission to government military facilities and recent attacks on the personnel of the Verification Mission and non-governmental organizations. It welcomes the improved access by the Verification Mission to areas controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola but notes that some local União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola commanders continue to impose restrictions on the movement of personnel of the Verification Mission and calls upon the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to ensure unrestricted access.

"The Security Council calls on the parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations, in particular through the Joint Commission, and to ensure the safety of the personnel of the Verification Mission and the non-governmental organizations. It notes with satisfaction that the members of the Joint Commission, including representatives of the Government of Angola, met Mr. Savimbi in Bailundo on 7 April and that, at that meeting, he publicly confirmed his commitment to the Lusaka protocol. It reiterates its call for a meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi as a matter of urgency, because such a meeting may help to improve the climate of trust and give new impetus to the peace process in Angola.

"The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to proceed with preparations for the deployment of infantry units of the Verification Mission (S/1995/230). It notes that he has reminded the Angolan parties that they must implement without delay the requirements of the Lusaka protocol, provide the Verification Mission with the indispensable logistic support and undertake essential tasks such as mine clearance, the repair of major transport routes and the designation of quartering areas, to make it possible for United Nations infantry battalions to deploy to Angola in May 1995. The Council fully supports the Secretary-General in this regard and emphasizes the need for full implementation of the Lusaka protocol. It welcomes his intention to deploy the infantry battalions in stages. It stresses the importance it attaches to the Government of Angola providing the logistic support envisaged for the Verification Mission. In this context it welcomes the Government of Angola's agreement to allow the United Nations full operational access to Catumbela airfield and calls upon the Government to ensure that this arrangement is extended for as long as required by the Verification Mission. It also welcomes the Government of Angola's intention to conclude, by

15 April 1995, a status-of-forces agreement with the United Nations.

"The Security Council reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) and states that the continuing flow of arms into Angola contrary to the provisions of the 'Acordos de Paz' and resolution 976 (1995) contributes to the country's instability and undermines efforts at confidence-building.

"The Security Council is encouraged that the Secretary-General has been able to report overall progress in the humanitarian situation in the month since his last report to the Council. It calls upon the parties to continue to facilitate access to all areas of the country for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It also calls once again upon the parties to respect the safety and security of all humanitarian personnel in Angola. It endorses the call on the parties by the three observer States to the Angolan peace process (S/1995/239) to cooperate fully in releasing all war-related detainees through the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as all captured foreign citizens or to provide information about their fate.

"While the Security Council takes note of the progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive mine action programme, it also notes the statement in the Secretary-General's report that the mine situation in Angola remains critical. The Council therefore urges both parties to support and facilitate mine clearance and to comply fully with the relevant provisions of the Lusaka protocol. In this context, it welcomes the statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General following the 13th meeting of the Joint Commission that the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola have pledged to put 800 and 400 personnel respectively at the disposal of the Verification Mission for mine-clearance activities.

"The Security Council will continue to monitor the situation in Angola closely. It looks forward to the next monthly report of the Secretary-General and requests him, in the meantime, to ensure that it is kept informed of developments in Angola and on prospects for the prompt deployment of the infantry battalions of the Verification Mission."

W. Report of the Secretary-General dated 3 May 1995

Third progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAVEM III dated 3 May 1995 (S/1995/350) submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 976 (1995), covering the political situation, military and police matters and the humanitarian situation in Angola.

X. Consideration at the 3534th meeting (11 May 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3534th meeting, held on 11 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

> "Third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/350)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/27):

> "The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's third progress report of 3 May 1995 (S/1995/350) on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III and the oral briefing from the Secretariat.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the positive developments in Angola. It welcomes in particular the meeting in Lusaka on 6 May 1995 between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi, which took place in a positive atmosphere and gave new impetus to the consolidation of the peace process and the furthering of national reconciliation in Angola. The Council commends the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, of the observer States to the Angolan peace process, of States of the region and, in particular, of the President of Zambia, which assisted in bringing about this meeting. It expresses the hope that the meeting will mark the beginning of a regular and constructive dialogue between the President of Angola and the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola.

"The Security Council notes with satisfaction the progress in the implementation of the Lusaka protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) concerning *inter alia* reduction of cease-fire violations, the disengagement of forces, the cooperation among the parties and the Verification Mission, the signing of the status-of-forces agreement and the provision of logistic facilities for the Mission. The Council welcomes the ongoing deployment of support units of the Verification Mission and stresses the importance of a timely deployment of the infantry battalions of the Verification Mission.

"The Security Council is, however, concerned by the slow progress in other areas. It stresses the necessity for increased cooperation of the Government and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola with the United Nations in carrying out all major provisions of the Lusaka protocol and relevant Council resolutions. While welcoming the release of the first group of prisoners, the Council urges the parties to expedite this process. Urgent attention should be given to the quartering of soldiers of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola by the parties as well as the United Nations and the withdrawal of government troops to their barracks in order to permit the incorporation of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola within the national army and police in accordance with the Lusaka protocol. The Council stresses also the importance of the completion of the disengagement process and the improvement of communication links with the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in all regions. It recalls the conditions set forth in Council resolution 976 (1995) for the deployment of infantry units and calls upon the parties in Angola to take all necessary steps to ensure that these conditions are met promptly for the timely deployment of sustainable infantry units throughout Angola capable of fully discharging their mandated tasks.

"The Security Council particularly underlines the urgency of a mine-clearance programme and calls upon the parties to provide, as promised, the funds and equipment necessary in order for the programme to become operational and to begin mine-sweeping operations on major roads under their control. The demining, the opening of major roads and repair of airfields and other infrastructure are of crucial importance for the expeditious deployment of Verification Mission infantry units, the distribution of humanitarian aid and the return of displaced persons to their places of origin. The Council invites the donors as well as the United Nations, its agencies and non-governmental organizations to support actively demining actions.

"The Security Council notes with satisfaction the amelioration of the humanitarian situation in Angola and calls upon the parties to cooperate without restriction with the United Nations and other humanitarian international organizations to facilitate the distribution of aid in all the regions and to intensify their efforts to guarantee the security of humanitarian transports and of personnel of the Verification Mission. It requests Member States to continue to support the ongoing humanitarian activities in Angola and to disburse as soon as possible the contributions pledged during the donors' meeting in February 1995.

"The Security Council will continue to monitor the situation in Angola closely and looks forward to the next monthly report of the Secretary-General."

Y. Communication dated 15 June 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Fourth progress report of the Secretary-General dated 4 June 1995 (S/1995/458) on UNAVEM III submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 976 (1995), covering the main developments in Angola since his last report to the Council (S/1995/350).

Letter dated 15 June (S/1995/487) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council, while welcoming the positive developments referred to in his report (S/1995/458), noted with concern that the peace process was still behind schedule.

Chapter 5
The question concerning Haiti

A. Communications received between 16 and 29 June 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Note verbale dated 16 June 1994 (S/1994/756) from the Permanent Mission of Malta addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 June (S/1994/736) from the representative of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on the same date by the Government of Australia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 June (S/1994/742) submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 917 (1994), describing, *inter alia*, the lack of progress in the implementation of the Governors Island agreement, the increase in tensions as a result of the installation of an illegitimate government, the growing impact of sanctions, the continued repression and the humanitarian crisis.

Note verbale dated 20 June (S/1994/757) from the representative of Jamaica addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 20 June (S/1994/759) from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) dated 28 June (S/1994/765), recommending that the mandate of UNMIH be extended for a further period of one month, until 31 July 1994.

Note verbale dated 29 June (S/1994/1064) from the Permanent Mission of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General.

B. Consideration at the 3397th meeting (30 June 1994) and the adoption of resolution 933 (1994)

At the 3397th meeting, held on 30 June 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The question concerning Haiti
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) (S/1994/765)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/776) submitted by Argentina, Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3397th meeting, on 30 June 1994, draft resolution S/1994/776 was adopted unanimously as resolution 933 (1994).*

Resolution 933 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994 and 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994,
>
> "*Deeply concerned* by the continued obstruction to the dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, pursuant to resolution 867 (1993) and the failure of the Armed Forces of Haiti to carry out their responsibilities to allow the Mission to begin its work,
>
> "*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General of 20 and 28 June 1994 (S/1994/742 and S/1994/765),
>
> "*Noting* resolution MRE/RES.6/94, adopted unanimously by the ad hoc meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of American

States on 9 June 1994, which, *inter alia*, calls for a strengthening of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti,

"*Recalling* the terms of the Governors Island agreement (S/26063) and the related pact of New York (S/26297, annex),

"*Recalling also* the statement of conclusions of the Friends of the Secretary-General on Haiti of 3 June 1994 (S/1994/686, annex),

"*Welcoming* the measures taken by Member States at the national level aimed at further strengthening the impact of sanctions,

"*Noting* the importance of the rapid dispatch of the Mission as soon as conditions permit,

"*Condemning* the recent escalation of violations of international humanitarian law and the naming of the so-called 'de facto III government',

"*Deeply concerned* by the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Haiti, and stressing the need for increased assistance from the international community to meet the humanitarian needs of the Haitian people,

"*Noting with concern* that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region,

"1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti until 31 July 1994;

"2. *Strongly deplores* the refusal of the military authorities to implement the Governors Island agreement;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible, but no later than 15 July 1994, with specific recommendations on the strength, composition, cost and duration of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, appropriate to its expansion and deployment, as recommended by the Secretary-General, after the departure of the senior Haitian military leadership as called for in resolution 917 (1994); such recommendations should include means by which the Mission could, in due course, assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibility to provide security for the international presence, senior Haitian government officials and key installations, in assisting Haitian authorities to assure public order and in the holding of legislative elections to be called by the legitimate constitutional authorities;

"4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to identify personnel, plan and make prior arrangements to enable the Security Council to authorize the rapid deployment of the Mission once the Secretary-General reports to the Council and the proper environment for such a deployment has been created;

"5. *Invites* Member States to prepare to provide promptly the troops, police, civilian personnel, equipment and logistical support required for the appropriate configuration of the Mission;

"6. *Decides* to keep the situation in Haiti under constant review, and expresses its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations for a future UNMIH that the Secretary-General, as requested, may make concerning the deployment of the Mission in the light of developments;

"7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Argentina and China.

C. Communications received between 30 June and 12 July 1994

Note by the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1994 (S/1994/797 and Add.1), listing 18 replies received as of 28 June 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 917 (1994), and addendum dated 30 August, listing 8 additional replies.

Note verbale dated 7 July (S/1994/831) from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1994/829) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council, referring to a decree issued on 11 July 1994, by the de facto authorities in Haiti, declaring the international staff of the United Nations International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) "undesirable" and giving them 48 hours to leave Haitian territory and conveying his decision to have the staff of MICIVIH evacuated on 13 July 1994.

Note verbale dated 12 July (S/1994/937) from the Permanent Mission of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

D. Consideration at the 3403rd meeting (12 July 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3403rd meeting, held on 12 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question concerning Haiti"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/32):

> "The Security Council condemns the decision of the illegal de facto regime and the military leadership in Haiti to expel from the country the joint United Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission, whose work has the highest approbation of the Council and whose mandate was extended by the General Assembly by its resolution 48/27 B of 8 July 1994.
>
> "The Security Council considers this action a serious escalation in the defiant stance of Haiti's illegal de facto regime towards the international community.
>
> "The Security Council condemns this attempt by the illegal de facto regime and the military authorities to avoid appropriate international scrutiny at a time of increasing indiscriminate violence against the civilian population in Haiti.
>
> "The Security Council rejects this attempt by the illegal de facto regime and the military authorities to defy the will of the international community. This provocative behaviour directly affects the peace and security of the region.
>
> "The Security Council continues to hold the military authorities and the illegal de facto regime individually and collectively responsible for the safety and security of the international presence in Haiti.
>
> "The Security Council stresses that this latest action by the Haitian military and the illegal de facto regime further reinforces the continued determination of the Council to bring about a rapid and definitive solution to this crisis.
>
> "The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

E. Communications received between 13 and 30 July 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Note verbale dated 13 July 1994 (S/1994/837) from the Permanent Mission of Bolivia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 14 July (S/1994/836) from the representative of the Bahamas addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 July (S/1994/828 and Add.1) submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 933 (1994), describing various options for the reconfiguration and strengthening of UNMIH, and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1994/847) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 12 July 1994 (S/1994/829) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

Note verbale dated 21 July (S/1994/872) from the Permanent Mission of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 21 July (S/1994/873) from the Permanent Mission of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 July (S/1994/871) submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 917 (1994), stating that, since his report dated 20 June 1994 (S/1994/742), the situation in Haiti had deteriorated further as a result of actions taken by the de facto authorities.

Note verbale dated 28 July (S/1994/909) from the Permanent Mission of Denmark addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 July (S/1994/905) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Haiti.

Letter dated 30 July (S/1994/910) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.

F. Consideration at the 3413th meeting (31 July 1994) and the adoption of resolution 940 (1994)

At the 3413th meeting, held on 31 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question concerning Haiti

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1994/828 and Add.1)
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Haiti (S/1994/871)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/904) submitted by Argentina, Canada, France and the United States of America.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Haiti, Mexico, Cuba, Uruguay, Canada and Venezuela.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, China and Nigeria.

Decision: *At the 3413th meeting, on 31 July 1994, draft resolution S/1994/904 received 12 votes in favour (Argentina, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), to none against, with 2 abstentions (Brazil, China) and was adopted as resolution 940 (1994).*

Resolution 940 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994 and 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994,
>
> "*Recalling* the terms of the Governors Island agreement (S/26063) and the related pact of New York (S/26297, annex),
>
> "*Condemning* the continuing disregard of those agreements by the illegal de facto regime, and the regime's refusal to cooperate with efforts by the United Nations and the Organization of American States to bring about their implementation,
>
> "*Gravely concerned* by the significant further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Haiti, in particular the continuing escalation by the illegal de facto regime of systematic violations of civil liberties, the desperate plight of Haitian refugees and the recent expulsion of the staff of the International Civilian Mission, which was condemned in its presidential statement of 12 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/32),
>
> "*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 July (S/1994/828 and Add.1) and 26 July 1994 (S/1994/871),
>
> "*Taking note* of the letter dated 29 July 1994 from the legitimately elected President of Haiti (S/1994/905, annex) and the letter dated 30 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations (S/1994/910),
>
> "*Reiterating* its commitment for the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti,
>
> "*Reaffirming* that the goal of the international community remains the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the prompt return of the legitimately elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, within the framework of the Governors Island agreement,
>
> "*Recalling* that, in its resolution 873 (1993), the Council confirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of additional measures if the military authorities in Haiti continued to impede the activities of the United Nations Mission in Haiti or failed to comply in full with its relevant resolutions and the provisions of the Governors Island agreement,
>
> "*Determining* that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region,
>
> "1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1994 (S/1994/828), and takes note of his support for action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to assist the

legitimate Government of Haiti in the maintenance of public order;

"2. *Recognizes* the unique character of the present situation in Haiti and its deteriorating, complex and extraordinary nature, requiring an exceptional response;

"3. *Determines* that the illegal de facto regime in Haiti has failed to comply with the Governors Island agreement and is in breach of its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"4. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *authorizes* Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit implementation of the Governors Island agreement, on the understanding that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States;

"5. *Approves* the establishment, upon adoption of the present resolution, of an advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti of not more than sixty personnel, including a group of observers, to establish the appropriate means of coordination with the multinational force, to carry out the monitoring of the operations of the multinational force and other functions described in paragraph 23 of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1994 (S/1994/828) and to assess requirements and to prepare for the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti upon completion of the mission of the multinational force;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the activities of the team within thirty days of the date of deployment of the multinational force;

"7. *Decides* that the tasks of the advance team as defined in paragraph 5 above will expire on the date of termination of the mission of the multinational force;

"8. *Decides* that the multinational force will terminate its mission and the United Nations Mission in Haiti will assume the full range of its functions described in paragraph 9 below when a secure and stable environment has been established and the Mission has adequate force capability and structure to assume the full range of its functions; the determination will be made by the Security Council, taking into account recommendations from the Member States participating in the multinational force, which are based on the assessment of the commander of the multinational force, and from the Secretary-General;

"9. *Decides* to revise and extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti for a period of six months to assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in connection with:

"(a) Sustaining the secure and stable environment established during the multinational phase and protecting international personnel and key installations;

"(b) The professionalization of the Haitian armed forces and the creation of a separate police force;

"10. *Requests also* that the United Nations Mission in Haiti assist the legitimate constitutional authorities of Haiti in establishing an environment conducive to the organization of free and fair legislative elections to be called by those authorities and, when requested by them, monitored by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of American States;

"11. *Decides* to increase the troop level of the United Nations Mission in Haiti to 6,000, and establishes the objective of completing the mission of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, in cooperation with the constitutional Government of Haiti, not later than February 1996;

"12. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by the United Nations and by Member States pursuant to the present resolution and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

"13. *Requests* the Member States acting in accordance with paragraph 4 above to report to the Council at regular intervals, the first such report to be made not later than seven days following the deployment of the multinational force;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution at sixty-day intervals starting from the date of deployment of the multinational force;

"15. *Demands* strict respect for the persons and premises of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, other international and humanitarian organizations and diplomatic missions in Haiti, and that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work;

"16. *Emphasizes* the necessity that, *inter alia*:

"(a) All appropriate steps be taken to ensure the security and safety of the operations and personnel engaged in such operations;

"(b) The security and safety arrangements undertaken extend to all persons engaged in the operations;

"17. *Affirms* that the Council will review the measures imposed pursuant to its resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994), with a view to lifting them in their entirety, immediately following the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

"18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Spain, New Zealand, Djibouti, the Russian Federation, the Czech Republic and Oman, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Pakistan.

G. Communications received between 1 and 29 August 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 1 August 1994 (S/1994/912) from the representative of Honduras addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 1 August (S/1994/919) from the representative of Singapore addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 1 August (S/1994/942) from the Permanent Mission of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/1994/993) from the representative of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary-General.

Third report of the Secretary-General dated 26 August (S/1994/1012) submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 917 (1994), describing developments concerning Haiti and his continued efforts towards the implementation of resolution 940 (1994).

Note verbale dated 29 August (S/1994/1010) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.

H. Statement by the President of the Security Council (30 August 1994)

Following consultations of the Council, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council on 30 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/49):

> "The members of the Security Council deplore the rejection by the illegal de facto regime in Haiti of the initiative carried out under the instructions of the Secretary-General. Once again, the regime has discarded a possibility of peacefully implementing the Governors Island agreement and the relevant resolutions of the Council, particularly resolutions 917 (1994) and 940 (1994).
>
> "Furthermore, the members of the Security Council reiterate their condemnation of the systematic repression, violence and violations of international humanitarian law carried out against the Haitian people. The recent assassination of Father Jean-Marie Vincent once again shows the climate of violence in Haiti, which continues to deteriorate under the illegal de facto regime."

I. Communications received between 12 and 28 September 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Note verbale dated 12 September 1994 (S/1994/1059) from the representative of Belgium addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 September (S/1994/1051) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on the same date by the leader of the Revolution.

Letter dated 13 September (S/1994/1054) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 September (S/1994/1077) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting, in his capacity as representative of the Presidency of the European Union, the text of a statement issued by the European Union on 19 September 1994.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1994/1104) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that Mr. Dante Caputo had submitted his resignation from his functions as his Special Envoy for Haiti and that he had decided to appoint Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, former Foreign Minister of Algeria, to succeed Mr. Caputo as his Special Representative for Haiti with immediate effect.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1994/1097) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement dated 25 September 1994 by the President of Haiti.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1994/1105) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 23 September 1994 (S/1994/1104) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of his decision.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1994/1107) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the first report of the multinational force in Haiti dated 26 September 1994, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 28 September (S/1994/1116) from the representative of Mexico addressed to the Secretary-General.

Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the question concerning Haiti dated 28 September (S/1994/1143) submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 917 (1994).

J. Consideration at the 3429th and 3430th meetings (29 September 1994) and the adoption of resolution 944 (1994)

At the 3429th meeting, held on 29 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question concerning Haiti

> "Letter dated 27 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1107)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Haiti, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, the representative of Argentina and the Minister of External Relations of Brazil, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain.

The representative of Haiti made a statement.

At the 3430th meeting, also held on 29 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, in addition to the representatives invited at the 3429th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1109) submitted by Argentina, Canada, France, Haiti, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Council resumed its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Haiti and Canada.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, the United States of America and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3430th meeting, on 29 September 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1109 received 13 votes in favour (Argentina, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), to none against, with 2 abstentions (Brazil, Russian Federation) and was adopted as resolution 944 (1994).*

Resolution 944 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994 and 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the objectives of the urgent departure of the de facto authorities, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President Jean-Bertrand

Aristide, and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti,

"*Recalling* the terms of the Governors Island agreement (S/26063) and the related pact of New York (S/26297, annex),

"*Welcoming* the fact that initial units of the multinational force were peacefully deployed in Haiti on 19 September 1994,

"*Looking forward* to the completion of the mission of the multinational force and to the timely deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti as foreseen in resolution 940 (1994),

"*Noting* the statement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide dated 25 September 1994 (S/1994/1097, annex),

"*Having received* the report of the multinational force in Haiti, dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, annex),

"*Recalling* that, in paragraph 17 of resolution 940 (1994), the Security Council affirmed its willingness to review the measures imposed pursuant to resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994) with a view to lifting them in their entirety immediately following the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide,

"*Noting* that paragraph 11 of resolution 917 (1994) remains in force,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure the immediate completion of the deployment of the observers and other elements of the sixty-person advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti established under resolution 940 (1994);

"2. *Urges* Member States to respond promptly and positively to the Secretary-General's request for contributions to the Mission;

"3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to continue his efforts to facilitate the immediate return to Haiti of the International Civilian Mission;

"4. *Decides, acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to terminate the measures regarding Haiti set out in resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994), at 0001 hours eastern standard time on the day after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

"5. *Further decides* to dissolve the Committee established under resolution 841 (1993) with effect from 0001 hours eastern standard time on the day after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

"6. *Requests* that the Secretary-General consult with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States regarding the consideration of appropriate measures that might be taken by that organization consistent with the present resolution and report to the Council on the results of those consultations;

"7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, China and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Spain.

K. Communications received between 4 and 15 October 1994

Letter dated 4 October 1994 (S/1994/1132) from the representative of Honduras addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 October (S/1994/1148) from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the second report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Identical letters dated 15 October (S/1994/1169) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date addressed to him by the representative of the United States of America, announcing the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti.

L. Consideration at the 3437th meeting (15 October 1994) and the adoption of resolution 948 (1994)

At the 3437th meeting, held on 15 October in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question concerning Haiti"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada and Haiti, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1163) submitted by Argentina, Canada, Djibouti, France, Pakistan, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Canada and Haiti.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Nigeria and Rwanda.

Decision: *At the 3437th meeting, on 15 October 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1163 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), to none against, with 1 abstention (Brazil) and was adopted as resolution 948 (1994).*

Resolution 948 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994 and 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994,

"*Recalling* the terms of the Governors Island agreement (S/26063) and the related pact of New York (S/26297, annex),

"*Recalling also* the different positions taken by its members when resolution 940 (1994) was adopted,

"*Looking forward* to the completion of the mission of the multinational force in Haiti and to the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti as soon as a secure and stable environment is established, as foreseen in resolution 940 (1994),

"*Having received* the reports of the multinational force in Haiti dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, annex) and 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1148, annex),

"*Having also received* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1994 (S/1994/1143), submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 917 (1994),

"*Welcoming* the letter from the Secretary-General (S/1994/1169), confirming that President Aristide has returned to Haiti,

"1. *Welcomes with great satisfaction* the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 15 October 1994, and expresses its confidence that the people of Haiti can now begin to rebuild their country with dignity and consolidate democracy in a spirit of national reconciliation;

"2. *Welcomes* in particular that, with the convening of the Haitian Parliament and the departure of the military leadership, the process of implementing the Governors Island agreement, the New York pact and the objectives of the United Nations as expressed in the resolutions of the Council is well under way;

"3. *Expresses full support* for efforts by President Aristide, democratic leaders in Haiti and the legitimate organs of the restored Government to bring Haiti out of crisis and return it to the democratic community of nations;

"4. *Commends* the efforts of all States, organizations and individuals who have contributed to this outcome;

"5. *Recognizes* in particular the efforts of the multinational force in Haiti, authorized under resolution 940 (1994), and those of the Member States participating in the multinational force in Haiti on behalf of the international community in creating the conditions necessary for the return of democracy to the people of Haiti;

"6. *Expresses its support* for the deployment of the advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti and the continued efforts of the Secretary-General to complete the composition of the Mission;

"7. *Notes* that, under the terms of its resolution 940 (1994), the United Nations Mission in Haiti will replace the multinational force in Haiti when the Security Council determines that a secure and stable environment has been established;

"8. *Welcomes* the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and thanks the former Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States for his efforts;

"9. *Urges* that cooperation continue between the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the

Organization of American States, especially regarding the rapid return to Haiti of the members of the International Civilian Mission;

"10. *Welcomes* the fact that, now that President Aristide has returned to Haiti, sanctions will be lifted in accordance with resolution 944 (1994);

"11. *Reaffirms* the willingness of the international community to provide assistance to the people of Haiti, with the expectation that they will do their utmost to rebuild their country;

"12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Argentina, France, Spain and the Russian Federation.

M. Communications received between 18 October and 21 November 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 October 1994 (S/1994/1180) submitted in compliance with Security Council resolution 940 (1994), describing the activities of the advance team of UNMIH.

Letter dated 24 October (S/1994/1208) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the third report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 24 October (S/1994/1211) from the representative of the Bahamas addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 4 November (S/1994/1265) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 4 October 1994 from the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic to the Secretary-General, and appendix, containing the Government's application submitted under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1994/1258) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the fourth report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 21 November (S/1994/1321) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the fifth report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 November (S/1994/1322) submitted in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 940 (1994), recommending the expansion of the advance team up to 500 members to be strengthened progressively in preparation for UNMIH's taking over responsibility from the multinational force.

N. Consideration at the 3470th meeting (29 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 964 (1994)

At the 3470th meeting, held on 29 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question concerning Haiti"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada, Haiti and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1354) submitted by Argentina, Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela and made an oral revision to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3470th meeting, on 29 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1354, as orally revised in its provisional form, received 12 votes in favour (Argentina, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, to none against with 2 abstentions (Brazil, Russian Federation) and was adopted as resolution 964 (1994).*

Resolution 964 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994 and 948 (1994) of 15 October 1994,

"*Recalling also* the terms of the Governors Island agreement (S/26063) and the related pact of New York (S/26297, annex),

"*Having considered* the reports of the multinational force in Haiti dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, annex), 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1148, annex), 24 October 1994 (S/1994/1208, annex), 7 November 1994 (S/1994/1258, annex) and 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1321, annex),

"*Having considered also* the reports of the Secretary-General dated 18 October 1994 (S/1994/1180) and 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1322),

"*Noting* the progress made in establishing a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

"1. *Welcomes* the positive developments in Haiti since the deployment of the multinational force in Haiti in peaceful conditions;

"2. *Commends* the efforts made by the multinational force in Haiti to establish, in accordance with resolution 940 (1994), a secure and stable environment conducive to the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

"3. *Pays tribute* to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide for his efforts to promote national reconciliation;

"4. *Welcomes* the establishment by the advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti and the multinational force in Haiti of a joint working group to prepare for the transition;

"5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to strengthen progressively the advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti up to 500 personnel in order further to facilitate planning of the Mission, identification of conditions required for the transition from the multinational force in Haiti to the Mission and preparation for the actual transition, as well as to make good offices available for the achievement of the purposes approved by the Security Council in resolution 940 (1994);

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at regular intervals on prospective increases in the strength of the United Nations Mission in Haiti advance team; such increases should take place in close coordination with the commander of the multinational force in Haiti;

"7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to expedite planning for the full deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

"8. *Encourages* continuous close coordination between the multinational force in Haiti and the advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

"9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, China and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States.

O. Communications received between 5 December 1994 and 27 January 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 5 December 1994 (S/1994/1377) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the sixth report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 16 December 1994 (S/1995/31) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, referring to Council resolution 940 (1994) and indicating his intention to appoint Major-General Joseph Kinzer of the United States of America as Commander of the military component of UNMIH.

Letter dated 19 December (S/1994/1430) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the seventh report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 9 January 1995 (S/1995/15) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the eighth report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 12 January (S/1995/32) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 16 December 1994 (S/1995/31) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 16 January (S/1995/60) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that the military component of UNMIH be composed of contingents from Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Djibouti, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Pakistan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and the United States of America.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 January (S/1995/46 and Add.1) submitted in accordance with paragraphs 8, 9 and 14 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994), assessing the current security situation in Haiti, recommending that the police component of UNMIH be strengthened and that the mandate of UNMIH be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 July 1995, and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 18 January (S/1995/55 and Add.1) from the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 940 (1994), the text of the recommendation of the Member States participating in the multinational force in Haiti and the statement of the commander of the multinational force that a secure and stable environment had been established in Haiti.

Letter dated 19 January (S/1995/61) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 16 January 1995 (S/1995/60) concerning the composition of the military component of UNMIH had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 19 January (S/1995/67) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing the addition of the Bahamas, Botswana, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nepal, the Netherlands and Slovakia to the list of countries contributing to the military component of UNMIH.

Letter dated 23 January (S/1995/68) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 19 January 1995 (S/1995/67) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 23 January (S/1995/70) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the ninth report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 27 January (S/1995/90) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.

P. Consideration at the 3496th meeting (30 January 1995) and the adoption of resolution 975 (1995)

At the 3496th meeting, held on 30 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The question concerning Haiti
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the question concerning Haiti (S/1995/46 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Belize, Canada, Haiti and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/85) submitted by Argentina, Canada, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Rwanda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Haiti, Canada and Belize, speaking on behalf of the 12 States members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and on behalf of Suriname.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Botswana, Honduras, the Czech Republic, Rwanda, China and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3496th meeting, on 30 January 1995, draft resolution S/1995/85 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Botswana, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), to none against, with 1 abstention (China) and was adopted as resolution 975 (1995).*

Resolution 975 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994, 948 (1994) of 15 October 1994 and 964 (1994) of 29 November 1994,

"*Recalling also* the terms of the Governors Island agreement (S/26063) and the related pact of New York (S/26297, annex),

"*Recalling* its determination in resolution 940 (1994) that the situation in Haiti constituted a threat to peace and security in the region that required the successive deployment of the multinational force in Haiti and the United Nations Mission in Haiti,

"*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General dated 18 October 1994 (S/1994/1180), 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1322) and 17 January 1995 (S/1995/46 and Add.1), and having considered the reports of the multinational force in Haiti, dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, annex), 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1148, annex), 24 October 1994 (S/1994/1208, annex), 7 November 1994 (S/1994/1258, annex), 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1321, annex), 5 December 1994 (S/1994/1377, annex), 19 December 1994 (S/1994/1430, annex), 9 January 1995 (S/1995/15, annex) and 23 January 1995 (S/1995/70, annex),

"*Noting in particular* the statement of the commander of the multinational force in Haiti of 15 January 1995 and the accompanying recommendation, based on the force commander's report, of the States participating in the multinational force in Haiti (S/1995/55, annexes I and II), regarding the establishment of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

"*Noting* the recognition in these reports and recommendations that a secure and stable environment has been established in Haiti,

"*Taking note* of the letter dated 27 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations (S/1995/90),

"*Underlining* the importance of ensuring that force levels of peace-keeping operations are suited to the tasks involved, and noting the need for the Secretary-General to keep the force levels of the United Nations Mission in Haiti under constant review,

"*Recognizing* that the people of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their country,

"1. *Welcomes* the positive developments in Haiti, including the departure from Haiti of the former military leadership, the return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities, as envisaged in the Governors Island agreement and consistent with resolution 940 (1994);

"2. *Commends* the efforts of the States participating in the multinational force in Haiti to work closely with the United Nations to assess requirements and to prepare for the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

"3. *Expresses* appreciation to all Member States that have contributed to the multinational force in Haiti;

"4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Organization of American States and for the work of the International Civilian Mission, and requests that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, bearing in mind the expertise and potential of the Organization of American States, consult with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States regarding other appropriate measures that might be taken by both organizations consistent with the present resolution and to report to the Council on the results of these consultations;

"5. *Determines*, as required by resolution 940 (1994) and based on the recommendations of the Member States participating in the multinational force in Haiti and in concurrence with paragraph 91 of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 1995 (S/1995/46), that a secure and stable environment, appropriate to the deployment of the United Nations

Mission in Haiti as foreseen in the above-mentioned resolution 940 (1994), now exists in Haiti;

"6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in order to fulfil the second condition specified in paragraph 8 of resolution 940 (1994) for the termination of the mission of the multinational force in Haiti and the assumption by the United Nations Mission in Haiti of its functions specified in that resolution, to recruit and deploy military contingents, civilian police and other civilian personnel sufficient to allow the United Nations Mission in Haiti to assume the full range of its functions as established by resolution 867 (1993) and as revised and extended by paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 940 (1994);

"7. *Further authorizes* the Secretary-General, working with the commander of the multinational force in Haiti, to take the necessary steps in order for the United Nations Mission in Haiti to assume these responsibilities as soon as possible, with the full transfer of responsibility from the force to the United Nations Mission in Haiti to be completed by 31 March 1995;

"8. *Decides* to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti for a period of six months, that is until 31 July 1995;

"9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy in Haiti, in accordance with resolution 940 (1994), up to 6,000 troops and, as recommended in paragraph 87 of his report of 17 January 1995 (S/1995/46), up to 900 civilian police officers;

"10. *Recalls* the commitment of the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti and recognizes its importance for sustaining a secure and stable environment;

"11. *Recognizes* that the situation in Haiti remains fragile, and urges the Government of Haiti, with the assistance of the United Nations Mission in Haiti and the international community, to establish without delay an effective national police force and to improve the functioning of its justice system;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a fund, in addition to that authorized in paragraph 10 of resolution 867 (1993), through which voluntary contributions from Member States can be made available to support the international police monitoring programme and assist with the creation of an adequate police force in Haiti;

"13. *Further requests* that the Secretary-General apprise the Council at an early date of the modalities of the transition from the multinational force in Haiti to the United Nations Mission in Haiti, and also submit to the Council no later than 15 April 1995 a progress report on the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

"14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Argentina.

Q. Communications received between 6 February and 13 April 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 6 February 1995 (S/1995/108) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the tenth report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 21 February (S/1995/149) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the eleventh report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 6 March (S/1995/183) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the twelfth report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 20 March (S/1995/211) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the final report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

Letter dated 7 April (S/1995/306) from the representatives of Argentina, Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) by the Friends of the Secretary-General on the question of Haiti.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 13 April (S/1995/305) on UNMIH submitted in compliance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 975 (1995), covering the political, economic and security situation, elections, the transition from the multinational force to UNMIH, its deployment and operations and related financial aspects.

R. Consideration at the 3523rd meeting (24 April 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3523rd meeting, held on 24 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question concerning Haiti

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1995/305)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/20):

> "The Security Council welcomes the transfer of responsibilities from the multinational force to the United Nations Mission in Haiti that took place on 31 March 1995 and shares the Secretary-General's view, as stated in his report of 13 April (S/1995/305), that this transfer was a milestone in the overall efforts of the international community to bring peace and stability to Haiti. The Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, the commander of the multinational force in Haiti and the other dedicated personnel of the United Nations and the multinational force in Haiti who made the transition possible.
>
> "The Security Council notes, however, that much remains to be done to institutionalize democracy in Haiti and reiterates the Secretary-General's call for the people of Haiti and their leaders to help the United Nations Mission in Haiti to help them. While the presence of the Mission will assist the Haitian Government to sustain a secure and stable environment, the existence of a functioning and fair justice system and the early deployment of a permanent and effective police force by the Haitian authorities are central to Haiti's long-term stability. The Council joins the Secretary-General and the Friends of Haiti in inviting Member States to make voluntary contributions to support the international police monitoring programme and assist with the creation of an adequate police force.
>
> "The Government and people of Haiti bear the primary responsibility for Haiti's political, economic and social reconstruction. However, the Security Council notes that the sustained commitment of the international community is indispensable for long-term peace and stability in Haiti.
>
> "The Security Council shares the opinion of the Secretary-General that the issue of security is central to the entire United Nations operation in Haiti.
>
> "The Security Council underlines the crucial importance of free, fair and secure elections for the democratic future of Haiti. The Council stresses the necessity of a secure environment in Haiti, including during the June and July legislative and local election period, and underlines the importance of a functioning police force and an established judicial system. The Council urges the Government of Haiti to take all necessary steps to ensure the success of the elections, and in particular to register as many voters as possible prior to the elections and to assure, in cooperation with the international community, that political campaigning occurs in an environment free from partisan intimidation.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes President Aristide's meetings with leaders of political parties and members of the Provisional Electoral Council and stresses the importance of dialogue with a view to achieving the political consensus needed to enhance the benefits and credibility of the electoral process. The Council also calls on the Government of Haiti to cooperate fully with the United Nations and the Organization of American States to ensure that the preparations for elections and the elections themselves can take place in a secure and stable environment. Consistent with the objectives of Council resolution 940 (1994), the Council emphasizes the importance for the Presidential elections to take place on schedule before the scheduled withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Haiti in February 1996.
>
> "Finally, the Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to coordinate the peace-keeping mission of the United Nations Mission in Haiti with development activities carried out by others, in a manner consistent with the Mission's mandate, to help the Government of Haiti to

strengthen its institutions, particularly the judicial system. The Council hopes that this coordination will promote closer cooperation of all concerned in Haiti as well as improve the effectiveness of international support for rebuilding Haiti's economy."

S. Communication dated 25 April 1995

Note verbale dated 25 April 1995 (S/1995/328) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 6
The situation in Georgia

A. Communications dated 16 and 21 June 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 June 1994 (S/1994/714) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that the members of the Council had considered his report (S/1994/529 and Add.1) on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia and requesting the Secretariat to continue its consultations with the parties and with the Russian Federation regarding the future mandate and deployment of the expanded United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) as well as the conditions and assurances of cooperation that would be needed for UNOMIG to discharge its mandate effectively.

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, dated 16 June (S/1994/725) submitted pursuant to resolution 906 (1994) and to the letter of the President of the Security Council (S/1994/714), recommending that the mandate of UNOMIG be extended, at its current authorized strength, for a further period of one month, until 31 July 1994.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1994/732) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General.

B. Consideration at the 3398th meeting (30 June 1994) and the adoption of resolution 934 (1994)

At the 3398th meeting, held on 30 June 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1994/725)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/781) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3398th meeting, on 30 June 1994, draft resolution S/1994/781 was adopted unanimously as resolution 934 (1994).*

Resolution 934 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993, 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994, 901 (1994) of 4 March 1994 and 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994,

"*Having considered* the Secretary-General's report of 16 June 1994 (S/1994/725),

"*Recalling* the letter of 16 June 1994 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General (S/1994/714),

"*Noting* the letter of 21 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General (S/1994/732),

"*Noting* that talks between the parties on a comprehensive political settlement will resume shortly, and urging the parties to achieve substantive progress towards a political settlement consistent with the principles set out in its previous resolutions,

"1. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's report of 16 June 1994;

"2. *Notes* with satisfaction the beginning of assistance from the Commonwealth of Independent States in the zone of conflict, in response to the request of the parties, on the basis of the 14 May 1994 agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces (S/1994/583, annex I), in continued coordination with the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, and on the basis of further coordinating arrangements with the Observer Mission to be agreed by the time of the Council's consideration of the Secretary-General's recommendations on the expansion of the Observer Mission;

"3. *Decides* to extend until 21 July 1994 the existing mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia at its current authorized strength, within which period the further expansion of the Observer Mission as recommended in the Secretary-General's report of 6 June 1994 (S/1994/529/Add.1) will be addressed;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the letter of 16 June 1994 from the President of the Security Council (S/1994/714), to report to the Council on the outcome of discussions between the Observer Mission, the parties and the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States designed to reach an agreement on the arrangements that would exist on the ground for coordination between an expanded Observer Mission and the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States;

"5. *Reaffirms* its readiness to consider detailed recommendations on the expansion of the Observer Mission along the lines of the ideas set out in paragraph 7 of the Secretary-General's report of 6 June 1994;

"6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the Russian Federation and the Czech Republic.

C. Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1994

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1994 (S/1994/818 and Add.1) submitted in response to the request made in the letter of 16 June 1994 from the President of the Security Council (S/1994/714) and in accordance with Security Council resolution 934 (1994), recommending that the mandate of UNOMIG be extended for a further period of six months, until 21 January 1995, and its strength increased to 136 military observers, and addendum containing the related cost estimates.

D. Consideration at the 3407th meeting (21 July 1994) and the adoption of resolution 937 (1994)

At the 3407th meeting, held on 21 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1994/818 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Germany, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/857) submitted by France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Germany.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3407th meeting, on 21 July 1994, draft resolution S/1994/857 was adopted unanimously as resolution 937 (1994).*

Resolution 937 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993, 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994, 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994 and 934 (1994) of 30 June 1994,

"*Recalling* the letter of 16 June 1994 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General (S/1994/714),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1994 (S/1994/818 and Add.1), "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia and the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the quadripartite agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), signed in Moscow on 4 April 1994,

"*Welcoming* the agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 (S/1994/583, annex),

"*Recognizing* the importance of consistent and full compliance with the declaration on measures for a political settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict (S/1994/397, annex I) and the quadripartite agreement,

"*Stressing* the crucial importance of progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to reach a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, based on the principles set out in its previous resolutions,

"*Stressing also* that this progress would allow the Council to reconsider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, as proposed in the letter of 7 September 1993 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia and the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General (S/26478),

"*Stressing further* the need to prevent any resumption of hostilities in the area,

"*Deeply concerned* about the humanitarian situation, and the dangers that could arise within the region if the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons are not able to return to their homes in secure conditions,

"*Taking note* of the address of the head of State of the Republic of Georgia of 16 May 1994, and that of the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia of 15 May 1994, to the Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and recognizing that the deployment of a peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States to the area is predicated upon the request and consent of the parties to the conflict,

"*Noting* the statements in the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General of 21 June 1994 (S/1994/732, annex) concerning the mandate of the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States and its duration,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the readiness of the Russian Federation to continue to inform the members of the Security Council on the activities of the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

"*Welcoming* the closer cooperation and coordination envisaged between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in particular as regards their efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement in the Republic of Georgia,

"*Underlining the importance* of the relevant provisions of the documents of the Helsinki Summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1992 (S/24370) and of the ministerial meeting of the Conference held in Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993 (S/26843), including those concerning peace-keeping activities in the area of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

"*Noting* the assurances given by the parties and the representatives of the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States concerning the full freedom of movement for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia in the performance of its mandate, both within the zone of operations of the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States and in other relevant parts of the territory of the Republic of Georgia,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1994;

"2. *Calls upon* the parties to intensify their efforts to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement under the auspices of the United Nations with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and welcomes the wish of the parties to see the United Nations continue to be actively involved in the pursuit of a political settlement;

"3. *Commends* the efforts of the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States directed towards the maintenance of a cease-fire in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and the promotion of the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in accordance with the agreement signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 in full cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and in accordance with the quadripartite agreement;

"4. *Welcomes* the contribution made by the Russian Federation, and indications of further contributions from other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, of a peace-keeping force, in response to the request of the parties, pursuant to the 14 May agreement, in coordination with the Observer Mission on the basis of the arrangements described in the Secretary-General's report of 12 July 1994 and in accordance with the established principles and practices of the United Nations;

"5. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to increase the strength of the Observer Mission, as required, up to 136 military observers, with appropriate civilian support staff;

"6. *Decides also* that the mandate of an expanded Observer Mission, based upon the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report, shall be as follows:

"(a) To monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994;

"(b) To observe the operation of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force within the framework of the implementation of the agreement;

"(c) To verify, through observation and patrolling, that troops of the parties do not remain in or re-enter the security zone and that heavy military equipment does not remain or is not reintroduced in the security zone or the restricted weapons zone;

"(d) To monitor the storage areas for heavy military equipment withdrawn from the security zone and the restricted weapons zone in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force as appropriate;

"(e) To monitor the withdrawal of troops of the Republic of Georgia from the Kodori valley to places beyond the boundaries of Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

"(f) To patrol regularly the Kodori valley;

"(g) To investigate, at the request of either party or the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States or on its own initiative, reported or alleged violations of the agreement and to attempt to resolve or contribute to the resolution of such incidents;

"(h) To report regularly to the Secretary-General within its mandate, in particular on the implementation of the agreement, any violations and their investigation by the Observer Mission, as well as other relevant developments;

"(i) To maintain close contacts with both parties to the conflict and to cooperate with the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States and, by its presence in the area, to contribute to conditions conducive to the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons;

"7. *Notes* the Secretary-General's intention to write to the Chairman of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on the respective roles and responsibilities of the Observer Mission and the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States, requests the Secretary-General to establish an appropriate arrangement to that effect, and requests the commanders of the Observer Mission and the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States to conclude and implement the appropriate arrangements on the ground described in the Secretary-General's report of 12 July 1994 (S/1994/818) for coordination and cooperation between the Observer Mission and the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the implementation of their respective tasks;

"8. *Calls upon* the parties to the conflict to extend full support, necessary protection and freedom of movement to the Observer Mission in the performance of its mandate, both within the zone of operations of the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States and in other relevant parts of the territory of the Republic of Georgia, for it to fulfil its mandate, and requests that a status-of-mission agreement with the Government of the Republic of Georgia and necessary arrangements with the Abkhaz authorities be concluded without delay;

"9. *Reaffirms* its support for the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the quadripartite agreement, calls upon the parties to honour the commitments they have already made in this regard and to accelerate the process as far as possible, and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to give its full assistance to the implementation of the quadripartite agreement on the return of refugees and displaced persons;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 and/or for humanitarian aspects, including demining, as specified by the donors, which will in particular facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the Observer Mission, and encourages Member States to contribute thereto;

"11. *Decides* on this basis to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia until 13 January 1995;

"12. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to report within three months of the adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and on the implementation of all aspects of the above-mentioned agreements;

"13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Argentina, the Russian Federation, New Zealand, Brazil, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Spain, Oman and Nigeria, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Pakistan.

E. Communications received between 1 August and 29 November 1994, report of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting

Letter dated 1 August 1994 (S/1994/929) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that Finland, France, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and Uruguay be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNOMIG.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1994/930) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 1 August 1994 (S/1994/929) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1994/946) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on 5 August 1994 by the Georgian side of the quadripartite commission on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to Abkhazia.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1994/1017) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that Albania, Cuba, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Turkey and the United States of America be added to the list of Member States contributing to UNOMIG.

Letter dated 31 August (S/1994/1018) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 29 August 1994 (S/1994/1017) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, dated 14 October (S/1994/1160) pursuant to Security Council resolution 937 (1994), covering aspects of the situation and the implementation of the agreements mentioned in resolution 937 (1994).

Letter dated 31 October (S/1994/1236) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, and annexes.

Letter dated 22 November (S/1994/1333) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a memorandum of the Georgian delegation on the Georgian-Abkhaz negotiations held at Geneva from 15 to 18 November 1994.

Letter dated 28 November (S/1994/1352) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Head of State of Georgia.

Letter dated 29 November (S/1994/1357) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 November 1994 from the Head of State of Georgia to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Council to consider events in the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic.

F. Consideration at the 3476th meeting (2 December 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3476th meeting, held on 2 December 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Georgia"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/78):

> "The Security Council has received with deep concern a report from the Secretariat concerning a statement of 26 November 1994 attributed to the Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia. It believes that any unilateral act purporting to establish a sovereign Abkhaz entity would violate the commitments assumed by the Abkhaz side to seek a comprehensive political settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon all parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to reach substantive progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, based on the principles set out in all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the quadripartite agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons signed in Moscow on 4 April 1994. In this regard, it expresses great concern at the continued obstruction of the return of refugees and displaced persons and calls upon the Abkhaz party to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to ensure a speedy and organized voluntary return of the refugees an displaced persons."

G. Communications dated 21 and 29 December 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 21 December 1994 (S/1994/1435) from the representative of Hungary addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents of the Budapest Summit of 1994 of CSCE.

Letter dated 29 December 1994 (S/1994/1459) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as representative of the State serving as Chairman of the official organs of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the text of a letter dated 28 December 1994 from the Executive Secretary of CIS to the Secretary-General, concerning the extension of the mandate of the collective peace-keeping force in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone until 15 May 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 January 1995 (S/1995/10 and Add.1 and 2) recommending the renewal of UNOMIG for a further period until 15 May 1995, and addenda, containing, respectively, confirmation of the respective roles and responsibilities of UNOMIG and the CIS peace-keeping force and information on the financial aspects of the mandate extension.

H. Consideration at the 3488th meeting (12 January 1995) and the adoption of resolution 971 (1995)

At the 3488th meeting, held on 12 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Georgia

> "Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (UNOMIG) (S/1995/10 and Add.1 and 2)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/23) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Georgia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the Czech Republic.

Decision: *At the 3488th meeting, on 12 January 1995, draft resolution S/1995/23 was adopted unanimously as resolution 971 (1995).*

Resolution 971 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993, 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994, 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994, 934 (1994) of 30 June 1994 and 937 (1994) of 21 July 1994,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1995 (S/1995/10 and Add.1 and 2),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, and in this context recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 2 December 1994 (S/PRST/1994/78),

"*Reaffirming also* the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the quadripartite agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), signed in Moscow on 4 April 1994,

"*Urging* the parties to refrain from any unilateral actions that could complicate or hinder the political process aimed at an early and comprehensive settlement of the conflict,

"*Deeply concerned* about the lack of progress regarding a comprehensive political settlement as well as the slow pace of return of refugees and displaced persons,

"*Calling upon* the parties to intensify efforts, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, fully respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia,

"*Expressing* its satisfaction with the close cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force in the performance of their respective mandates,

"*Commending* the contribution of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force and of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia to the maintenance of a cease-fire and to the stabilization of the situation in the zone of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1995;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, as set out in its resolution 937 (1994), for an additional period terminating on 15 May 1995;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report within two months of the adoption of the present resolution on all aspects of the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

"4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, and calls upon the parties to reach substantive progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with participation of representatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

"5. *Calls upon* the parties to comply with their commitments with regard to the return of refugees and displaced persons, as undertaken in the quadripartite agreement, and in particular calls upon the Abkhaz side to accelerate the process significantly;

"6. *Decides* to undertake, on the basis of a report from the Secretary-General submitted by 4 May 1995 and in the light of any progress achieved towards a political settlement and the return of refugees and displaced persons, a thorough review of the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to examine, within the existing mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, in cooperation with the relevant representatives of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force, the possibility of additional steps to contribute to conditions conducive to the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons;

"8. *Reiterates* its encouragement to Member States to contribute to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 (S/1994/583, annex I) and/or for humanitarian aspects, including demining, as specified by the donors;

"9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, the United States of America and Italy.

I. Communications dated 13 and 20 March 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 March 1995 (S/1995/181) submitted in compliance with paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 971 (1995), describing the operations of UNOMIG, developments since his last report (S/1995/10) and cooperation between UNOMIG and CIS.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1995/200) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 20 March (S/1995/212) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 15 March 1995 by the head of State of the Republic of Georgia.

J. Consideration at the 3509th meeting (17 March 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3509th meeting, held on 17 March 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1995/181)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/12).

"The Security Council welcomes the interim report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia (S/1995/181). The Council also welcomes the recent efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, which enjoy the Council's full support.

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia and calls upon the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia.

"The Security Council notes that there has been little overall progress in achieving a comprehensive political settlement and that a stalemate exists with respect to the return of refugees and displaced persons.

"The Security Council takes note of the movement that has occurred in the political talks, which resumed in Geneva from 7 to 9 February 1995, and calls upon the parties to exert determined efforts towards achieving substantive progress during the next round of talks.

"The Security Council notes with concern that, despite the efforts of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force, the security situation, in the Gali region in particular, has deteriorated, causing great difficulty in the delivery of humanitarian supplies. The Council also notes with concern that reports of human rights abuses, largely against the Georgian population, have become more frequent. The Council calls upon the parties to provide a secure environment, *inter alia*, to provide security for returning refugees and displaced persons and to ensure that international relief supplies can be delivered safely.

"The Security Council is deeply concerned about the lack of progress regarding the return of refugees and displaced persons. The Council deplores the continued obstruction on this issue displayed by the Abkhaz authorities and, in particular, the position taken by those authorities in the recent meeting of the

Quadripartite Commission in Moscow. The Council expects the parties to implement fully their obligations under the quadripartite agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II). The Council urges the Abkhaz authorities to agree to a timetable on the basis of that proposed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Council notes that cooperation between the Observer Mission and that Office is critical to the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons.

"The Security Council, while welcoming the pledge that has been announced to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces, notes the lack of contributions to this fund and reiterates its encouragement to Member States to make contributions to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces and/or for humanitarian aspects, including demining, as specified by the donors. The Council also welcomes all other relevant humanitarian contributions of Member States.

"The Security Council welcomes the steps taken by the Observer Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force aimed at improving conditions for the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons. The Council notes the increased patrolling by the Observer Mission and looks forward to further information on the intensification of its activities within its mandate. The Council also welcomes the strengthening of cooperation between the Observer Mission and the representations of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Georgia.

"The Security Council agrees with the observation of the Secretary-General that, with patience and perseverance, solutions can be found to the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia. The Council underlines that, without progress in this direction, it will not be possible to maintain the support of the international community.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

K. Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 May 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 May 1995 (S/1995/342) submitted in compliance with resolution 971 (1995), covering all aspects of the situation in Georgia and recommending the extension of the mandate of UNOMIG until 15 November 1995.

L. Consideration at the 3535th meeting (12 May 1995) and the adoption of resolution 993 (1995)

At the 3535th meeting, held on 12 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1995/342)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/384) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations and made an oral revision to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1995/384, as orally revised in its provisional form.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, Indonesia, Honduras, Nigeria, Botswana, Rwanda and China.

Decision: *At the 3535th meeting, on 12 May 1995, draft resolution S/1995/384 was adopted unanimously as resolution 993 (1995)*

Resolution 993 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 971 (1995) of 12 January 1995,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 1 May 1995 (S/1995/342),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia,

"*Concerned* that insufficient progress has been achieved towards a comprehensive political settlement, "*Welcoming and encouraging* continuing consultations regarding a new Constitution for the Republic of Georgia based on federal principles in the context of a comprehensive political settlement,

"*Reaffirming* the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the quadripartite agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), signed in Moscow on 4 April 1994, deploring the continued obstruction of such return by the Abkhaz authorities, and underlining that return of refugees and displaced persons to the Gali region would be a welcome first step,

"*Expressing concern* over the critical funding shortages that may result in suspension of important humanitarian programmes,

"*Recalling* the conclusions of the Budapest summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (S/1994/1435, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,

"*Reaffirming* the need for the parties to comply with international humanitarian law,

"*Noting* that the agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 (S/1994/583, annex I) has been generally respected by the parties over the past year with the assistance of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force and the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, but expressing concern at the continued lack of a secure environment, in particular recent attacks on civilians in the Gali region,

"*Further expressing concern* about the safety and the security of personnel of the Observer Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and stressing the importance it attaches to their freedom of movement,

"*Stressing also* the importance it attaches to restrictions on the number and type of weapons that may be borne by the parties in the security zone, and welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to pursue this question with the parties,

"*Expressing its satisfaction* with the close cooperation and coordination between the Observer Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force in the performance of their respective mandates, and commending the contribution both have made to the stabilization of the situation in the zone of conflict,

"*Paying tribute* to those members of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force who have lost their lives in the exercise of their duties,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 1 May 1995;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia for an additional period terminating on 12 January 1996, subject to review by the Council in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force;

"3. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, as well as for the efforts that are being undertaken by the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator to intensify the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to that end;

"4. *Calls upon* the parties to reach substantive progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with participation of representatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

"5. *Urges* the parties to refrain from any unilateral actions that could complicate or hinder the political process aimed at an early and comprehensive political settlement;

"6. *Reiterates its call* to the Abkhaz side to accelerate significantly the process of the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons by accepting a timetable on the basis of that proposed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to guarantee the safety of spontaneous returnees already in the area and regularize their status in accordance with the quadripartite agreement;

"7. *Welcomes* the additional measures implemented by the Observer Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force in the Gali region aimed at improving conditions for the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons;

"8. *Calls upon* the parties to improve their cooperation with the Observer Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force in order to provide a secure environment for the return of refugees and displaced persons, and also calls upon them to honour their commitments with regard to the security and freedom of movement of all United Nations and Commonwealth of Independent States personnel;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of paragraph 7 of resolution 971 (1995), to consider ways of improving observance of human rights in the region;

"10. *Reiterates its encouragement* to States to contribute to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 and/or for humanitarian aspects including demining, as specified by the donors;

"11. *Encourages* States to respond to the consolidated inter-agency appeal, in particular for the urgent needs of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and welcomes all relevant humanitarian contributions of States;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every three months from the date of the adoption of the present resolution on all aspects of the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, including the operations of the Observer Mission, and decides to undertake, on the basis of those reports, further reviews of the situation;

"13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Germany, Argentina and the Czech Republic.

M. Communications dated 2 and 7 June 1995

Letter dated 2 June 1995 (S/1995/455) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1995/459) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, *inter alia*, the texts of the decision on the extension of the length of stay of the collective peace-keeping forces in the conflict zone (annex II); the decision on a more precise definition and extension of the mandate of the collective peace-keeping forces in the conflict zone (annex III); and the statement by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States concerning the conflict in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, of 26 May 1995 (annex IV).

Letter dated 7 June (S/1995/464) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan on 6 June 1995.

Chapter 7
Items related to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Communications received between 17 and 29 June 1994

Note verbale dated 17 June 1994 (S/1994/5/Add.40) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 14 and 16 June 1994.

Note verbale dated 21 June (S/1994/5/Add.41) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 17 and 19 June 1994 and correcting the cumulative total.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1994/735) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 23 June (S/1994/743), transmitting the seventh periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72.

Letter dated 23 June (S/1994/746) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Note verbale dated 24 June (S/1994/5/Add.42) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 20 and 23 June 1994.

Letter dated 25 June (S/1994/894 and Corr.1) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents issued by the eleventh Ministerial Conference of the countries members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1995.

Note verbale dated 28 June (S/1994/5/Add.43) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 24 and 27 June 1994.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1994/768) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1994/774) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

2. Consideration at the 3399th meeting (30 June 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3399th meeting, held on 30 June 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/31):

> "The Security Council underlines its support for the 8 June 1994 agreement of the parties to the conflict, in which they agreed to observe a cease-fire for a period of one month starting from 10 June 1994. The Council expresses its grave concern at the parties' failure to comply with the agreement to date.
>
> "The Security Council calls once again on the parties to stop all offensive military operations and other provocative actions, as well as all cease-fire violations and ethnic cleansing, and to cooperate with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia and the United Nations Protection Force. It also calls on the parties to resume negotiations on a comprehensive cessation of hostilities for the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to reaching agreement before the expiration of the 8 June agreement on 10 July 1994, while continuing negotiations to achieve a just and comprehensive peace agreement.
>
> "The Security Council deplores all attacks on United Nations personnel and calls on those responsible to ensure that such attacks do not take place. It also condemns the restrictions imposed on the freedom of movement of the United Nations Protection Force and demands that these restrictions be immediately lifted, so as to enable the Force to assist in the implementation of the 8 June agreement."

3. Communications received between 1 July and 2 September 1994 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 1 July 1994 (S/1994/784) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 1 July (S/1994/5/Add.44) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 28 and 30 June 1994.

Note verbale dated 5 July (S/1994/5/Add.45) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1 and 3 July 1994 and correcting the cumulative total.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1994/801) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1994/809) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1994/811) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the biannual report on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia from January to June 1994 addressed to him on 6 July 1994 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference.

Note verbale dated 8 July (S/1994/5/Add.46) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 5 and 7 July 1994 and correcting the cumulative total.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1994/813) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 12 July (S/1994/5/Add.47) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 8 and 11 July 1994 and regarding an apparent violation on 7 July 1994 not previously reported.

Letter dated 13 July (S/1994/820) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council and enclosure.

Note verbale dated 15 July (S/1994/5/Add.48) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 12 and 14 July 1994.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1994/833) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 July (S/1994/840) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted by the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on 13 July 1994.

Note verbale dated 19 July (S/1994/5/Add.49) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 15 and 17 July 1994.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1994/844) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1994/851) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1994/852) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18 July 1994 from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 22 July (S/1994/5/Add.50) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 18 and 20 July 1994.

Letter dated 22 July (S/1994/863) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing the text of a statement made on 21 July 1994 by the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Note verbale dated 26 July (S/1994/5/Add.51) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 21 and 25 July 1994.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1994/877) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1994/882) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider developments around Sarajevo.

Note verbale dated 29 July (S/1994/5/Add.52) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 26 and 28 July 1994.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1994/911) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1994/916) from the representatives of France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 30 July 1994 by the Troika of the European Union, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Note verbale dated 2 August (S/1994/5/Add.53) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 29 July and 1 August 1994.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1994/920) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 1 August 1994 from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1994/932) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Note verbale dated 5 August (S/1994/5/Add.54) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 2 and 4 August 1994.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1994/934) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Croatia.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1994/949) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina at Geneva on 4 August 1994.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1994/952) from the representative of India addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of External Affairs of India.

Note verbale dated 9 August (S/1994/5/Add.55) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 5 and 8 August 1994.

Letter dated 9 August (S/1994/948) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 9 August (S/1994/967), transmitting the eighth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1994/961) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 12 August (S/1994/5/Add.56) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 9 and 11 August 1994.

Letter dated 15 August (S/1994/970) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 16 August (S/1994/5/Add.57) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 12 and 15 August 1994.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1994/981) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Notes verbales dated 19 and 23 August (S/1994/5/Add.58 and 59) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 16 and 18 and 19 and 21 August 1994, respectively.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1994/998) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 26 August (S/1994/5/Add.60) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 23 and 25 August 1994.

Letter dated 30 August (S/1994/1014) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 31 August (S/1994/5/Add.61) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 26 and 29 August 1994.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1994/1023) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1994/1028) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Note verbale dated 2 September (S/1994/5/Add.62) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 30 August and 1 September 1994.

4. Consideration at the 3421st meeting (2 September 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3421st meeting, held on 2 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/50):

> "The Security Council is deeply disturbed at continuing reports of acts of ethnic cleansing by the Bosnian Serb party in the Bijeljina area. It condemns this practice wherever it occurs and by whomsoever it is committed and demands its immediate cessation. It further condemns all violations of international humanitarian law in the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which those who commit them are personally responsible. In this context, it calls for the full implementation of the agreement on the release of detainees contained in the agreement of 8 June 1994 concluded in Geneva. It calls for the early release of all detainees and, to this end, calls for the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross to be granted access in particular to all detainees in Lopare and other parts of the Bijeljina area.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the right of freedom of movement of the United Nations Protection Force throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It notes with dismay that the Bosnian Serb party has not allowed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to visit Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern and strongly urges it to permit such access both to the Special Representative and to the United Nations Protection Force. It also expresses its concern about continuing restrictions on access to Sarajevo, and in particular the closure by the Bosnian Serb party of the routes across the airport opened in cooperation with the Force following the 17 March 1994 agreement."

5. Communications received between 6 and 23 September 1994

Note verbale dated 6 September 1994 (S/1994/5/Add.63) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 2 and 5 September 1994.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1994/1034) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1994/1037) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1994/1038) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1994/1044) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 9 September (S/1994/5/Add.64) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 6 and 8 September 1994.

Letter dated 9 September (S/1994/1040) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 September (S/1994/1046) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 13 September (S/1994/5/Add.65) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 9 and 11 September 1994.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1994/1056) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1994/1060) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 16 September (S/1994/5/Add.66) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 12 and 15 September 1994.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1994/1062) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 19 September (S/1994/5/Add.67) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 16 and 19 September 1994.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1994/1072) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1994/1074) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on the same date by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 20 September (S/1994/1078) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-second ordinary session, held at Riyadh on 17 September 1994.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1994/1079) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1994/1081) from the representatives of France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a copy of a proposal presented to the parties by the members of the Contact Group.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1994/1087) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1994/1088) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement adopted on the same date by the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Note verbale dated 23 September (S/1994/5/Add.68) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 20 and 22 September 1994.

6. Consideration at the 3428th meeting (23 September 1994) and the adoption of resolutions 941 (1994), 942 (1994) and 943 (1994)

At the 3428th meeting, held on 23 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Malaysia, Senegal, Tunisia and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item before it.

The President drew attention to the text of the following draft resolutions: draft resolution S/1994/1083, which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations; draft resolution S/1994/1084, submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, Germany, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America; and draft resolution S/1994/1085, submitted by the Czech Republic, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Malaysia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Senegal, Albania, Germany, Egypt and Turkey.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by Ambassador Djokic.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Canada, Jordan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh and Tunisia.

The Council proceeded to vote on draft resolutions S/1994/1083, S/1994/1084 and S/1994/1085.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Djibouti, China, the Czech Republic, Pakistan, Rwanda and France.

Decision: *At the 3428th meeting, on 23 September 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1083 was adopted unanimously as resolution 941 (1994).*

Resolution 941 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions,

"*Reaffirming* the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"*Taking note* of the information provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross and that contained in other relevant reports (S/1994/265 and S/1994/674), particularly regarding grave violations of international humanitarian law affecting the non-Serb population in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

"*Gravely concerned* at the persistent and systematic campaign of terror perpetrated by the Bosnian Serb forces in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as described in paragraphs 5 to 79 of the above-mentioned report (S/1994/265),

"*Emphasizing* that this practice of 'ethnic cleansing' by the Bosnian Serb forces constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law and poses a serious threat to the peace effort,

"*Expressing its deep concern* over the continued denial by Bosnian Serb forces of prompt and unimpeded access to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force to Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas under Bosnian Serb control as demanded by the Security Council in its presidential statement of 2 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/50),

"*Recognizing* that the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia has jurisdiction over serious violations of international humanitarian law in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and that the Council remains committed to its previous resolutions on the importance of cooperation with the Tribunal,

"*Determined* to put an end to the abhorrent and systematic practice of 'ethnic cleansing' wherever it occurs and by whomsoever it is committed,

"*Determining* that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, reiterating its determination to ensure the security of the United Nations Protection Force and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Reaffirms* that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

"2. *Strongly condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the unacceptable practice of 'ethnic cleansing' perpetrated in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, and reaffirms that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

"3. *Reaffirms* its support for the established principles that all declarations and actions made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void and that all displaced persons should be enabled to return in peace to their former homes;

"4. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb authorities immediately cease their campaign of 'ethnic cleansing';

"5. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb party accord immediate and unimpeded access for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Protection Force, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross to Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, when conditions permit, the deployment of troops of the United Nations Protection Force and United Nations monitors in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern and to intensify his efforts in this regard;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. *Determines* to consider any further steps that it may deem necessary;

"9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Decision: *At the 3428th meeting, on 23 September 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1084 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (China), and was adopted as resolution 942 (1994).*

Resolution 942 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions,

"*Affirming* its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders,

"*Expressing appreciation* for the efforts undertaken by the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to assist the parties in reaching a settlement,

"*Reaffirming* the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all the Bosnian parties, and implemented in good faith by them, and condemning the decision by the Bosnian Serb party to refuse to accept the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081),

"*Viewing* the measures imposed by the present resolution and by its previous relevant resolutions as a means towards the end of producing a negotiated settlement to the conflict,

"*Expressing* its support for the continuing efforts of Member States, in particular States in the region, to implement its relevant resolutions,

"*Determining* that the situation in the former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

A

"1. *Expresses its approval* of the proposed territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that has been put to the Bosnian parties as part of an overall peace settlement;

"2. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the proposed territorial settlement has now been accepted in full by all except the Bosnian Serb party;

"3. *Strongly condemns* the Bosnian Serb party for their refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement, and demands that that party accept this settlement unconditionally and in full;

"4. *Requires* all parties to continue to observe the cease-fire as agreed on 8 June 1994 and to refrain from all new acts of hostility;

"5. *Declares* its readiness to take all measures necessary to assist the parties to give effect to the proposed settlement once it has been accepted by all parties, and in this connection encourages States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to cooperate in an effective manner with the Secretary-General in his efforts to aid the parties to implement the proposed settlement;

B

"*Resolved* to reinforce and extend the measures imposed by its previous resolutions with regard to those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

"6. *Calls upon* States to desist from any political talks with the leadership of the Bosnian Serb party as long as that party has not accepted the proposed settlement in full;

"7. *Decides* that States shall prevent:

"(i) Economic activities carried on after the date of adoption of the present resolution within their territories by any entity, wherever incorporated or constituted, which is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

"(a) Any person in, or resident in, or any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

"(b) Any entity incorporated in or constituted under the law of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as well as

"(ii) Economic activities carried on after the date of adoption of the present resolution within their territories, by any person or entity, including those identified by States for the purpose of the present resolution, found to be acting for or on behalf of and to the benefit of any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or any entity identified in subparagraph (i) above;

provided that:

"(a) States may authorize such activities to be carried on within their territories, having satisfied themselves on a case-by-case basis that the activities do not result in the transfer of property or interests in property to any person or entity described in subparagraph (i) (a) or (b) above, and

"(b) Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the provision of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) or commodities and products for essential humanitarian needs approved by the Committee;

"8. *Decides* that States shall revoke existing, and issue no further, authorization under paragraph 7 above in respect of any person or entity violating the measures imposed by the present resolution or violating the measures imposed by earlier relevant resolutions, where those violations have occurred after the date of adoption of the present resolution;

"9. *Decides* that States shall consider the term 'economic activities' used in paragraph 7 above to mean:

"(a) All activities of an economic nature, including commercial, financial and industrial activities and transactions, in particular all activities of an economic nature involving the use of or dealing in, with or in connection with property or interests in property;

"(b) The exercise of rights relating to property or interests in property; and

"(c) The establishment of any new entity or change in management of an existing entity;

"10. *Also decides* that States shall consider the term 'property or interests in property' used in paragraphs 7 and 9 above to mean funds, financial, tangible and intangible assets, property rights and publicly and privately traded securities and debt instruments and any other financial and economic resources;

"11. *Further decides* that States in which there are funds or other financial assets or resources of:

"(i) Any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

"(ii) Any entity identified in paragraph 7 (i) above or any person or entity identified in paragraph 7 (ii) above,

shall require all persons and entities within their territories holding such funds or other financial assets or resources to freeze them to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or any other financial assets or resources are made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of any of the above-mentioned persons or entities,

except:

"(a) Payments made in connection with activities authorized in accordance with paragraph 7 above, or

"(b) Payments made in connection with transactions authorized by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to persons or entities within its territory,

provided that States are satisfied that payments to persons outside their territories will be used for the purpose or in connection with the activities and transactions for which permission is sought; and that in the case of payments made under exception (a) above, States may authorize such payments only after they are satisfied on a case-by-case basis that the payments do not result in the transfer of funds or other financial assets or resources to any person or entity described in subparagraph (a) or (b) of paragraph 7 (i) above;

"12. *Decides* that States shall ensure that all payments of dividends, interest or other income on shares, interest, bonds or debt obligations or amounts derived from an interest in, or the sale or other disposal of, or any other dealing with, tangible and intangible assets and property rights, accruing to:

"(i) Any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

"(ii) Any entity identified in paragraph 7 (i) or any person or entity identified in paragraph 7 (ii) above, are made only into frozen accounts;

"13. *Decides* that the provision of services, both financial and non-financial, to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces shall be prohibited, the only exceptions being (a) telecommunications, postal services and legal services consistent with the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, (b) services whose supply may be necessary for humanitarian or other exceptional purposes, as approved on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) and (c) services authorized by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"14. *Decides* that States shall prevent the entry into their territories of:

"(a) The members of the authorities, including legislative authorities, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces and officers of the Bosnian Serb military and paramilitary forces and those acting on behalf of such authorities or forces;

"(b) Persons found, after the adoption of the present resolution, to have provided financial, material, logistical, military or other tangible support to Bosnian Serb forces in violation of relevant resolutions of the Council;

"(c) Persons in or resident in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces found to have violated or contributed to the violation of the measures set out in resolution 820 (1993) and in the present resolution;

and requests that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) establish and maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and competent regional organizations, of the persons falling within the purview of this paragraph;

provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals; and provided that the entry of a person included in the list into a particular State on a specified date may be authorized, for purposes consistent with the pursuit of the peace process and with the present and earlier relevant resolutions, by the Committee or, in the event of disagreement in the Committee, by the Council;

"15. *Decides* to prohibit all commercial riverine traffic from entering ports of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces except when authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), or by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for its territory, or in case of *force majeure*;

"16. *Decides* that States shall require that all shipments of commodities and products destined for those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces be properly manifested and either be physically inspected by the sanctions assistance missions or the competent national authorities at loading to verify and seal their contents or be laden in a manner which permits adequate physical verification of the contents;

"17. *Decides* that States shall, in notifying or submitting applications to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) in respect of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs and essential humanitarian supplies in respect of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, report for information purposes to the Committee on the source of funds from which payment is to be made;

"18. *Decides* that States shall, in implementing the measures imposed by the present resolution, take steps to prevent the diversion of benefits to those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces from other places, and in particular from the United Nations protected areas in Croatia;

"19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for that purpose;

"20. *Decides* that the provisions set forth in the present resolution do not apply to activities related to the United Nations Protection Force, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia or the European Community Monitoring Missions;

"21. *Decides* to review the measures imposed by the present resolution whenever appropriate and in any event every four months from the date of adoption of the present resolution; and expresses its readiness to reconsider those measures if the Bosnian Serb party accepts the proposed territorial settlement unconditionally and in full;

"22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council."

Decision: *At the 3428th meeting, on 23 September 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1085 received 11 votes in favour (Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, France, New Zealand, Oman, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to 2 against (Djibouti, Pakistan), with 2 abstentions (Nigeria, Rwanda), and was adopted as resolution 943 (1994).*

Resolution 943 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions,

"*Affirming* its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders,

"*Expressing appreciation* for the efforts of the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to assist the parties in reaching a settlement,

"*Welcoming* the decision by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to support the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081) for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that has been put to the Bosnian parties,

"*Also welcoming* the decision by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to close the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs,

"*Further welcoming* their decision to invite international assistance with regard to the passage of supplies for essential humanitarian needs through the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"*Noting* in this regard the letter of 19 September from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1074) transmitting a report by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia on the establishment and commencement of operations on an International Conference Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

"*Calling upon* the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to maintain the effective closure of the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs;

"*Noting* that paragraph 9 of resolution 757 (1992) remains in force,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* that:

"(i) The restrictions imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 757 (1992), paragraph 24 of resolution 820 (1993) with regard to aircraft that are not impounded at the date of adoption of the present resolution and by other relevant resolutions which relate to the provision of goods and services, with respect to all civilian passenger flights to and from Belgrade airport carrying only passengers and personal effects and no cargo unless authorized under the procedures of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991);

"(ii) The restrictions imposed by paragraphs 24 and 28 of resolution 820 (1993) and by other relevant resolutions that relate to the provision of goods and services, with respect to the ferry service between Bar in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bari in Italy carrying only passengers and personal effects and no cargo unless authorized under the procedures of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), "(iii) The measures imposed by paragraph 8 (b) and (c) of resolution 757 (1992) concerning participation in sporting events and cultural exchanges

shall be suspended for an initial period of 100 days from the day following the receipt by the Security Council of a report from the Secretary-General that the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia have certified that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and that arrangements are in place pursuant to the decision of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to invite international assistance with regard to the passage of supplies for essential humanitarian needs through that border;

"2. *Invites* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) to adopt appropriate streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

"3. *Requests* that every thirty days the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council for its review a report as to whether the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia certify that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council immediately if he has evidence, including from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference, that those authorities are not effectively implementing their decision to close the border;

"4. *Decides* that, if at any time the Secretary-General reports that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not effectively implementing their decision to close the border, the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report of the Secretary-General, unless the Security Council decides to the contrary;

"5. *Decides* to keep the situation closely under review and to consider further steps with regard to measures applicable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the light of further progress in the situation;

"6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Russian Federation, Brazil, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Nigeria, New Zealand and Oman, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Spain.

7. Communications dated 28 and 30 September 1994

Letter dated 28 September 1994 (S/1994/1108) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 September (S/1994/1121) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 29 September 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, to the President of the Security Council and the text of the declaration issued by the enlarged meeting of the OIC Contact Group at the level of Foreign Minister, held at the United Nations on 29 September 1994.

8. Consideration at the 3433rd meeting (30 September 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3433rd meeting, held on 30 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/57):

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the deteriorating security situation in the safe area of Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has included increased levels of armed violence, deliberate attacks on the troops of the United Nations Protection Force and on humanitarian flights, severe restrictions on public utilities and continued restriction on the flow of transport and communications. It notes that normal life has not been fully restored to Sarajevo, as called for in its resolution 900 (1994).

"The Security Council expresses concern at the deliberate interruptions of utilities and communications to the civilian population in Sarajevo, as well as the extended period of closure of Sarajevo airport to humanitarian flights and the route across that airport opened in cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force following the agreement of 17 March 1994, as a result of the actions by the Bosnian Serb party. The Council calls upon the Bosnian Serb party not to interfere with the normal functioning of Sarajevo airport. It further calls upon the Bosnian Serb party to cooperate with efforts to restore fully the flow of gas and electricity to Sarajevo, to reopen all land routes to Sarajevo and, now and in the future, to refrain from impeding the normal operations of these and all other utilities, and means of communication and transport. It calls upon all parties not to interfere with the supply of gas or electricity to the civilian population. It reiterates its call to all parties, with the assistance of the United Nations, to achieve complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and for humanitarian goods to, from and within Sarajevo, to remove any hindrance to such freedom of movement and to help to restore normal life to the city.

"It condemns in particular the deliberate attack on 22 September 1994 on the troops of the United Nations Protection Force in Sarajevo, just one of a number of attacks that clearly suggest a deliberate pattern. The Council also notes with alarm, and condemns without reservation, the reported statements of the Bosnian Serb leadership that the Bosnian Serb party would target the activities of the Force in retaliation for the passage of a Council resolution tightening sanctions against the Bosnian Serbs. It warns the Bosnian Serb leadership against any retaliatory action, whether against the Force or any other party, and, in that context, welcomes efforts to support the troops of the Force.

"The Council fully supports the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force to assure compliance with measures designed by the international community to improve conditions in Sarajevo. It advises both parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serbs, to comply with those measures.

"The Council strongly condemns any provocative actions in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina by whomsoever committed and demands the immediate cessation of such actions.

"The Council encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force to explore as a matter of priority proposals for the demilitarization of Sarajevo.

"The Council affirms its determination to remain seized of the matter."

9. Communications received between 3 October and 8 November 1994 and request for a meeting

Note verbale dated 3 October 1994 (S/1994/5/Add.69) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 23 and 29 September 1994 and correcting the cumulative total.

Letter dated 3 October (S/1994/1123) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 1 October 1994 by the Office of the President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 3 October (S/1994/1124) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on the same date by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 943 (1994).

Note verbale dated 4 October (S/1994/5/Add.70) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 30 September and 3 October 1994.

Letter dated 4 October (S/1994/1129) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1994/1134) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 7 October (S/1994/5/Add.71) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 4 and 6 October 1994, and correcting the cumulative total.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1994/1139) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1994/1140) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1154) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 11 October (S/1994/5/Add.72) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 7 and 8 October 1994.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1994/1156) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1994/1172) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Notes verbales dated 14 and 17 October (S/1994/5/Add.73 and 74) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 9 and 13 and 14 and 17 October 1994, respectively.

Letter dated 21 October (S/1994/1199) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 25 October (S/1994/5/Add.75) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 18 and 20 October 1994, and regarding an apparent violation on 14 October 1994 not previously reported.

Letter dated 25 October (S/1994/1214) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1994/1224) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued on 21 October 1994 by the Foreign Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey.

Note verbale dated 27 October (S/1994/5/Add.76) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 21 and 24 October 1994 and regarding an apparent violation on 20 October 1994 not previously reported.

Notes verbales dated 28 October and 1 November (S/1994/5/Add.77 and 78) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 25 and 27 and 28 and 31 October 1994, respectively.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1994/1246) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on the same date by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 943 (1994).

Letter dated 3 November (S/1994/1248) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the

Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the light of General Assembly resolution 49/10.

Note verbale dated 4 November (S/1994/5/Add.79) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1 and 3 November 1994.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 4 November (S/1994/1251), drawing the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 49/10 of 3 November 1994 and conveying excerpts therefrom.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 4 November (S/1994/1252), transmitting the ninth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Note verbale dated 8 November (S/1994/5/Add.80) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 4 and 7 November 1994.

Letter dated 8 November (S/1994/1266) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

10. Consideration at the 3454th meeting (8 November 1994)

At the 3454th meeting, held on 8 November 1994, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Letter dated 3 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1248)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Latvia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item before it.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 9 November 1994 from the representative of Pakistan (S/1994/1269), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Ahmet Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of OIC to the United Nations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Pakistan, speaking also in his capacity as the Chairman of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Czech Republic, New Zealand, Oman, China, Brazil, Spain, Senegal, Malaysia, Turkey, Germany, Brunei Darussalam, Afghanistan, Slovenia, the Republic of Korea, Croatia, Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Algeria.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier, the Council heard a statement by Ambassador Djokic.

The meeting was suspended.

On 9 November 1994, the Council resumed its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Norway (speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries), Jordan, Morocco, Egypt, Ecuador, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Albania, Indonesia and Honduras.

The meeting was suspended.

When the meeting resumed on the same day, the Council continued its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of the Sudan, Tunisia, Romania, Canada, Bulgaria, Guinea-Bissau and Latvia.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure by Mr. Ansay.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Thailand and Djibouti, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

11. Communications received between 9 and 12 November 1994 and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 9 November 1994 (S/1994/1271) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1994/1272) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1994/1275) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 11 November (S/1995/5/Add.81) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 8 and 10 November 1994.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1994/1283) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council, requesting an emergency meeting of the Council to consider the deteriorating situation in and around the safe area of Bihac.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1994/1284) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1994/1285) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1994/1286) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council, requesting an emergency meeting to review the overall situation in the United Nations protected areas in Croatia and in Bihac in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1994/1287) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 November 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

12. Consideration at the 3456th meeting (13 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3456th meeting, held on 13 November 1994, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Letter dated 11 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1283)
> >
> > "Letter dated 12 November 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1286)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/66):

> "The Security Council views with alarm the escalation in recent fighting in the Bihac area and the flow of refugees and displaced persons resulting from it. It strongly urges all parties and others concerned to refrain from all hostile actions and to exercise the utmost restraint.
>
> "The Security Council condemns any violation of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It demands that all parties and others concerned, and in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, fully respect that border and refrain from hostile acts across it.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon all parties and others concerned to abstain from any action that could cause a further escalation in the fighting.

> "The Security Council demands that all parties and others concerned immediately ensure, in cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force, unimpeded access for humanitarian supplies.
>
> "The Security Council expresses full support for the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force and calls on the parties to respect the safety and security, unimpeded access to supplies and freedom of movement of the Force.
>
> "The Security Council emphasizes the significance of its resolutions on safe areas and demands that all concerned facilitate implementation of these resolutions and in this connection requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on any further measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac, drawing on the experience of the United Nations Protection Force in Bihac and the other safe areas."

13. Communications received between 14 and 18 November 1994

Note verbale dated 14 November 1994 (S/1994/5/Add.82) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 11 and 14 November 1994.

Letter dated 14 November (S/1994/1289) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 November (S/1994/1292) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 November (S/1994/1303) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 10 November 1994 from the President of Turkey to certain heads of State.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1994/1294) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1994/1295) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter (undated) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1994/1296) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1994/1298) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1994/1300) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1994/1301) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1994/1306) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 18 November (S/1994/5/Add.83) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 15 and 17 November 1994.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1994/1309) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1994/1312) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of two letters of the same date from the President of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), respectively.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1994/1318) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

14. Consideration at the 3460th meeting (18 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3460th meeting, held on 18 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/69):

> "The Security Council condemns in the strongest possible terms the attack on the safe area of Bihac by aircraft belonging to the so-called Krajina Serb forces, which involved the dropping of napalm and cluster bombs in south-west Bihac, in clear violation of Bihac's status as a safe area. This violation is all the more grave because of the threat it poses to the troops of the United Nations Protection Force deployed in the safe area of Bihac.
>
> "The Security Council also condemns the shelling by the so-called Krajina Serb forces from the United Nations protected areas as a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and relevant Security Council resolutions. It demands that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, cease immediately all hostile actions across the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
>
> "The Security Council further demands an immediate end to all military activity that endangers the lives of the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force deployed in the Bihac area, and that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, restore the freedom of movement of personnel of the Force in and around the Bihac area, including their unimpeded access to supplies.
>
> "The Security Council calls on all parties and others concerned to refrain from any hostile action that could cause further escalation in the fighting and also calls on them to achieve urgently a cease-fire in the Bihac area."

15. Consideration at the 3462nd meeting (19 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 959 (1994)

At the 3462nd meeting, held on 19 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Germany, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1317) submitted by France, Germany, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1994/1317.

Decision: *At the 3462nd meeting, on 19 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1317 was adopted unanimously as resolution 959 (1994).*

Resolution 959 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular its resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993),
>
> "*Reaffirming* the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all the Bosnian parties, and implemented in good faith by them, and condemning the decision by the Bosnian Serb party to refuse to accept the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081),
>
> "*Reaffirming also* the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
>
> "*Expressing special concern* about the recent escalation in fighting in the Bihac pocket, including in, from and around the safe areas, and the flow of refugees and displaced persons resulting from it,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* the importance of facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes,
>
> "*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General of 10 March 1994 (S/1994/291) and 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and of his recommendations concerning the definition and implementation of the

concept of safe areas in his report of 9 May 1994 (S/1994/555),

"*Recalling* the statements by the President of the Security Council of 6 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/14), 30 June 1994 (S/PRST/1994/31), 13 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/66) and 18 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/69),

"*Reaffirming* its previous calls on all parties and others concerned to refrain from any hostile action that could cause further escalation in the fighting and to achieve urgently a cease-fire in the Bihac area,

"*Reiterating* the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, the capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and plurireligious centre, and noting in this context the positive contribution that agreement between the parties on the demilitarization of Sarajevo could make to this end, to the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo and to achieving an overall settlement, consistent with the Contact Group peace plan,

"*Taking note* of the communiqué on Bosnia and Herzegovina issued on 30 July 1994 by the Troika of the European Union and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Secretary of State of the United States of America (S/1994/916) and, in particular, of their commitment to strengthen the regime of safe areas,

"1. *Expresses its grave concern* over the recent hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"2. *Condemns* any violation of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and demands that all parties and others concerned, and in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, fully respect the border and refrain from hostile acts across it;

"3. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts by the United Nations Protection Force, to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas;

"4. *Calls upon* all the Bosnian parties to respect fully the status and functions of the United Nations Protection Force and to cooperate with it in its efforts to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas, and demands that all parties and others concerned show maximum restraint and put an end to all hostile actions in and around the safe areas in order to ensure that the Force can carry out its mandate in this regard effectively and safely;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update his recommendations on modalities of the implementation of the concept of safe areas and to encourage the United Nations Protection Force in cooperation with the Bosnian parties, to continue their efforts to achieve agreements on strengthening the regimes of safe areas, taking into account the specific situation in each case, and recalls its request to the Secretary-General in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 13 November 1994 to report as soon as possible on any further measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac;

"6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force to intensify efforts aimed at reaching agreement with the Bosnian parties on the modalities of demilitarization of Sarajevo, bearing in mind the need for the restoration of normal life to the city and for free access to and from the city by land and air and the free and unimpeded movement of people, goods and services in and around the city in line with its resolution 900 (1994), particularly paragraph 2 thereof;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution by 1 December 1994;

"8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Spain and New Zealand.

16. Communications received between 21 and 26 November 1994 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 21 November (S/1994/1325) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 22 November (S/1994/5/Add.84) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 18 and 21 November 1994.

Letter dated 22 November (S/1994/1327) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 November (S/1994/1328) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 November (S/1994/1329) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 23 November (S/1994/1335) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 25 November (S/1994/5/Add.85) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 22 and 24 November 1994, and regarding apparent violations on 20 and 21 November 1994 not previously reported.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1994/1338) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1994/1342) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an emergency meeting of the Council in view of the continuing attacks on, and occupation of, the safe area of Bihac.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1994/1343) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1994/1345) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1994/1355) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OIC members contributing troops to UNPROFOR.

Letter dated 26 November (S/1994/1346) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 November (S/1994/1347) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 November (S/1994/1348) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

17. Consideration at the 3466th meeting (26 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3466th meeting, held on 26 November 1994, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Letter dated 25 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1342)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/71):

> "The Security Council reiterates its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the Bihac region, and especially in the safe area of Bihac. It condemns in the strongest possible terms all the violations of the safe area of Bihac by whomsoever committed and, in particular, the flagrant and blatant entry into the safe area by the Bosnian Serb forces. It also notes with concern the hostilities around Velika Kladusa. It demands that all parties and others concerned agree to and implement an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the Bihac region, and in particular in and around the safe area of Bihac. It calls on all parties to intensify negotiations for a cease-fire and a cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in pursuit of the territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed by the Contact Group as part of an overall peace settlement.
>
> "The Security Council expresses its full support for the continued efforts by United Nations personnel to achieve a cease-fire in the Bihac area, as well as for the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force

to implement its mandate to deter attacks against the safe areas. The Council insists on the withdrawal of all Bosnian Serb military forces from the Bihac safe area and on the need to ensure full respect by all parties of the safe areas, particularly for the benefit of the civilian population. The Council calls on all parties and others concerned fully to cooperate with these efforts. The Council underlines the terms of resolution 836 (1993), which enable the United Nations Protection Force to carry out its mandate in relation to safe areas.

"The Security Council commends the United Nations Protection Force, including those of its personnel serving in the Bihac region, and in particular the Bangladeshi troops, for the important contributions they are making under the most difficult conditions. It calls on the parties and all others concerned to ensure freedom of movement for personnel of the United Nations Protection Force and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and access to the necessary supplies for the Force and the civilian population throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia.

"The Security Council condemns violations of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the so-called Krajina Serb forces and others concerned in the Bihac region. It demands that all hostile acts across that international border cease immediately, and also demands that all so-called Krajina Serb forces withdraw immediately from the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council reiterates its full support for the proposed territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that has been put by the Contact Group to the parties as part of an overall peace settlement. The Council reiterates its condemnation of the Bosnian Serb party's refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement and demands that that party accept it unconditionally and in full.

"The Security Council will monitor compliance with the terms of the present statement and react appropriately."

18. Communications received between 27 and 29 November 1994

Letter dated 27 November 1994 (S/1994/1353) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 November 1994 from the President of Turkey to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 November (S/1994/1351) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 November (S/1994/1361) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 29 November (S/1994/5/Add.86) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 25 and 28 November 1994.

19. Consideration at the 3471st meeting (29 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3471st meeting, held on 29 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/74):

> "The Security Council reiterates its concern over the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in the Bihac region and in particular in and around the safe area of Bihac. It remains concerned over the blatant violation of the Bihac safe area. The Security Council remains determined fully to support efforts to negotiate a peaceful resolution of that conflict consistent with its previous resolutions and the proposals of the Contact Group.
>
> "The Security Council expresses its full support for the efforts of United Nations officials to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac. It takes note with satisfaction of the proposal put to the parties by United Nations officials for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the Bihac region, to be followed by a cease-fire throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the interposition of the United Nations Protection Force in the Bihac safe area, a complete demilitarization of the safe area, involving the withdrawal from it by all military

forces, and opening corridors for humanitarian relief. The Council welcomes the acceptance by the Bosnian Government of this proposal and calls on the Bosnian-Serb party also to accept it.

"The Security Council welcomes the impending visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's efforts to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac and throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ensure the security of the United Nations Protection Force as it implements its mandate."

20. Communications received between 30 November and 2 December 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1364) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1994/1365) from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on 29 November 1994 by the President of Senegal in his capacity as Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1994/1366) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 December (S/1994/1372) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on the same date by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 943 (1994), and appendix.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 December (S/1994/1389) pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 959 (1994), updating his recommendations on the modalities of the implementation of the concept of the safe areas and proposing measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac.

Note verbale dated 2 December (S/1994/5/Add.87) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 29 November and 1 December 1994.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1994/1374) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

21. Consideration at the 3475th meeting (2 December 1994)

At the 3475th meeting, held on 2 December 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1358), submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda and Turkey, which reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Concerned* about the continuing threat to international peace and security by the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and by the situation in the United Nations protected areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia,
>
> "*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 November 1994 (S/1994/1246),
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the area of the former Yugoslavia, in particular resolution 820 (1993),
>
> "*Deploring* the continued denial of humanitarian assistance to the Bihac region in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the continuous blocking of humanitarian convoys, including those of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), designated for the Bihac region, on access routes through territories controlled by the Bosnian Serb forces within the Republic of Bosnia and

Herzegovina and local Serb paramilitary forces within the Republic of Croatia,

"*Gravely concerned* by the military activities by the local Serb paramilitary forces in the UNPAs on the territory of the Republic of Croatia against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in particular, the Bihac safe area,

"*Determined* to ensure full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Reconfirms* that the requirements of all relevant Security Council resolutions, including, in particular, paragraph 12 of resolution 820 (1993) and resolution 943 (1994), shall be strictly applied in respect of all goods crossing the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including goods destined for the UNPAs in the Republic of Croatia;

"2. *Demands also* that the provisions of paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 820 (1993) be applied strictly and in full on the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and on the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in regard to the import, export and transshipment of all commodities with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies, including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies;

"3. *Emphasizes* the importance of a continuous and unimpeded flow of humanitarian assistance to all the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina where such help is needed;

"4. *Calls upon* all parties and others concerned to ensure the UNHCR and United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel safety and unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia in the performance of their mandate;

"5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan, Nigeria, Oman, Djibouti, China, Argentina and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3475th meeting, on 2 December 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1358 received 13 votes in favour (Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to one against (Russian Federation), with one abstention (China), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.*

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and New Zealand.

22. Communications received between 5 and 13 December 1994

Letter dated 5 December 1994 (S/1994/1378) from the representatives of France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a ministerial text issued on 2 December 1994 by the Foreign Ministers of the Contact Group.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1994/1379) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 6 December (S/1994/5/Add.88) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 2 and 4 December 1994.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1994/1388) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1994/1390) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration of the Enlarged Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Contact Group and OIC States contributing troops to UNPROFOR, adopted at Geneva on 6 December 1994.

Letter dated 8 December (S/1994/1401) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the

Secretary-General transmitting a report dated 6 December 1994 on the humanitarian situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 8 December (S/1994/1404) from the representative of Hungary addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on 7 December 1994 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary, in his capacity as Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Note verbale dated 9 December (S/1994/5/Add.89) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 5 and 8 December 1994.

Letter dated 9 December (S/1994/1406) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 December 1994 from the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 December (S/1994/1408) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 9 December 1994 from the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1994/1409) from the representatives of France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the European Union at the European Council, held at Essen, on 10 December 1994.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1994/1414) from the representative of Bangladesh addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 13 December (S/1994/5/Add.90) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 9 and 12 December 1994.

23. Consideration at the 3478th meeting (13 December 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3478th meeting, held on 13 December 1994, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/79):

> "The Security Council strongly condemns the deliberate attack on Bangladeshi United Nations peace-keepers on 12 December 1994 in Velika Kladusa, in the region of Bihac in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The attacked personnel of the United Nations Protection Force were travelling in an armoured personnel carrier, unmistakably carrying clear United Nations markings. It was hit by a wire-guided anti-tank missile resulting in one death and injuries to four other Bangladeshi personnel.
>
> "The Security Council expresses profound regret at the casualties suffered by the United Nations peace-keepers as a result of this unprovoked and dastardly attack. It wishes to convey its deep condolences to the Government of Bangladesh as well as to the families of the affected soldiers.
>
> "The Security Council endorses the protest that the United Nations Protection Force has made to the Abdic forces and to the local Serb authorities in Knin and its warning to the authorities in Pale.
>
> "The Security Council is outraged at this incident of direct attack on personnel of the United Nations Protection Force and demands that such attacks do not recur. It warns the perpetrators of the attack that their heinous act of violence carries corresponding individual responsibility."

24. Communications received between 16 December 1994 and 6 January 1995

Note verbale dated 16 December 1994 (S/1994/5/Add.91) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 13 and 15 December 1994.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1994/1424) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1994/1425) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1994/1426) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1994/1428) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Turkish Grand National Assembly at Ankara on 1 December 1994.

Letter dated 19 December (S/1994/1429) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 20 December (S/1994/1434) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 December (S/1994/1439) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 22 December (S/1994/5/Add.92) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 16 and 19 December 1994.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1994/1440) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1994/1444) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1994/1446) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final report of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Manama, from 19 to 21 December 1994.

Letter dated 27 December (S/1994/1452) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1994/1454) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the biannual report on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, addressed to him on 22 December 1994 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference.

Note verbale dated 3 January 1995 (S/1995/5) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 20 December 1994 and 2 January 1995.

Letter dated 4 January (S/1995/6) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on the same date by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 943 (1994).

Note verbale dated 6 January 1995 (S/1995/5/Add.1) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 3 and 5 January 1995.

Letter dated 6 January (S/1995/8) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the comprehensive cease-fire agreement signed on 23 December 1994 and the agreement on a complete cessation of hostilities signed on 31 December 1994.

25. Consideration at the 3486th meeting (6 January 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3486th meeting, held on 6 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the

Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/1):

> "The Security Council welcomes the agreements between the Bosnian parties on a cease-fire and on a complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded on 23 December 1994 and 31 December 1994 respectively (S/1995/8). It commends the efforts of all who worked to achieve them.
>
> "The Security Council stresses the importance it attaches to immediate and full compliance with the agreements. It attaches the highest priority at this juncture to the timely completion of the various steps envisaged in the agreement on a complete cessation of hostilities. It looks to the parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in their implementation. The Security Council calls upon all forces to cease fighting around Bihac. It supports efforts in train to strengthen the United Nations Protection Force, and encourages Member States to make available the personnel and equipment needed for the Force to supervise and monitor the agreements.
>
> "The Security Council will continue its consideration of all aspects of the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Secretary-General's report of 1 December 1994 (S/1994/1389).
>
> "The Security Council deems it imperative to intensify efforts under the auspices of the Contact Group to achieve an overall settlement on the basis of the acceptance of the peace plan of the Contact Group as a starting point. It will give its full support to such efforts."

26. Communications received between 9 and 11 January 1995

Letter dated 9 January 1995 (S/1995/19) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 10 January (S/1995/5/Add.2) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 6 and 9 January 1995.

Letter dated 10 January (S/1995/17) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 11 January (S/1995/26) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 January 1995 from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 January (S/1995/29) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 11 January (S/1995/30) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note (undated) from the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

27. Consideration at the 3487th meeting (12 January 1995) and the adoption of resolution 970 (1995)

At the 3487th meeting, held on 12 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Letter dated 4 January 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/6)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item before it.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/21) submitted by the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan and Malaysia.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier, the Council heard a statement by Ambassador Djokic.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, and by the representatives of Oman, Germany, Botswana, the Czech Republic, Honduras, Nigeria, China and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3487th meeting, on 12 January 1995, draft resolution S/1995/21 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Botswana, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (Russian Federation), and was adopted as resolution 970 (1995).*

Resolution 970 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994,

"*Welcoming* the measures taken by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in particular those detailed in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 4 January 1995 to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/6), to maintain the effective closure of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and noting that those measures were a necessary condition for the adoption of the present resolution,

"*Stressing the importance* of the maintenance by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the effective closure of that border, and of further efforts by them to enhance the effectiveness of that closure, including by the prosecution of persons suspected of violating measures to that end and by sealing border crossing points as requested by the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

"*Expressing appreciation* for the work of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and of the International Conference Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and stressing the importance it attaches to the availability of all necessary resources for the work of the Mission,

"*Noting* that paragraph 9 of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 remains in force,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* that the restrictions and other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 943 (1994) shall be suspended for a further period of 100 days from the adoption of the present resolution;

"2. *Calls upon* all States and others concerned to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and international borders of all States in the region;

"3. *Reaffirms* that the requirements in paragraph 12 of resolution 820 (1993) that import to, export from and transshipment through the United Nations protected areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies, shall be permitted only with proper authorization from the Government of the Republic of Croatia or the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively, apply to all shipments across the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"4. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) urgently to expedite its elaboration of appropriate streamlined procedures as referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 943 (1993) and to give priority to its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the International Committee of the Red Cross and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations in the United Nations system;

"5. *Requests* that every thirty days the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council for its review a report as to whether the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia certify that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and

> Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and are complying with the requirements of paragraph 3 above in respect of all shipments across the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council immediately if he has evidence, including from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference, that those authorities are not effectively implementing their decision to close that border;
>
> "6. *Decides* that if at any time the Secretary-General reports that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not effectively implementing their decision to close that border, the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report of the Secretary-General, unless the Security Council decides to the contrary;
>
> "7. *Decides* to keep the situation closely under review and to consider further steps with regard to measures applicable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the light of further progress in the situation;
>
> "8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Indonesia and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of Argentina.

28. Communications received between 13 January and 17 February 1995

Letter dated 13 January 1995 (S/1995/43) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Notes verbales dated 13 and 17 January (S/1995/5/Add.3 and 4) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 10 and 12 January and 13 and 16 January 1995, respectively.

Letter dated 19 January (S/1995/57) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 January (S/1995/72) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 24 January (S/1995/5/Add.5) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 18 and 23 January 1995.

Letter dated 25 January (S/1995/86) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, France, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and from the Observer for OIC addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 19 January 1995 following the first joint meeting between the OIC Contact Group and the international Contact Group.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 26 January (S/1995/79), transmitting the tenth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 27 January (S/1995/80), transmitting a special report on the media prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Note verbale dated 30 January (S/1995/5/Add.6 and Corr.1) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 24 and 26 January 1995, and corrigendum, providing for an additional note verbale covering apparent violations between 27 and 29 January 1995 and an apparent violation on 26 January 1995 not previously reported.

Letter dated 30 January (S/1995/91) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 January (S/1995/92) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 February (S/1995/104) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on 2 February 1995 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 970 (1995).

Letter dated 2 February (S/1995/152) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, the text of a declaration adopted at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca from 13 to 15 December 1994.

Note verbale dated 3 February (S/1995/5/Add.7) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 30 January and 1 February 1995 and regarding apparent violations on 28 and 29 January 1995 not previously reported.

Letter dated 6 February (S/1995/114) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 6 February (S/1995/118) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Note verbale dated 8 February (S/1995/5/Add.8) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 2 and 6 February 1995.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1995/128) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 10 February (S/1995/5/Add.9) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 7 and 9 February 1995.

Letter dated 10 February (S/1995/131) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued after the consultations held at Ankara on 9 February 1995 between the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Note verbale dated 15 February (S/1995/5/Add.10) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 10 and 13 February 1995.

Letter dated 15 February (S/1995/140) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 February 1995 from the President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 17 February (S/1995/5/Add.11) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 14 and 16 February 1995.

29. Consideration at the 3501st meeting (17 February 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3501st meeting, held on 17 February 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/8):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continued fighting around Bihac and deplores the

serious humanitarian situation in the Bihac area. It reaffirms its support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force.

"The Security Council recalls the statement of the President of the Security Council of 6 January 1995 (S/PRST/1995/1). It reiterates the importance it attaches to full compliance with the agreements between the Bosnian parties on a cease-fire and on a complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded on 23 December 1994 and 31 December 1994 respectively (S/1995/8, annexes). All involved must now make a concerted effort to consolidate what has been achieved so far to avoid the risk of a renewed outbreak of hostilities.

"The Security Council demands that all forces in the Bihac area cease fighting immediately and cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in achieving an effective cease-fire. The Security Council reiterates its condemnation of the continued violations of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council condemns the recent obstruction of humanitarian convoys destined for the Bihac area by the Croatian Serb and Abdic forces. It welcomes the fact that convoys are now getting through, and calls upon all parties and others concerned henceforth to facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance and complete freedom of movement for the United Nations Protection Force."

30. Communications received between 24 February and 13 April 1995

Letter dated 24 February 1995 (S/1995/159) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a declaration by the OIC Contact Group dated 22 February 1995.

Notes verbales dated 27 and 28 February (S/1995/5/Add.12 and 13) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 17 and 19 and 20 and 22 February 1995, respectively.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1995/174) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1995/175) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on 1 March 1995 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 970 (1995).

Note verbale dated 7 March (S/1995/5/Add.14) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 23 and 26 February 1995,and regarding apparent violations on 21 and 22 February 1995 not previously reported.

Notes verbales dated 8, 9, 15 and 20 March (S/1995/5/Add.15-18) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 27 February and 2 March, 3 and 6 March, 7 and 9 March and 10 and 12 March 1995, respectively.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1995/214) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Note verbale dated 27 March (S/1995/5/Add.19) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 13 and 15 March 1995.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1995/228) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued by the fifty-fourth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Riyadh on 19 and 20 March 1995.

Note verbale dated 28 March (S/1995/5/Add.20) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the

Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 16 and 18 March 1995, and regarding an apparent violation on 17 January not previously reported.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1995/245) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1995/255) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on 30 March 1995 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 970 (1995).

Notes verbales dated 3, 4, 5 and 6 April (S/1995/5/Add.21-24) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 19 and 21, 22 and 25, 26 and 29 March and 30 March and 2 April 1995, respectively.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1995/288) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1995/302) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an additional report by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia submitted prior to the expiration of the 100-day period referred to in paragraph 1 of Council resolution 970 (1995).

31. Consideration at the 3520th meeting (14 April 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3520th meeting, held on 14 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/19):

> "The Security Council is gravely concerned at the recent attacks on the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in this regard, has learnt with particular indignation that once again a soldier of the United Nations Protection Force, this time a soldier of the French contingent, was deliberately targeted and shot to death by an unidentified sniper in Sarajevo today. The Council notes with similar concern that several other soldiers of the United Nations have been killed recently in similar circumstances.
>
> "The Council condemns in the strongest terms such acts directed at peace-keepers who are serving the cause of peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Deliberate targeting of the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force reflects the overall deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council wishes to state once again that this is totally unacceptable. It reiterates that the cooperation of all parties and others concerned is indispensable for the missions of the Force to be carried out and demands that they respect fully the status of United Nations personnel.
>
> "The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to investigate the circumstances of these acts and to report to the Security Council, taking into consideration the views of troop-contributing countries, on any measures that might be necessary to prevent further similar attacks, which should not remain unpunished."

32. Communications dated 15 and 17 April 1995

Letter dated 15 April 1995 (S/1995/309) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 17 April (S/1995/5/Add.25) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 3 and 5 April 1995.

33. Consideration at the 3521st meeting (19 April 1995) and the adoption of resolution 987 (1995)

At the 3521st meeting, held on 19 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules or procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/311), submitted by France.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia and Botswana.

Decision: *At the 3521st meeting, on 19 April 1995, draft resolution (S/1995/311) was adopted unanimously as resolution 987 (1995).*

Resolution 987 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and reaffirming in this context its resolution 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995 and in particular paragraphs 6 and 7 thereof,
>
> "*Expressing* its grave concern at the continued fighting in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina despite the agreements on a cease-fire and on the complete cessation of hostilities concluded on 23 and 31 December 1994 (S/1995/8), and deploring the violations of these agreements and of the ban imposed by its resolutions 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 and 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993 by whomsoever committed,
>
> "*Stressing* the unacceptability of all attempts to resolve the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by military means,
>
> "*Noting once again* the need for resumed negotiations aimed at an overall peaceful settlement of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting-point,
>
> "*Gravely preoccupied* at the recent attacks on the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and at the fatalities resulting therefrom, condemning in the strongest terms such unacceptable acts directed at members of peace-keeping forces, and determined to obtain strict respect of the status of United Nations personnel in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its determination to ensure the security of the United Nations Protection Force and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "1. *Emphasizes* once again the responsibility of the parties and others concerned in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the security and safety of the United Nations Protection Force and, in this context, demands again that all parties and others concerned refrain from any act of intimidation or violence against the Force and its personnel;
>
> "2. *Recalls* its invitation to the Secretary-General, in this context, to submit proposals on any measures that could be taken to prevent attacks against the United Nations Protection Force and its personnel and allow it to perform effectively its mission, and invites him to submit such proposals on an urgent basis;
>
> "3. *Calls upon* the Bosnian parties to agree to an extension of the agreements on a cease-fire and a complete cessation of hostilities concluded on 23 and 31 December 1994 beyond 30 April 1995, and looks to all parties and all others concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in their implementation;
>
> "4. *Urges* all parties and others concerned to resume forthwith negotiations towards an overall peaceful settlement on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting-point;
>
> "5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Argentina, Italy and Germany.

34. Communication dated 21 April 1995

Note verbale dated 21 April (S/1995/5/Add.26) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 6 and 8 April 1995.

35. Consideration at the 3522nd meeting (21 April 1995) and the adoption of resolution 988 (1995)

At the 3522nd meeting, held on 21 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Letter dated 13 April 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/302)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council,invited Ambassador Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item before it.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/319) submitted by the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by Ambassador Dragomir Djokic.

The representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina made a statement.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements ware made by the representatives of Argentina, Indonesia, Nigeria, Botswana, Oman, Honduras, the Russian Federation and China.

Decision: *At the 3522nd meeting, on 21 April 1995, the draft resolution S/1995/319 received 13 votes in favour (Argentina, Botswana, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with two abstentions (China, Russian Federation), and was adopted as resolution 988 (1995).*

Resolution 988 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994 and resolution 970 (1995) of 12 January 1995,

"*Noting* the measures taken by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as described in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 31 March 1995 (S/1995/255) and in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 13 April 1995 (S/1995/302), to maintain the closure of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and noting that those measures were a necessary condition for the adoption of the present resolution,

"*Concerned*, however, about reports suggesting that helicopter flights may have crossed the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and noting that an investigation of those reports is being undertaken by the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that the cooperation of the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continues to be good, and stressing the importance of effective closure by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of further efforts by them to enhance the effectiveness of that closure, including by the prosecution of persons suspected of violating measures to that end and by sealing border crossing points as requested by the International Conference Mission,

"*Expressing appreciation* for the work of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and of the International Conference Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), "*Noting* that paragraph 9 of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 remains in force,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* that the restrictions and other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 943 (1994) shall be suspended until 5 July 1995;

"2. *Confirms* that commodities and products, including fuel beyond immediate needs for a flight or ferry voyage taking into account internationally recognized safety requirements, shall not be carried on flights and ferry services permitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above, except in accordance with the provisions of relevant resolutions and in conformity with the procedures of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991; and that, if a need is established for the supply of additional fuel for the operation of flights permitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) shall consider such applications on a case-by-case basis;

"3. *Reminds* States of the importance of strict enforcement of measures imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter, and calls upon all States that allow flights or ferry services permitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) on the controls adopted by them to implement such measures in earlier relevant resolutions;

"4. *Calls upon* all States and others concerned to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and international borders of all States in the region;

"5. *Underlines* the importance it attaches to the work of the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, expresses its concern that a shortage of resources hampers the effectiveness of that work, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution on measures to increase the effectiveness of the work of the International Conference Mission, including on the question of helicopter flights;

"6. *Requests* Member States to make available the necessary resources so as to strengthen the capacity of the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to carry out its tasks, and encourages the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to give additional support for the operation of the International Conference Mission;

"7. *Calls on* the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cooperate fully with the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, in particular in investigating alleged breaches of the closure of the border, whether by land or by air, between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and ensuring the continued closure of that border;

"8. *Stresses the importance* it attaches to a thorough investigation of reports that helicopter flights may have crossed the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; calls upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to comply with their commitment to cooperate fully in that investigation; and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the outcome of the investigation;

"9. *Reaffirms its decision* that import to, export from and transshipment through the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies, including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies, shall be permitted only with proper authorization from the Government of the Republic of Croatia or the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively;

"10. *Encourages* the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reinstate the severance of the international telecommunication links between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, which they instituted in August 1994;

"11. *Requests* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) to conclude urgently its elaboration of appropriate streamlined procedures, and invites the Chairman of that Committee to report to the Security Council as soon as possible on the matter;

"12. *Also requests* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) to continue to give priority to its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the International Committee of the Red Cross and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations in the United Nations system;

"13. *Requests* that, every thirty days and no fewer than ten days before the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council for its review a report as to whether the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, on the basis of information made available to them from the International Conference Mission and all other available sources deemed relevant by the International Conference Mission, certify that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are implementing their decision to close the international border, on land and in the air, between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and are complying with the requirements of paragraph 3 of resolution 970 (1995) in respect of all shipments across the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and inform the Council in his report if the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia have received substantiated evidence, from sources deemed relevant by the International Conference Mission, of substantial transshipments of goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) through the Republic of Croatia to the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces in violation of earlier relevant resolutions;

"14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately if he has evidence, including from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"15. *Decides* that, if at any time the Secretary-General reports that, from sources deemed relevant by the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina or that they are permitting substantial diversion of goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) through the Republic of Croatia to the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces in violation of earlier relevant resolutions, the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report of the Secretary-General, unless the Security Council decides to the contrary;

"16. *Encourages* the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to ensure that the International Conference Mission keep the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) fully informed about the findings of the International Conference Mission;

"17. *Decides* to keep the situation closely under review and to consider further steps with regard to measures applicable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the light of further progress in the situation;

"18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Czech Republic.

36. Communications received between 24 April and 2 May 1995

Letter dated 24 April 1995 (S/1995/327) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 April (S/1995/329) from the representatives of Germany and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 26 April (S/1995/5/Add.27) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 9 and 12 April 1995.

Letter dated 27 April (S/1995/343) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 April (S/1995/344) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 May (S/1995/345) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 May (S/1995/348) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister without Portfolio in the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 2 May (S/1995/5/Add.28) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 13 and 16 April 1995.

37. Consideration at the 3530th meeting (3 May 1995) and presidential statements

At the 3530th meeting, held on 3 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/24).

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned about the failure of the Bosnian parties to agree to an extension of the agreements on a cease-fire and a complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the recent deterioration of the situation there. It stresses once again the unacceptability of all attempts to resolve the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by military means.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon the Bosnian parties to agree without further delay to a further cease-fire and a complete cessation of hostilities and, in this regard, fully supports the negotiating efforts of the United Nations Protection Force and other international efforts aimed at persuading the Bosnian parties to agree to such a cease-fire and complete cessation of hostilities. The Council urges the Bosnian parties to abstain from any steps that may lead to further escalation of the conflict and reaffirms the need for a political settlement on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group plan as a starting-point."

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had also been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/25):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned about the obstruction of the normal operation of Sarajevo airport, including the suspension of the humanitarian relief airlift, caused by Bosnian Serb threats against United Nations aircraft and humanitarian relief flights and by their attempts to impose restrictions on the use of Sarajevo airport by official missions as foreseen in the agreement of 5 June 1992 (S/24075). Such obstruction is in breach of the agreement of 5 June 1992 and of the Council's previous resolutions, in particular resolution 761 (1992), and is unacceptable. Obstruction of the humanitarian relief also constitutes a violation of international humanitarian law.
>
> "In that context, the Security Council demands that all parties and others concerned comply fully with the agreement of 5 June 1992 and create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It calls upon the Bosnian Serb party to guarantee the safety of all United Nations Protection

> Force-supervised flights to Sarajevo, including humanitarian relief flights.
>
> "The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed of discussions with the Bosnian Serb party on the restoration of the normal functioning of Sarajevo airport so that it might take further action as necessary."

38. Communications received between 4 May and 12 June 1995 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 4 May 1995 (S/1995/356) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 5 May (S/1995/5/Add.29) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 17 and 20 April 1995.

Letter dated 7 May (S/1995/364) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/369) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/370) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/371) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 May (S/1995/377) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 May (S/1995/385) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on the same date by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, together with the report of the expert inquiry into unexplained radar traces between the Federation Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Note verbale dated 11 May (S/1995/5/Add.30) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 21 and 24 April 1995, and regarding apparent violations on 20 April 1995 not previously reported.

Letter dated 12 May (S/1995/389 and Corr.1) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 11 May 1995 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 May (S/1995/391) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 May (S/1995/393) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 17 May (S/1995/5/Add.31) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 25 and 30 April 1995.

Letter dated 18 May (S/1995/406) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on 17 May 1995 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in paragraph 13 of Council resolution 988 (1985).

Letter dated 19 May (S/1995/405) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 23 May (S/1995/5/Add.32) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1 and 3 May 1995.

Letter dated 23 May (S/1995/436) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and

Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued after the fifth trilateral meeting of their Foreign Ministers held at Zenica on 18 May 1995.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1995/414) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1995/415) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1995/419) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 May (S/1995/420) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 May (S/1995/422) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted on 18 May 1995 in Rabat by the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Contact Group.

Note verbale dated 26 May (S/1995/5/Add.33) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 4 and 6 May 1995.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1995/423) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1995/424) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1995/425) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1995/428) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) by the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1995/432) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1995/433) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 30 May (S/1995/5/Add.34) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 7 and 9 May 1995.

Letter dated 30 May (S/1995/434) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted by the General Affairs Council of the European Union on 29 May 1995.

Letter dated 30 May (S/1995/437) from the representatives of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 29 May 1995 by the Foreign Ministers of France, Spain and Germany and the European Union Commissioner (representing the Troika of the European Union), the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Notes verbales dated 31 May (S/1995/5/Add.35 and 36) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 10 and 14 May and 15 and 20 May 1995, respectively.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 May (S/1995/444) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 982 (1995) and 987 (1995), describing developments in the situation and proposed four options for the future of UNPROFOR.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1995/443) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of

Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1995/447) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General and annex.

Note verbale dated 2 June (S/1995/5/Add.37) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 21 and 31 May 1995.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1995/454) from the representative of Uruguay addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release (undated) issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay.

Letter dated 6 June (S/1995/462) from the representative of Poland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 June 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 June (S/1995/463) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General and annex.

Note verbale dated 7 June (S/1995/5/Add.38) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1 and 6 June 1995.

Note verbale dated 12 June (S/1995/5/Add.30) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR regarding apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 7 and 10 June 1995 and regarding apparent violations on 6 June 1995 not previously reported.

Identical letters dated 12 June (S/1995/477) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a declaration adopted on 9 June 1995 by the OIC Working Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 12 June (S/1995/480) from the representative of Kazakstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan.

B. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

1. Communications received between 23 June and 7 July 1994

Note by the Secretary-General dated 23 June 1994 (S/1994/743), transmitting the seventh periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1994/791) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1994/800) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, referring to the latter's letter of 24 May 1994 (S/1994/674) transmitting the final report of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Council resolution 780 (1992), and expressing the appreciation of Council members for the work of the Commission.

2. Consideration at the 3401st meeting (8 July 1994) and the adoption of resolution 936 (1994)

At the 3401st meeting, held on 8 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia
>
> "Appointment of the Prosecutor"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/805) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3401st meeting, on 8 July 1994, draft resolution S/1994/805 was adopted unanimously as resolution 963 (1994).*

Resolution 936 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

"*Having regard* to article 16 (4) of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704),

"*Having considered* the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Richard J. Goldstone for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal,

"*Appoints* Mr. Richard J. Goldstone as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal."

3. Communications received between 13 July 1994 and 13 June 1995

Letter dated 13 July 1994 (S/1994/820) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1994/848 and Corr.1) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council stating that, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Council resolution 827 (1993), instruments had been initialled between the United Nations and the Government of the Netherlands as well as with the representatives of Aegon Nederland nv. concerning the headquarters of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the lease of its premises, and attaching the texts of those agreements.

Letter dated 22 July (S/1994/864) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1994/849) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that, without prejudice to consideration of the arrangements by the General Assembly, the Council found the arrangements between the United Nations and the Netherlands acceptable and confirmed that the seat of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 had been determined to be in The Hague.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1994/876) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 9 August (S/1994/967), transmitting the eighth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1994/961) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 29 August (S/1994/1007), transmitting the first annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, submitted by the President of the International Tribunal in accordance with article 34 of its statute.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1994/1066) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 September 1994 from Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1994/1090) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, responding to the suggestion made in the report of the Secretary-General (S/25704 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and requesting the Secretary-General to assist in obtaining indications from States of their willingness to accept convicted persons for the purpose of the enforcement of sentences.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 4 November (S/1994/1252), transmitting to the members of the Security Council the ninth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1994/1387) from the representative of Liechtenstein addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a report prepared by the Government of Liechtenstein pursuant to Security Council resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992).

Letter dated 21 December (S/1994/1436) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 28 December (S/1994/1450) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 26 January 1995 (S/1995/79), transmitting the tenth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 27 January (S/1995/80), transmitting a special report on the media prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1995/360) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1995/410) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Addenda dated 31 May (S/1994/674/Add.1 and 2) to the letter dated 24 May 1994 (S/1994/674) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing a letter dated 20 December 1994 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council transmitting the 22 annexes, in 5 volumes, to the report of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992), together with an introductory note by the members of the Commission.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1995/453) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 June (S/1995/482) from the representative of Yugoslavia, and annex.

C. United Nations Protection Force

1. Communications received between 18 July and 5 August 1994

Letter dated 18 July 1994 (S/1994/835) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint communiqué signed on 12 July 1994 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and by the President and Vice-President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 26 July (S/1994/888) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of serious difficulties in the operation of UNPROFOR in Croatia and recommending that the Council call upon the Government of Croatia to fulfil its obligations in that regard.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1994/892) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1994/935) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing the addition of Lithuania to the Member States authorized to contribute military personnel to UNPROFOR.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1994/936) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 August 1994 (S/1994/935) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

2. Consideration at the 3416th meeting (11 August 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3416th meeting, held on 11 August 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"United Nations Protection Force

> "Letter dated 26 July 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/888)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/44):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned by the letter of the Secretary-General dated 26 July 1994 (S/1994/888) and by further reports from the Secretariat of continuing difficulties that have arisen for the operations of the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia owing to blockades of traffic of the Force into the United Nations protected areas by demonstrators. The Council considers that such blockades by Croatian citizens as well as related impediments imposed by the Croatian authorities on the freedom of movement of the United Nations Protection Force are inadmissible. In that context, the Council deplores the remaining blockades of access roads to the United Nations protected areas in the Republic of Croatia.
>
> "The Council is encouraged by the signing on 4 August 1994 of an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the United Nations Protection Force regarding the procedures regulating traffic of the Force to and from the United Nations protected areas and calls on the Croatian authorities to implement its provisions faithfully. The Council welcomes the progress that has been made since the signature of this agreement to open eleven of nineteen crossing points. However, the Council reminds the Government of the Republic of Croatia of its obligation to facilitate the unimpeded access of the Force to all nineteen crossing points agreed upon in the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994.
>
> "In this context, the Council is also concerned about the continuing unacceptable practice of the Government of the Republic of Croatia of levying tolls and other taxes on the Force for the use of roads and airports in the Republic of Croatia. The Council strongly disapproves of any action that would both impede the functioning of the United Nations Protection Force and add to the already high cost of the peace-keeping operation in Croatia. Recalling operative paragraph 7 of its resolution 908 (1994), the Council again urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to conclude without further delay a status-of-forces agreement with the United Nations Protection Force and to resolve the above and any other issues in accordance with the provisions of that agreement.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and the right of all displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes. The Council expects the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force."

3. Communications received between 9 and 26 September 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 9 September 1994 (S/1994/1045) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1994/1058) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September (S/1994/1067 and Add.1) pursuant to Security Council resolution 908 (1994), providing a comprehensive analysis on the mandate of UNPROFOR and recommending the renewal of the mandate for a period of six months, and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1994/1095) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annexes.

4. Consideration at the 3434th meeting (30 September 1994) and the adoption of resolution 947 (1994)

At the 3434th meeting, held on 30 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 908 (1994) (S/1994/1067 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item before it.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1120) submitted by France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and made an oral revision to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

The Council heard a statement by Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic.

The Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1994/1120, as orally revised in its provisional form.

Decision: *At the 3434th meeting, on 30 September 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1120, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 947 (1994).*

Resolution 947 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and reaffirming in this context its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994, on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force,
>
> "*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 May 1994 (S/1994/555) and 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067 and Add.1),
>
> "*Affirming* its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,
>
> "*Welcoming* the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,
>
> "*Welcoming also* the efforts of Member States in the context of the Contact Group, and emphasizing the utmost importance of the work of the Contact Group and its role in the overall peace process in the area,
>
> "*Recognizing* that the major provisions of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III) and relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 871 (1993) of 4 October 1993, still remain to be implemented,
>
> "*Stressing* that the United Nations Protection Force plays an essential role in preventing and containing hostilities and thus creating the conditions for achieving an overall political settlement,
>
> "*Paying tribute* to the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of the mandate of the Force, in particular in assisting the delivery of humanitarian assistance and monitoring the cease-fires,
>
> "*Reiterating* its determination to ensure the security of the United Nations Protection Force and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067), and approves the proposals therein concerning the activities of the United Nations Protection Force in relation to mine-clearance, public information and civilian police;
>
> "2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force for an additional period terminating on 31 March 1995;
>
> "3. *Urges* all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with the United Nations Protection Force in carrying out its mandate, to refrain from any hostile and provocative acts against the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force and to ensure their security and their freedom of movement;
>
> "4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report no later than 20 January 1995 on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, and decides to reconsider the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in the light of that report;
>
> "5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of resolution 871 (1993), to include in that report information on progress towards (a) opening the road and railway communications with the United Nations protected areas and the rest of the Republic of Croatia; (b) establishing the water and electricity

supply in all regions of Croatia for the mutual benefit of all its citizens; and (c) opening of the Adriatic pipeline;

"6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to update his report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 838 (1993) of 10 June 1993, and to expand it as appropriate to cover other areas where the United Nations Protection Force is deployed;

"7. *Affirms* the right of all displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes of origin in safety and dignity with the assistance of the international community;

"8. *Reaffirms* its support for the established principle that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void;

"9. *Calls on* all parties and others concerned fully to comply with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia, and concerning in particular the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia, to create the conditions that would facilitate the full implementation of its mandate;

"10. *Expresses its concern* that the necessary arrangements, including, where appropriate, agreements on the status of forces and other personnel, have not yet been concluded by the Republic of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and calls upon them to conclude such arrangements without delay;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on progress with regard to the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force and to report, as necessary, on any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the Force;

"12. *Urges* the Bosnian Serb party fully to respect the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and to refrain from any actions that are threatening its security;

"13. *Also urges* that the pilot project described in paragraph 39 of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067) be put into effect as soon as possible;

"14. *Declares* that the restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in the 'pink zones', to the extent that it is compatible with the 29 March 1994 cease-fire agreement, must be accomplished under the close supervision of the United Nations Protection Force and in such manner as to avoid any further destabilization of the region;

"15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, New Zealand, the United States of America and the Czech Republic, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Spain.

The representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina made a further statement.

5. Communications received between 16 October 1994 and 30 March 1995 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 October 1994 (S/1994/1175) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1994/1203) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 October (S/1994/1202) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 October (S/1994/1214) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1994/1272) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1994/1280) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 November 1994 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1994/1380) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that the Secretariat of the United Nations had been informed by the Deputy Secretary-General of NATO that Spain would participate in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 816 (1993), 836 (1993) and 908 (1994).

Letter dated 5 December (S/1994/1379) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1994/1381) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1380) had been brought to the attention of the Security Council and that the Council had taken note of the information contained therein.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1994/1390) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration of the Enlarged Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Contact Group and OIC States Contributing Troops to UNPROFOR, adopted at Geneva on 6 December 1994.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1994/1414) from the representative of Bangladesh addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 January 1995 (S/1995/28) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 January (S/1995/41) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that it was his intention to appoint General Bernard Janvier of France as Force Commander of UNPROFOR in succession to General Bertrand de Sauville de la Presle, effective 1 March 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 January (S/1995/38) submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 947 (1994), describing progress made in the implementation of the mandate of UNPROFOR in Croatia and emphasizing the vital role of its continued presence for regional peace and security.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1995/42) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 12 January 1995 (S/1995/41) concerning the appointment of General Bernard Janvier of France as Force Commander of UNPROFOR had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1995/47) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, annex.

Letter dated 18 January (S/1995/56) from the representative of Croatia to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 January (S/1995/93) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 3 February (S/1995/124) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing the addition of Estonia to the Member States authorized to contribute military personnel to UNPROFOR.

Letter dated 8 February (S/1995/125) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 3 February 1995 (S/1995/124) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1995/128) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 March (S/1995/188) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note dated 24 February 1995 from the Working Group of OIC members contributing troops to UNPROFOR and members of OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1995/206) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the President of Croatia, made at Copenhagen on 12 March 1995.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1995/216) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 March (S/1995/222/Corr.1 and Corr.2) pursuant to Security Council resolution 947 (1994), which, in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General of 14 January 1995 (S/1995/38), was intended to assist the Council in its consideration of the mandate of UNPROFOR, and annexes, giving deployment, casualty figures and strength by country relating to UNPROFOR personnel, and proposing the replacement of UNPROFOR by three separate but interlinked peace-keeping operations, with the mandate extending until 30 November 1995.

Letter dated 28 March (S/1995/227) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1995/232) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1995/236) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 28 March 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 March 1995 (S/1995/245) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 March (S/1995/246) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

6. Consideration at the 3512th meeting (31 March 1995) and the adoption of resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995)

At the 3512th meeting, held on 31 March 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)

> "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 947 (1994) (S/1995/222 and Corr.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules or procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of three draft resolutions (S/1995/242, S/1995/243 and S/1995/244) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements ware made by the representatives of Oman, Indonesia, Botswana, Germany, the Czech Republic, Honduras, Italy and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3512th meeting, on 31 March 1995, draft resolution S/1995/242 was adopted unanimously as resolution 981 (1995).*

Resolution 981 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2),
>
> "*Affirming* its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, including its rights and obligations in respect of control over its international trade,
>
> "*Welcoming also* the continuing efforts of representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to facilitate a negotiated solution to the conflict in the Republic of Croatia, and reaffirming its call upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to enter into the negotiations, urgently and without preconditions, for such a settlement, making full use of the plan presented to them by those representatives,
>
> "*Recognizing* that major provisions of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III) remain to be implemented, in particular those regarding demilitarization of the areas under the control of the local Serb authorities, the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and the establishment of local police forces to carry out their duties without discrimination against persons of any

nationality in order to protect the human rights of all residents, and urging the parties to agree to their implementation,

"*Recognizing also* that major provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 871 (1993) and 947 (1994), still remain to be implemented,

"*Noting* that the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Croatia expires on 31 March 1995, in conformity with resolution 947 (1994),

"*Noting also* the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia of 17 March 1995 (S/1995/206) regarding his Government's views on the establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in the Republic of Croatia,

"*Emphasizing* that improved observance of human rights, including appropriate international monitoring thereof, is an essential step towards restoration of confidence between the parties and building a durable peace,

"*Reaffirming* its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2), and in particular approves the arrangements in paragraph 84 thereof;

"2. *Decides* to establish under its authority the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which shall be known as UNCRO, in accordance with paragraph 84 of the above-mentioned report for a period terminating on 30 November 1995, and requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure its earliest possible deployment;

"3. *Decides* that, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2), and based on the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III), relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367) and the economic agreement of 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1375), the mandate of UNCRO shall include:

"(a) Performing fully the functions envisaged in the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994 between the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities;

"(b) Facilitating implementation of the economic agreement of 2 December 1994 concluded under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

"(c) Facilitating implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions, including the functions identified in paragraph 72 of the above-mentioned report;

"(d) Assisting in controlling, by monitoring and reporting, the crossing of military personnel, equipment, supplies and weapons over the international borders between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) at the border crossings for which UNCRO is responsible, as specified in the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III);

"(e) Facilitating the delivery of international humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina through the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

"(f) Monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in accordance with resolution 779 (1992);

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with all concerned on the detailed implementation of the mandate outlined in paragraph 3 above and to report to the Council not later than 21 April 1995 for its approval;

"5. *Decides* that UNCRO shall be an interim arrangement to create the conditions that will facilitate a negotiated settlement consistent with the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and which guarantees the security and rights of all communities living in a particular area of the Republic of Croatia, irrespective of whether they constitute in this area a majority or minority;

"6. *Decides* that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Theatre Force Commander, using the existing procedures that have been agreed with the Secretary-

General, all necessary measures to extend close air support to the territory of the Republic of Croatia in defence of UNCRO personnel in the performance of the mandate of UNCRO, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council on any use of close air support;

"7. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of the parties and others concerned in the Republic of Croatia for the security and safety of UNCRO, and in this context demands that all parties and others concerned refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against UNCRO;

"8. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to refrain from the threat or use of force and to reaffirm their commitment to a peaceful resolution of their differences;

"9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report as appropriate and not less than every four months on progress towards a peaceful political settlement and the situation on the ground including the ability of UNCRO to implement its mandate as described above, and undertakes in this connection to examine without delay any recommendations that the Secretary-General may make in his reports and adopt appropriate decisions;

"10. *Calls upon* Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to UNCRO in the performance of its mandate;

"11. *Stresses* the importance of the necessary arrangements, including agreements on the status of forces and other personnel, being concluded by the Republic of Croatia, calls upon it to agree to such arrangements without delay, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council of progress on this issue in the report mentioned in paragraph 4 above;

"12. *Urges* the Government of the Republic of Croatia to provide suitable radio broadcasting frequencies and television broadcasting slots at no cost to the United Nations as described in paragraphs 47 to 51 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995;

"13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Decision: *At the 3512th meeting, on 31 March 1995, draft resolution S/1995/243 was adopted unanimously as resolution 982 (1995).*

Resolution 982 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and reaffirming in this context its resolution 947 (1994) of 30 September 1994 on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force and subsequent relevant resolutions,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2),

"*Affirming* its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"*Welcoming* the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

"*Welcoming also* the efforts of Member States, in particular those of the Contact Group, and emphasizing the utmost importance of the work of the Contact Group in the overall peace process in the area,

"*Welcoming* the acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Contact Group peace plan,

"*Welcoming also* the agreements between the Bosnian parties on a cease-fire and on the complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded on 23 December 1994 and 31 December 1994 (S/1995/8), and the essential role the United Nations Protection Force plays in implementation of these agreements, and stressing the importance it places thereupon,

"*Wishing* to encourage efforts of the United Nations Protection Force, as part of its activities to facilitate an overall settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as detailed in paragraphs 30 to 32 of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2), to help the parties to implement the Washington agreements regarding the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"*Recognizing* the need for Member States to take appropriate steps to enhance the capacity of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to execute its mandate as set out in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including providing the Secretary-General with all the resources authorized by previous resolutions of the Security Council,

"*Reiterating* the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, the capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multiethnic and plurireligious centre, and noting in this context the positive contribution that agreement between the parties on the demilitarization of Sarajevo could make to this end, to the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo and to achieving an overall settlement, consistent with the Contact Group peace plan,

"*Noting* that the United Nations Protection Force plays an essential role in preventing and containing hostilities, thus creating the conditions for achieving an overall political settlement, and paying tribute to all personnel of the United Nations Protection Force, especially those who have given their lives for the cause of peace,

"*Noting also* that the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force expires on 31 March 1995, in conformity with resolution 947 (1994),

"*Noting further* the letter of 29 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1995/245),

"*Noting also* the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia of 17 March 1995 (S/1995/206) regarding his Government's views on the continued presence of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Croatia,

"*Paying tribute* to the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of its mandate, in particular in assisting the delivery of humanitarian assistance and monitoring the cease-fires,

"*Emphasizing* that improved observance of human rights, including appropriate international monitoring thereof, is an essential step towards restoration of confidence between the parties and building a durable peace,

"*Reaffirming* its determination to ensure the security of the United Nations Protection Force and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as regards the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2), and in particular approves the arrangements contained in paragraph 84;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for an additional period terminating on 30 November 1995, and further decides that all previous relevant resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force shall continue to apply;

"3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to redeploy before 30 June 1995 all personnel and assets of the United Nations Protection Force from the Republic of Croatia with the exception of those whose continued presence in the Republic of Croatia is required for UNCRO or for the functions referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 below;

"4. *Decides* that the United Nations Protection Force shall continue to perform fully the functions envisaged in the implementation of the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367) and the economic agreement of 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1375) between the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities and all relevant Security Council resolutions, including the functions identified in paragraph 72 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995, and to facilitate the delivery of international humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina through the territory of the Republic of Croatia until the effective deployment of UNCRO or 30 June 1995, whichever is sooner;

"5. *Decides* that the United Nations Protection Force shall retain its existing support structures in the Republic of Croatia, including the operation of its headquarters;

"6. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of the parties and others concerned in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the security and safety of the United Nations Protection Force and in this context demands that all parties and others concerned refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against the United Nations Protection Force;

"7. *Reiterates* the importance it attaches to full compliance with the agreements between the Bosnian parties on a cease-fire and on a complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; calls upon them to agree to a further extension and implementation of these agreements beyond 30 April 1995 and to use that period to negotiate an overall peaceful settlement on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting-point; and further calls upon the Bosnian Serb party to accept this;

"8. *Calls upon* Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of its mandate;

"9. *Calls on* all parties and others concerned to comply fully with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia to create the conditions that would facilitate the full implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force;

"10. *Notes* with satisfaction the progress made in the discussions between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations referred to in paragraph 49 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995, and urges the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide suitable radio broadcasting frequencies and television broadcasting slots at no cost to the United Nations for the purposes described in paragraphs 47 to 51 of that report;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on progress with regard to the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force and to report, as necessary, on any developments on the ground, the attitude of the parties and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the Force, and in particular to report within eight weeks of the adoption of the present resolution, taking into account, *inter alia*, the concerns raised by the members of the Council and issues raised by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"12. *Urges* the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement fully the provisions of the status-of-forces agreement of 15 May 1993 between that Government and the United Nations;

"13. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

Decision: *At the 3512th meeting, on 31 March 1995, draft resolution S/1995/244 was adopted unanimously as resolution 983 (1995).*

Resolution 983 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 795 (1992) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

"*Affirming* its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

"*Recalling* its concern about possible developments that could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory,

"*Welcoming* the positive role played by the United Nations Protection Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and paying tribute to the personnel of the Force in the performance of its mandate in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2),

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995, and in particular approves the arrangements contained in paragraph 84;

"2. *Decides* that the United Nations Protection Force within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force with the mandate set out in paragraph 85 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995, and that the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force shall continue for a period terminating on 30 November 1995;

"3. *Urges* the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force to continue the current cooperation between the United Nations Protection Force and the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

"4. *Calls upon* Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in the performance of its mandate;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force;

"6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Nigeria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

7. Communications received between 31 March and 14 June 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 31 March 1995 (S/1995/253) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 April (S/1995/257) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1995/260) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1995/290) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 April (S/1995/316) from the representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 April (S/1995/320) submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 981 (1995), recommending that the Council approve the arrangements for UNCRO and authorize its deployment.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1995/318) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 April (S/1995/339) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1995/386) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing recommendations concerning the composition of UNCRO, UNPROFOR and the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).

Letter dated 10 May (S/1995/383) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 May (S/1995/387) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter of 5 May (S/1995/386) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposals contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 May (S/1995/444) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 982 (1995) and 987 (1995), describing developments and circumstances affecting the mandate of UNPROFOR and proposing four options for its future.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1995/445) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the declaration adopted on 31 May 1995 by OIC.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1995/470 and Add.1) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a proposal by the Governments of France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for providing military reinforcements for UNPROFOR, and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 14 June (S/1995/483) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the President of the Security Council.

D. The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac

1. Communications dated 18 and 19 November 1994

Letter dated 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1312) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of two letters of the same date from the President of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General of NATO, respectively.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1994/1319) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

2. Consideration at the 3461st meeting (19 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 958 (1994)

At the 3461st meeting, held on 19 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Germany, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1316) submitted by France, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and announced that Germany had joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1994/1316.

Decision: *At the 3461st meeting, on 19 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1316 was adopted unanimously as resolution 958 (1994).*

Resolution 958 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993,
>
> "*Recalling also* the statement of the President of the Security Council of 13 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/66) and 18 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/69), and reiterating its concern about the deteriorating situation in and around the safe area of Bihac,
>
> "*Having considered* the letter of 18 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1312),
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,
>
> "*Determining* that the situation in the former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and determined to support the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 836 (1993), and, to this end, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "*Decides* that the authorization given in paragraph 10 of its resolution 836 (1993) to Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force, all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina referred to in resolution 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, to support the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 836 (1993) shall apply also to such measures taken in the Republic of Croatia."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the Russian Federation, Argentina, New Zealand, Spain, China, Brazil, Djibouti and Pakistan, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as representative of the United States.

E. Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418)

1. Communication dated 14 December 1994

Letter dated 14 December 1994 (S/1994/1418) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 13 December 1994 addressed to him by the Acting Executive Director of the

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and recommending that the Council adopt a resolution to permit, for 30 days, the export from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of a quantity of diphtheria antiserum to combat a resurgence of the disease in Central Asia and Eastern Europe, on the understanding that any payments would be made only into frozen accounts.

2. Consideration at the 3480th meeting (14 December 1994) and the adoption of resolution 967 (1994)

At the 3480th meeting, held on 14 December 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1419) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3480th meeting, on 14 December 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1419 was adopted unanimously as resolution 967 (1994).*

Resolution 967 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions on the situation in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular its resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992,
>
> "*Taking note* of the letter of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia of 14 December 1994 (S/1994/1418) and the communication of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund of 13 December 1994 annexed thereto, in which the Council is informed of a major resurgence of diphtheria, and that the only available stocks of antiserum to combat this serious condition are located in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),
>
> "*Recognizing* that the export of antiserum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) will require an exemption from the provisions of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, and acting, in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "1. *Decides* to permit, for a period of thirty days from the date of the adoption of the present resolution, the export of 12,000 vials of diphtheria antiserum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);
>
> "2. *Decides further* that any payments for such authorized shipments shall be made only into frozen accounts;
>
> "3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

F. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia

1. Communications received between 19 July 1994 and 17 January 1995

Letter dated 19 July 1994 (S/1994/851) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1994/866) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1994/934) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Croatia.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1994/960) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter from the President of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1994/969) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 August (S/1994/976) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1994/982) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/1994/986) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 23 August (S/1994/987) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 September (S/1994/1040) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1994/1052) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1994/1062) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1994/1075) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 September (S/1994/1076) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1994/1108) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 October (S/1994/1129) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from him to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1994/1171) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1994/1172) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 October (S/1994/1213) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1994/1243) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1994/1244) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 4 November (S/1994/1252), transmitting to the members of the Security Council the ninth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1994/1262) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1994/1272) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1994/1312) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of two letters of the same date from the President of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General of NATO, respectively.

Letter dated 22 November (S/1994/1327) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1994/1338) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1994/1375) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on the same date by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, together with the text of the economic agreement signed on 2 December 1994 by the Croatian Government and the Serb local authorities.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1994/1379) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1994/1409) from the representatives of France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the European Union at the European Council, held at Essen, on 10 December 1994.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1994/1454) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the biannual report on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia addressed to him on 22 December 1994 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference.

Letter dated 12 January 1995 (S/1995/28) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 January (S/1995/38) submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 947 (1994), describing progress in the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia and emphasizing the vital role of its continued presence for regional peace and security.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1995/47) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

2. Consideration at the 3491st meeting (17 January 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3491st meeting, held on 17 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia
>
> > "Letter dated 12 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/28)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/2):

> "The Security Council, which has begun its consideration of the Secretary-General's report of 14 January 1995 submitted pursuant to resolution 947 (1994) (S/1995/38), has learned with concern of the position adopted by the Republic of Croatia on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia beyond 31 March 1995, as set out in the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia to the Secretary-General of 12 January 1995 (S/1995/28). It is particularly concerned about the wider implications of this development for the peace process throughout the former Yugoslavia.
>
> "The Security Council reiterates its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders. It understands the concerns of the Croatian Government about the lack of implementation of major provisions of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for Croatia. It will not accept the status quo becoming an indefinite situation. It believes, however, that the continued presence of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Croatia is of vital importance for regional peace and security, and that the United Nations in general and the Force in particular have a positive role to play in achieving the further implementation of the peace-keeping plan and bringing about a settlement which ensures full respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Croatia. It recalls the important role that the United Nations Protection Force plays in helping to sustain the cease-fire in Croatia, facilitating humanitarian activities and international relief work, and supporting implementation of the economic agreement of 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1375).
>
> "It is in that perspective that the Security Council hopes that discussions over the weeks ahead will lead to a re-examination of the position now taken in relation to the continuing role of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Croatia.
>
> "Meanwhile, the Security Council calls upon all parties and others concerned to avoid any action or statement that might lead to an increase in tension. It welcomes the conclusion, under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, of the economic agreement of 2 December 1994, and urges the parties to continue, and accelerate, its implementation; it notes the need for adequate international financial support and encourages the international community to respond to this need. It calls for the intensification in the coming weeks of all these efforts to consolidate this achievement and to bring about a political settlement in Croatia, and it also calls upon the parties to cooperate with these efforts and to negotiate in earnest to that end.
>
> "The Security Council affirms its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the

> sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stresses the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof."

3. Communications received between 18 and 27 January 1995

Letter dated 18 January 1995 (S/1995/56) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia.

Letter dated 25 January (S/1995/82) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 26 January (S/1995/79), transmitting the tenth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 27 January (S/1995/80), transmitting a special report on the media prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

G. The situation in Croatia

1. Communication dated 31 January 1995

Letter dated 31 January (S/1995/93) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

2. Consideration at the 3498th meeting (7 February 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3498th meeting, held on 7 February 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia"

The President with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated, that following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/6):

> "The Security Council reiterates its support for the efforts to bring about a political settlement in the Republic of Croatia that ensures full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and guarantees the security and rights of all communities living in a particular area irrespective of whether they constitute in this area the majority or a minority.
>
> "The Security Council strongly supports the recent efforts of representatives of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United States of America aimed at achieving a political settlement in the Republic of Croatia. The Security Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the United Nations protected areas to enter urgently and without preconditions into negotiations on such a settlement, benefiting from proposals now made to them as part of these efforts. It calls upon all other relevant parties to support this process.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders and stresses the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms its view that the continued and effective presence of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Croatia is of vital importance for regional peace and security and expresses its desire that discussions over the weeks ahead will lead the Government of the Republic of Croatia to re-examine its position taken on 12 January 1995 in relation to the continuing role of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Croatia."

3. Communications received between 17 March and 24 April 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 17 March (S/1995/206) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting the text of a statement by the President of Croatia, made at Copenhagen on 12 March 1995.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1995/221) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Republic of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1995/223) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 March (S/1995/229) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1995/232) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1995/258) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1995/301) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 April (S/1995/320) submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 981 (1995), recommending that the Council approve the arrangements for UNCRO and authorize its deployment.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1995/314) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 April (S/1995/326) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

4. Consideration at the 3527th meeting (28 April 1995) and the adoption of resolution 990 (1995)

At the 3527th meeting, held on 28 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia

"Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 981 (1995) (S/1995/320)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/334) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3527th meeting, on 28 April 1995, draft resolution S/1995/334 was adopted unanimously as resolution 990 (1995).*

Resolution 990 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and in particular resolutions 981 (1995) and 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 18 April 1995 (S/1995/320),

"*Bearing in mind* the importance of any information relevant to the implementation of all its previous resolutions being made available to the Secretary-General,

"*Reaffirming* its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular approves the arrangements in paragraphs 11 to 28 for the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which is known as UNCRO;

"2. *Decides* to authorize the deployment of UNCRO as set out in paragraph 29 of the above-mentioned report;

"3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to cooperate fully with UNCRO in the implementation of its mandate;

"4. *Expresses its concern* that an agreement on the status of forces and other personnel has not yet been signed, calls once again on the Government of the Republic of Croatia to conclude expeditiously such an agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council no later than 15 May 1995;

"5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

5. Consideration at the 3529th meeting (1 May 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3529th meeting, held on 1 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/23):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned by the resumption of hostilities in the Republic of Croatia over the last few days.
>
> "The Security Council demands that the Government of the Republic of Croatia put an end immediately to the military offensive launched by its forces in the area of Western Slavonia known as Sector West, which started on the morning of 1 May 1995 in violation of the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994.
>
> "The Security Council also demands that the parties respect the economic agreement signed between them on 2 December 1994 and, in particular, take all necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of the Zagreb-Belgrade highway and its immediate environs.
>
> "The Security Council urges the parties to cease hostilities and comply with the existing cease-fire agreement.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon the parties to respect fully the safety and freedom of movement of all United Nations and European Community Monitoring Mission personnel in the area concerned, in the area known as Sector South and elsewhere, and therefore to remove all restrictions placed on United Nations personnel.
>
> "The Security Council urges the parties, in order to achieve these objectives, to accept without delay the proposals put to them by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.
>
> "The Security Council expresses its full support to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their efforts. The Council further requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed of developments on the ground as well as in the ongoing talks."

6. Communications dated 2 and 3 May 1995

Letter dated 2 May 1995 (S/1995/349) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 May 1995 (S/1995/351) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

7. Consideration at the 3531st meeting (4 May 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3531st meeting, held on 4 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia"

The President, with the consent of the Council invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/26):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuation of hostilities in the Republic of Croatia.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms in this context its statement of 1 May 1995 (S/PRST/1995/23) in all its aspects, and demands that the parties comply with the requirements set out therein immediately and in full.

"The Security Council condemns the incursions into the zone of separation by the forces of the Government of the Republic of Croatia in Sectors North and South, and by both sides in Sector East. It demands that the forces in question withdraw immediately.

"The Security Council also condemns the bombardment of Zagreb and other centres of civilian population by the forces of the local Serb authorities and demands that they cease immediately.

"The Security Council further condemns acts of harassment and intimidation against United Nations personnel and reminds the parties of their obligations to respect such personnel at all times and to ensure their safety, security and freedom of movement.

"The Security Council calls on the parties to cooperate fully with UNCRO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in protecting and assisting the local civilian population and any displaced persons. The Council is deeply concerned by reports that the human rights of the Serb population of Western Slavonia are being violated. It demands that the Government of the Republic of Croatia respect fully the rights of the Serb population concerned, in conformity with internationally recognized standards.

"The Security Council insists that the authority of UNCRO be re-established and respected in Sector West and other areas affected by the hostilities.

"The Security Council demands that the parties act in accordance with the proposals put to them by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, that they cease all hostilities immediately and that they cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with UNCRO.

"The Security Council further calls upon the parties to enter without delay into the discussions in Geneva to which they have been invited by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

"The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter and will be ready to consider further steps as necessary."

8. Communications received between 5 and 11 May 1995

Letter dated 5 May 1995 (S/1995/358) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1995/359) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the representative of Croatia.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1995/360) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1995/386) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing, *inter alia*, recommendations concerning the composition of UNCRO.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/363) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 May (S/1995/387) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter of 5 May (S/1995/386) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposals contained therein.

9. Consideration at the 3537th meeting (17 May 1995) and the adoption of resolution 994 (1995)

At the 3537th meeting, held on 17 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/395) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and made oral revisions to the text of the draft resolution (S/1995/395) in its provisional form.

Decision: *At the 3537th meeting, on 17 May 1995, draft resolution S/1995/395, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 994 (1995).*

Resolution 994 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and in particular resolutions 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995 and 990 (1995) of 28 April 1995,

"*Deeply concerned* that the objectives set out in the statements of the President of the Security Council of 1 May 1995 (S/PRST/1995/23) and of 4 May 1995 (S/PRST/1995/26) have not been implemented in all their aspects and that the agreement reached by the parties on 7 May 1995 through the mediation of the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters has been violated, in particular regarding the withdrawal of forces from the zones of separation,

"*Emphasizing* the necessity for full compliance by the parties with the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367), and stressing the importance of such compliance for the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia known as UNCRO,

"*Emphasizing further* that withdrawal from the zones of separation is a condition for the implementation of the mandate of UNCRO,

"*Affirming* its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof, and in this context welcoming all international efforts to facilitate a negotiated solution to the conflict in the Republic of Croatia,

"*Emphasizing* that full observance of human rights, including appropriate international monitoring thereof, in particular in the area of Western Slavonia known as Sector West, is an essential step towards restoration of confidence between the parties and building a durable peace,

"*Condemning* in the strongest terms all unacceptable acts that were directed at the personnel of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and determined to obtain strict respect of the status of such personnel in the Republic of Croatia as provided for in the agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Croatia signed on 15 May 1995,

"*Reaffirming* its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Reaffirms* the statements of the President of the Security Council of 1 and 4 May 1995 issued as a result of the military offensive launched by the forces of the Government of Croatia in the area of Western Slavonia known as Sector West on 1 May 1995 in violation of the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994;

"2. *Notes with satisfaction* the steps taken so far as to meet the requirements set out in the above-mentioned statements, but demands that the parties complete without further delay the withdrawal of all their troops from the zones of separation and refrain from any further violations of those zones;

"3. *Stresses* the need for the early re-establishment of the authority of UNCRO in accordance with its mandate;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements in order to ensure full deployment of UNCRO, after the withdrawal of the troops of the parties, as provided for in its mandate established by resolutions 981 (1995) and 990 (1995);

"5. *Demands* that the status and the mandate of UNCRO as well as the safety and security of its personnel be respected;

"6. *Also demands* that the Government of the Republic of Croatia respect fully the rights of the Serb population, including their freedom of movement and allow access to this population by international humanitarian organizations, in conformity with internationally recognized standards;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant international humanitarian institutions, to assess the humanitarian situation of the local Serb population in Sector West, including the problem of refugees, and to report thereon as soon as possible;

"8. *Fully supports* the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to achieve the objectives outlined in the statements of the President of the Security Council of 1 May 1995 and of 4 May 1995, and requests the parties to cooperate fully to this end;

"9. *Calls upon* the parties to respect the economic agreement signed by them on 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1375) and in particular to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of the Zagreb-Belgrade highway and its immediate environs as provided for in that agreement;

"10. *Demands* that the parties refrain from taking any further military measures or actions that could lead to the escalation of the situation and warns that in the event of failure to comply with this demand it will consider further steps needed to ensure such compliance;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council for its consideration within two weeks on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution, including on the modalities for the implementation of the mandate of UNCRO in Sector West;

"12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation and Germany, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

10. Communications received between 17 May and 13 June 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 17 May 1995 (S/1995/397) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 May (S/1995/401) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1995/453) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 9 June (S/1995/467 and Corr.1) submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 994 (1995), describing developments in the UNCRO mission area since 1 May 1995 and re-examining the functions and role of UNCRO.

Letter dated 13 June (S/1995/482) from the representative of Yugoslavia, and annex.

H. Navigation on the Danube river

1. Communication dated on 8 May 1995

Letter dated 8 May 1995 (S/1995/372) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, recommending the adoption of a technical resolution on the use of the Romanian locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left bank of the Danube.

2. Consideration at the 3533rd meeting (11 May 1995) and the adoption of resolution 992 (1995)

At the 3533rd meeting, held on 11 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Navigation on the Danube river"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/373) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3533rd meeting, on 11 May 1995, draft resolution S/1995/373 was adopted unanimously as resolution 992 (1995).*

Resolution 992 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions on the former Yugoslavia, and in particular its resolution 820 (1993),

"*Desiring* to promote free and unhindered navigation on the Danube in accordance with those resolutions,

"*Recalling* statements made by the President of the Security Council on freedom of navigation on the Danube, in particular that made on 13 October 1993 (S/26572) expressing concern about the imposition of illegal tolls on foreign vessels transiting the section of the Danube that passes through the territory of the

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

"*Reminding* States of their obligations under paragraph 5 of resolution 757 (1992) not to make available to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) any funds or any other financial or economic resources and to prevent their nationals from making available to those authorities or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources, and noting that flag States may submit claims to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for reimbursement of tolls illegally imposed on their vessels transiting the section of the Danube that passes through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

"*Taking note* of the letter (S/1995/372) of the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) regarding use by vessels registered in, or owned or controlled by persons in, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube while repairs are carried out to the locks on the right hand bank,

"*Recognizing* that the use by vessels registered in, or owned or controlled by persons in, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of these locks will require an exemption from the provisions of paragraph 16 of resolution 820 (1993), and acting, in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* that the use of the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube by vessels (a) registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or (b) in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall be permitted in accordance with the present resolution;

"2. *Further decides* that the present resolution shall come into force on the day following the receipt by the Council from the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of a report by the Danube Commission that it is satisfied that preparations for the repairs to the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the right hand bank of the Danube have been completed; and that the present resolution shall remain in force, subject to paragraph 6 below, for a period of 60 days from the date on which it comes into force, and, unless the Council decides otherwise, for further periods of up to 60 days if the Council is notified by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) that each such further period is required for completion of the necessary repairs;

"3. *Requests* the Government of Romania, with the assistance of the European Union/Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Sanctions Assistance Missions, strictly to monitor this use including, if necessary, by inspections of the vessels and their cargo, to ensure that no goods are loaded or unloaded during the passage by the vessels through the locks of the Iron Gates I system;

"4. *Further requests* the Government of Romania to deny passage through the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube to any vessel using the locks of the Iron Gates I system under the authority of paragraph 1 above which is identified as being a party to any suspected or substantiated violation of the relevant Council resolutions;

"5. *Requests* the Sanctions Assistance Missions Communications Centre to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) and to the Romanian authorities operating the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube any suspected violation of any of the relevant Council resolutions by vessels using the locks of the Iron Gates I system under the authority of paragraph 1 above and to transmit to the Committee and to the Romanian authorities evidence that any such violation has in fact occurred; and decides that the Chairman of the Committee shall, after consulting members of the Committee, transmit to the Council any substantiated evidence of such a violation forthwith;

"6. *Decides* that the exemption provided for in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the third working day after the Council receives substantiated evidence from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of a violation of any of the relevant resolutions of the Council by a vessel using the locks of the Iron Gates I system under the authority of paragraph 1 above, unless the Council decides to the contrary, and that the Government of Romania shall be so informed immediately;

"7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Danube Commission to inform the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of the date of completion of the repairs, or, if the repairs have not been completed within 60 days of the entry into force of the present resolution, or within the subsequent periods of up to 60 days for which the provisions of the present resolution may be extended, to provide the Chairman with a report on the state of the repairs 10 days before the expiry of any such period;

"8. *Confirms* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 760 (1992), the importation into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of supplies essential to the repair of the locks on the right hand bank of the Danube may be approved in accordance with the procedures of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) at a meeting or meetings of the Committee;

"9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

I. Other aspects of the situation in the former Yugoslavia

Communications received between 23 June 1994 and 18 May 1995

Letter dated 23 June 1994 (S/1994/745) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1994/811) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the biannual report on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia from January to June 1994 addressed to him on 6 July 1994 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference.

Letter dated 13 July (S/1994/850) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1994/978) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, in which he reported on progress in the efforts made under his auspices concerning the difference between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Letter dated 17 August (S/1994/979) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council, having considered his letter of 5 August (S/1994/978), had expressed their concern that the principal difference of substance remained unresolved and over the possible consequences that the continuation of the situation might have for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1994/1019) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 2 September (S/1994/1029) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 September (S/1994/1061) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the representative of Slovenia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1994/1055) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1994/1066) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 September 1994 from Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, and enclosure, containing the text of a letter dated 26 August 1994 from the Special Rapporteur to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1994/1089) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 4 November (S/1994/1252), transmitting the ninth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1994/1423) from the representative of Yugoslavia, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1994/1445) from the representative of Hungary addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on 21 December 1994 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary in his capacity as Chairman-in-Office of CSCE.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1994/1454) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the biannual report on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia addressed to him on 22 December 1994 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference.

Letter dated 9 January 1995 (S/1995/16) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 24 January (S/1995/75 and Corr.1) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 26 January (S/1995/79), transmitting the tenth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 27 January (S/1995/80), transmitting a special report on the media prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 37 of Commission resolution 1994/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1994/262.

Letter dated 8 February (S/1995/116) from the representatives of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a declaration adopted by the European Union at a meeting of the European Council on 6 February 1995.

Letter dated 16 February (S/1995/147) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 February (S/1995/145) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 February (S/1995/146) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1995/235) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 March 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1995/299) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 29 March 1995.

Letter dated 18 April (S/1995/313) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Greece, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine, adopted at Athens on 14 April 1995.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1995/386) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing, *inter alia*, recommendations concerning the composition of UNPREDEP.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1995/382) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 May (S/1995/387) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter of 5 May (S/1995/386) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposals contained therein.

Letter dated 18 May (S/1995/412) from the representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter (undated) from the States directly affected by the implementation of Security Council resolution imposing trade and economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 8
The situation in Liberia

A. Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 June 1994

Fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) dated 24 June 1994 (S/1994/760) submitted in response to Security Council resolution 911 (1994), describing progress made in the implementation of the peace process.

B. Consideration at the 3404th meeting (13 July 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3404th meeting, held on 13 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia

> "Fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/760)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/33):

> "The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on Liberia dated 24 June 1994 (S/1994/760). On the basis of this report, as well as the oral briefing provided by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Liberia, the Council has carried out a review of the situation in Liberia, including the role played by the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia as called for in resolution 911 (1994).
>
> "In this context, the Council notes that, since the interim review in May 1994, there has been limited progress in the peace process and that the Liberian National Transitional Government has been unable to extend its authority effectively outside the Monrovia area. The Council notes further with concern that preparations for national elections have been hampered by the continued fighting and the consequent virtual halt of the disarmament process. It underscores that until the disarmament process is substantially accomplished the holding of free and fair elections will not be possible. It reiterates, nevertheless, the need to make urgent preparations to enable the timely holding of free and fair elections. To this end, a substantial acceleration of the disarmament process is essential. It notes that continued delay may have an adverse effect on international participation in the Liberian peace process.
>
> "The Council, therefore, calls on the Liberian National Transitional Government, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States, and the Organization of African Unity, with the support of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia as necessary, to convene a meeting of the Liberian factions concerned to address the problems affecting disarmament. The Council considers that the objectives of such a meeting should be to agree on a realistic plan to resume disarmament and to set a target date for its completion. The Council calls on the Liberian National Transitional Government to convene the meeting as soon as possible, at the latest by 31 July 1994. The Council stresses the importance it places on the Liberian factions concerned attending such a meeting.
>
> "The Council further calls upon all factions in Liberia to demonstrate the resolve and commitment necessary to achieve national reconciliation.
>
> "The Council expresses its concern about the increase in military activities being carried out in violation of the general cease-fire and the consequent large-scale displacement of persons and atrocities which have been committed throughout the country.

The Council condemns all those who initiate fighting and who violate international humanitarian law.

"The Council strongly deplores attacks on and the abduction and harassment of personnel of the United Nations and the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States in Liberia, as well as looting of the property of the United Nations and the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States. It demands that such hostile acts cease forthwith.

"The Council urges the Liberian parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States, as well as of the personnel involved in relief operations, and strictly to abide by the applicable rules of international humanitarian law. It demands that all factions in Liberia extend full cooperation to organizations engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

"The Council commends the positive role of ECOWAS in its continued efforts to facilitate peace and security in Liberia, including through the provision of ECOMOG troops. It welcomes the continued close cooperation between the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States and the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia.

"The Council also commends other African States that have provided troops to the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States and those Member States that have contributed to the trust fund established pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 866 (1993) or provided other assistance in support of the troops. However, the Council expresses its concern that sufficient financial and other support for the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States troops has not yet been forthcoming despite the importance of their continued presence in the Liberian peace process. The Council calls on all Member States urgently to consider providing financial or material support either through the United Nations trust fund or on a bilateral basis to enable the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States to fulfil its responsibilities in accordance with the Cotonou agreement.

"The Council commends the Secretary-General for the priority given to reporting on violations of international humanitarian law and other atrocities and encourages continued attention to these aspects of the situation in Liberia.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all information on cease-fire and arms embargo violations obtained by the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, in pursuit of its mandate, is made promptly available to the Security Council and publicized more widely as appropriate.

"The Council expresses concern at problems encountered by the LNTG in extending its authority outside the Monrovia area, and requests the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with the Economic Community of West African States, whether there are any steps which might be taken to facilitate LNTG's efforts in this regard.

"The Council urges the Economic Community of West African States to continue its efforts to help the Liberian parties make substantial progress towards a political settlement in the country.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report on the situation in Liberia by 2 September 1994 and to consider in that report whether the meeting on disarmament has resulted in a realistic plan for disarmament and whether implementation of such a plan has begun. The report should also provide options for the size and mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia that reflect the outcome of the meeting and the progress in implementing the disarmament plan.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

C. Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 August 1994

Sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1006) submitted in response to the statement of the President of the Security Council of 13 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/33), covering all aspects of the situation in Liberia.

D. Consideration at the 3424th meeting (13 September 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3424th meeting, held on 13 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/53):

> "The Security Council strongly condemns the detention and mistreatment of 43 unarmed military observers of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and six staff members of non-governmental organizations, which are in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law as well as of the Cotonou agreement. It demands that those responsible release immediately the detained personnel and return their property and that of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and humanitarian organizations. It urges all parties to observe strictly the Cotonou agreement and to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, other United Nations personnel and those of humanitarian organizations.
>
> "The Security Council requests the Economic Community of West African States to ensure that the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States continues to extend protection to the extent possible to Observer Mission personnel, in accordance with the exchange of letters of 7 October 1993 between the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States defining the respective roles and responsibilities of the two missions in Liberia. It calls upon the international community to assist the Economic Community of West African States with the necessary resources to enable the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States to fulfil its mandate effectively throughout Liberia.
>
> "The Security Council is following closely the situation in Liberia and in this connection welcomes the ongoing efforts, in particular those of the President of Ghana as Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, to secure the release of the detained personnel."

E. Communication dated 14 October 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1167) submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 911 (1994), containing an update on events in Liberia since his report of 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1006) and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIL be extended for a further period of two months.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1994/1174) from the representative of Ghana addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the Akosombo agreement entered into on 12 September 1994 between the three parties to the conflict in Liberia.

F. Consideration at the 3442nd meeting (21 October 1994) and the adoption of resolution 950 (1994)

At the 3442nd meeting, held on 21 October 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Liberia
>
> > "Seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) (S/1994/1167)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1187) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Liberia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Nigeria.

Decision: *At the 3442nd meeting, on 21 October 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1187 was adopted unanimously as resolution 950 (1994).*

Resolution 950 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 and 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994,
>
> "*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General dated 18 May 1994 (S/1994/588), 24 June 1994 (S/1994/760), 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1006)

and 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1167) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

"*Commending* the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

"*Commending also* the initiative taken by the President of Ghana, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, to reactivate the peace process and find a durable solution to the conflict,

"*Noting* the recommendations of the Liberian National Conference, and stressing the importance it attaches to strengthening the authority of the Liberian National Transitional Government in administering the country,

"*Commending* those African States that have contributed troops to the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States, and those Member States that have contributed to the Trust Fund or by providing other assistance in support of the Monitoring Group,

"*Commending also* the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States for its role in quelling an attempted *coup d'état* against the Liberian National Transitional Government in Monrovia,

"*Deeply concerned* at the breakdown in the cease-fire, the severe deterioration in the security situation and the impact this is having on the civilian population of Liberia, particularly in rural areas, as well as on the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide emergency relief,

"*Expressing grave concern* at the level of factional and ethnic warfare now prevailing in much of Liberia,

"*Stressing* the importance it attaches to the achievement of an effective cease-fire as a necessary precondition for progress in the peace process and the holding of national elections,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 14 October 1994, and his intention to send a high-level mission to consult with States members of the Economic Community of West African States on how the international community can best continue to assist the peace process in Liberia;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until 13 January 1995;

"3. *Recognizes* that circumstances on the ground warranted the Secretary-General's decision to reduce the strength of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, and considers that any decision to return it to the authorized level will depend on consideration by the Security Council of a further report from the Secretary-General reflecting a real improvement in the situation on the ground, in particular the security situation;

"4. *Calls on* all factions in Liberia to cease hostilities immediately and to agree to a timetable for disengagement of forces, disarmament and demobilization;

"5. *Further calls on* the Liberian National Transitional Government and all Liberians to seek political accommodation and national reconciliation and to work with the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to achieve a durable settlement;

"6. *Calls once again upon* all States strictly to abide by and comply with the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

"7. *Condemns* the widespread killings of civilians and other violations of international humanitarian law by the factions in Liberia, and the detention and maltreatment of observers of the Observer Mission, soldiers of the Monitoring Group, humanitarian relief workers and other international personnel, and demands that all the factions strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

"8. *Demands* that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of personnel of the Monitoring Group and the Observer Mission, and those of other international organizations and humanitarian relief agencies working in Liberia, refrain from any acts of violence, abuse or intimidation against them and return forthwith equipment seized from them;

"9. *Urges* Member States to provide support for the peace process in Liberia through the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, in order to enable the Monitoring Group to fulfil its mandate;

"10. *Commends* the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance, including to Liberian refugees in neighbouring countries, and calls on all factions in Liberia to cooperate fully in creating the conditions necessary for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Liberia;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council well in advance of the end of the current mandate period with recommendations as to the future role of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, in the light of developments in the peace process and in the situation on the ground and the recommendations of his high-level mission;

"12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, the United States of America, France, Argentina and the Russian Federation.

G. Communications received between 19 November 1994 and 6 January 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 19 November 1994 (S/1994/1340) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating his intention to appoint Mr. Anthony B. Nyakyi to succeed Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as his Special Representative for Liberia.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1994/1341) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 19 November 1994 (S/1994/1340) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 6 December (S/1994/1402) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 2 December 1994 from the President of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 January 1995 (S/1995/7) from the representative of Ghana addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the texts of an acceptance and accession agreement and an agreement on the clarification of the Akosombo agreement, which were entered into at Accra on 21 December 1994 by the factions in the Liberian conflict.

Eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 6 January (S/1995/9) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 950 (1994) of 21 October 1994, recommending that the mandate of UNOMIL be extended for a further period of three months.

H. Consideration at the 3489th meeting (13 January 1995) and the adoption of resolution 972 (1995)

At the 3489th meeting, held on 13 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia

"Eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) (S/1995/9)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/22) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Liberia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China, Nigeria, Italy and Botswana.

Decision: *At the 3489th meeting, on 13 January 1995, draft resolution S/1995/22 was adopted unanimously as resolution 972 (1995).*

Resolution 972 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 and 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994 and 950 (1994) of 21 October 1994,

"*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General dated 18 May 1994 (S/1994/588), 24 June 1994 (S/1994/760), 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1006), 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1167) and 6 January 1995 (S/1995/9) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

"*Viewing with appreciation* the diplomatic achievement of the Current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, in bringing together the factions leaders of Liberia to sign the Accra agreement

(S/1995/7), on 21 December 1994, which builds upon the Yamoussoukro, Cotonou and Akosombo agreements and includes a timetable for the implementation of its provisions,

"*Commending once again* the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States, which has played a crucial role in the search for a peaceful solution to the Liberian conflict,

"*Commending also* those African States that have contributed troops to the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States, and those Member States that have provided assistance in support of the peace negotiations and the peace-keeping forces, including contributions to the Trust Fund for Liberia,

"*Expressing the hope* that a summit of the States members of the Economic Community of West African States will be convened at the earliest possible date to harmonize their policies on Liberia and promote implementation of the Accra agreement, including tightening the application of the arms embargo,

"*Taking note with concern* that there has been a continuing inflow of arms in Liberia in violation of the existing arms embargo, which has further destabilized the situation in Liberia,

"*Deeply concerned* that the humanitarian situation in Liberia has worsened owing to the lack of security in the country and the resulting inability of national and international relief organizations to function effectively,

"*Calling* on the Liberian leaders and factions to demonstrate their commitment to the peace process by maintaining the cease-fire, which came into effect on 28 December 1994, recommitting themselves to the disarmament process and implementing without delay all provisions of the Accra agreement,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 6 January 1995;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia until 13 April 1995;

"3. *Expresses deep concern* at the failure of the Liberian parties so far to reach agreement on the composition of the Council of State as stipulated in the Accra agreement at the recent talks in Accra, and calls upon them to work together to implement the Accra agreement by upholding the cease-fire, resuming disarmament and demobilization of combatants and implementing the other relevant aspects of the agreement in accordance with the timetable, including the prompt installation of the new Council of State;

"4. *Requests* that the Secretary-General base any decision to return the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and its civilian staff to the level authorized under resolution 866 (1993) on the existence of an effective cease-fire and on the ability of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia to carry out its mandate;

"5. *Further requests* that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council on or before 1 March 1995 on the situation in Liberia, on the role of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and of the Monitoring Group, including on the needs of States members of the Economic Community of West African States to maintain their troops in the Monitoring Group;

"6. *Reminds* all Member States of their obligation strictly to abide by and comply with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992);

"7. *Demands once more* that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of the personnel of the Monitoring Group and the Observer Mission, and those of organizations and personnel delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

"8. *Urges* Member States to provide support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, and by providing financial, logistical and other assistance in support of the troops participating in the Monitoring Group in order to enable the Monitoring Group to deploy fully and to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to encampment and disarmament of the Liberian factions;

"9. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to obtain financial and logistical resources from Member States;

"10. *Commends* the efforts made by Member States and humanitarian organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance and especially the efforts of neighbouring countries to assist Liberian refugees;

"11. *Commends also* the ongoing efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to further the Liberian peace process, and the commitment of ECOMOG to ensure the safety of military observers and civilian staff of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia;

"12. *Welcomes* the tireless efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to promote the cause of peace in Liberia;

"13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Indonesia, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Germany and Rwanda.

I. Reports of the Secretary-General dated 24 February and 10 April 1995

Ninth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 24 February 1995 (S/1995/158) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 972 (1995), covering developments in the situation in Liberia and providing options for addressing the continuing stalemate in the peace process.

Tenth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 10 April (S/1995/279) submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 972 (1995), covering the main developments in Liberia since his report of 24 February (S/1995/158) and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIL be extended until 30 June 1995.

J. Consideration at the 3517th meeting (13 April 1995) and the adoption of resolution 985 (1995)

At the 3517th meeting, held on 13 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia

"Tenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1995/279)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/291) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, Indonesia, Nigeria, Honduras and China.

Decision: *At the 3517th meeting, on 13 April 1995, draft resolution S/1995/291 was adopted unanimously as resolution 985 (1995).*

Resolution 985 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 950 (1994) of 21 October 1994 and 972 (1995) of 13 January 1995,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, in which it decided, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purpose of establishing peace and stability in Liberia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia until the Security Council decides otherwise, and in which it decided also that the embargo shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States in Liberia, subject to any review that may be required in conformity with the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General dated 24 February 1995 (S/1995/158) and 10 April 1995 (S/1995/279) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

"*Deeply concerned* that the cease-fire in Liberia has broken down, precluding the full deployment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and preventing the Observer Mission from fully carrying out its mandate,

"*Noting with deep concern* that in violation of resolution 788 (1992) arms continue to be imported into Liberia, exacerbating the conflict, "*Welcoming* the decision of the Economic Community of West African States to hold a summit of heads of State in May 1995,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia until 30 June 1995;

"2. *Urges* all Liberian parties to implement the Akosombo agreement (S/1994/1174) and the Accra agreement (S/1995/7) by re-establishing an effective cease-fire, promptly installing the Council of State, and taking concrete steps towards the implementation of the other provisions of the agreements;

"3. *Encourages* the States members of the Economic Community of West African States to promote implementation of the Akosombo and Accra agreements, and to continue to do all in their power to facilitate a political settlement in Liberia;

"4. *Urges* all States, and in particular all neighbouring States, to comply fully with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992), and to that end decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

"(a) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 788 (1992);

"(b) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

"(c) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 788 (1992) and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

"5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States for his initiative in organizing a regional summit on Liberia and to the Government of Nigeria for agreeing to host it, and urges all parties to participate;

"6. *Demands once more* that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of personnel of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States and the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, and those of organizations and personnel delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by 15 June 1995 on the situation in Liberia, including whether there is an effective cease-fire and whether the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia can carry out its mandate, and on the status of contributions of financial and logistical resources from the international community in support of the troops participating in the Monitoring Group, and notes that the Council will consider the future of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia in the light of the Secretary-General's report;

"8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Germany, France, the Russian Federation and Botswana.

The representative of Liberia made a statement.

K. Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 June 1995

Eleventh progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 10 June 1995 (S/1995/473), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995, covering developments in Liberia and financial aspects, and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIL be extended for a further period of three months, until 30 September 1995, and annex containing the final communiqué of the third meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Nine on Liberia.

Chapter 9
The situation in Mozambique

A. Communication dated 7 July 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 July 1994 (S/1994/803) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 916 (1994), describing the status of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) and elaborating upon the timetable for the closing of the mission and the withdrawal of its military and civilian personnel.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1994/806) from the representative of Mozambique addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the head of the government delegation to the Cease-fire Commission during its meeting held at Maputo on 4 July 1994

B. Consideration at the 3406th meeting (19 July 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3406th meeting, held on 19 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Mozambique

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/1994/803)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/35):

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 7 July 1994 (S/1994/803) on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique. It commends the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique for their efforts in support of the implementation of the general peace agreement for Mozambique. They continue to have the full backing of the Council.

"The Security Council welcomes the significant progress made in the implementation of the general peace agreement, in particular in the electoral sphere, but remains concerned at continuing delays in the implementation of some major aspects of the agreement. The Council is especially concerned at the delays which continue to occur in the demobilization of forces and in the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force. In this context, the Council reiterates its call in resolution 916 (1994) of 5 May 1994 to the parties to comply fully with all the provisions of the agreement.

"It is essential that the demobilization of all forces is completed by 15 August 1994, as agreed by the parties, and that the difficulties of forming, before the elections, the Mozambican Defence Force at the strength agreed in the general peace agreement are addressed quickly and with flexibility.

"The Council is encouraged by the recent announcement of the Mozambican Government's decision to turn over the assets, including equipment and facilities, of the Mozambique Armed Forces to the Mozambican Defence Force by 15 August 1994 and reiterates the importance of the Government providing all necessary support to the establishment of the Mozambican Defence Force.

"The Council underlines the importance to the peace process of the rehabilitation of areas with a large returning population, including through an effective mine-clearance programme. In this regard, it urges that high priority be given to mine-clearance activities and related training.

"The Council, in its resolution 916 (1994), decided to renew the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique for a final period until 15 November 1994 and welcomed the announcement by the President of Mozambique that elections would take place on 27 and 28 October 1994. It reaffirms the importance it attaches to the elections taking place on these dates and stresses the need for additional decisive steps to that end. In this context, the Council stresses that there is no margin for further delay in demobilization and in the formation of the Mozambican Defence Force. The Council expects the parties to continue to cooperate with the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and with each other to ensure full and timely implementation of the agreement.

"The Council reiterates the importance of the extension of civil administration throughout Mozambique, which is essential for the holding of free and fair elections. In this context, it reaffirms its call to all parties, especially the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, to allow unimpeded access to the areas under their control to all political forces in the country, in order to ensure free political activity throughout Mozambique.

"The Council expresses its intention to endorse the results of the elections provided the United Nations reports them as free and fair and reminds all the Mozambican parties of their obligation under the general peace agreement fully to respect the results.

"The Council will consider sending a mission, at an appropriate time, to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the general peace agreement and that the elections take place on the dates agreed and under the conditions set out in the agreement.

"The Council will continue to monitor developments in Mozambique closely and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that it is kept informed on a regular basis."

C. Communications dated 4 and 29 August 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Note dated 4 August 1994 (S/1994/931), the President of the Security Council announcing that, in accordance with the statement made by the President of the Council at its 3406th meeting, held on 19 July 1994, members of the Council had established a mission composed of Brazil, China, the Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to depart for Mozambique on 6 August 1994.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 August (S/1994/1002), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 916 (1994), describing progress achieved in the implementation of the peace process and the situation in the country as of 25 August 1994.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1994/1009), from the representatives of Brazil, China, the Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the mission established pursuant to the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 19 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/35).

D. Consideration at the 3422nd meeting (7 September 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3422nd meeting, held on 7 September 1994, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Mozambique

> "Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/1994/1002)
>
> "Report of the Security Council mission established pursuant to the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 3406th meeting, held on 19 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/35) (S/1994/1009)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/51):

> "The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1002) on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and notes with appreciation the report (S/1994/1009) and oral briefing of the mission it sent to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the general peace agreement. It commends the mission for accomplishing its objectives, as set forth by the

President of the Council on 4 August 1994 (S/1994/931).

"The Security Council is satisfied, at present, with the pace of the peace process, including demobilization of all forces which will be completed shortly. It maintains a cautious optimism that Mozambicans will be able to fulfil the goals of the peace process, achieving democracy, lasting peace, and responsible, representative government in their country.

"The Security Council welcomes the fact that the leaders of the main political parties in Mozambique and the National Elections Commission have confirmed their commitments to take all steps necessary to ensure the holding of elections on 27 and 28 October 1994, as scheduled. It underlines the importance of ensuring that the voter registration process reach as many Mozambicans as possible. Those parties who have concerns about the implementation of aspects of the electoral process should pursue them through the National Elections Commission. The Council reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the Mozambican elections provided the United Nations declares them as free and fair and reminds all the parties of their obligation under the general peace agreement fully to respect these results as well as the principles of democracy.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance of proceeding as expeditiously as possible with the formation and training of the new Mozambican Defence Force. It notes with satisfaction that both the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana have accepted the fact that the initial size of the Mozambican Defence Force will be consistent with training and recruitment constraints during the pre-election period. It encourages the Government of Mozambique speedily to complete the transfer of the requisite authority and assets from the Mozambique Armed Forces to the Mozambican Defence Force. The Council calls upon Member States to help to provide military training and appropriate equipment to the Mozambican Defence Force.

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing a detailed revised timetable for the phased withdrawal of the civilian and military personnel of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique as set out in his report. The Council concurs with the Secretary-General that the United Nations Operation in Mozambique should be deployed over a wider area of the country, keeping in mind the need to assist the Government in maintaining security, particularly in the crucial period before, during and immediately after the elections.

"The Security Council notes the importance of ensuring that the Mozambican police have the resources required to maintain security in the country, in particular in the post-electoral period. It urges that the Mozambican police be provided with these resources, and calls upon Member States to assist in this regard by contributing to the training and equipment needs of the police.

"The Security Council expresses concern at the limited progress made to date in the area of demining. It welcomes efforts to revitalize that programme and urges all concerned to accelerate training and mine-clearance activities, and work with the relevant Mozambican authorities towards the establishment of a national demining capability, including the possibility of leaving demining equipment in Mozambique after the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, subject to the appropriate arrangements.

"The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to report on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique within the framework of the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique.

"The Security Council encourages the parties to continue their efforts in good faith to ensure post-electoral harmony on the basis of the observance of the democratic principles accepted by them in the general peace agreement as well as on the basis of the spirit and letter of that agreement.

"The Security Council notes that the post-election period will be an important and delicate time, during which the international community will need to assist the Mozambicans in the rehabilitation and development of their country, and in this regard calls upon the Secretary-General to report to the competent United Nations bodies on what further role the United Nations can perform.

"The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in moving the peace process forward. It expresses its gratitude to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his dedicated staff for the assistance rendered to the mission sent by the Security Council to Mozambique."

E. Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 October 1994

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 21 October 1994 (S/1994/1196), describing the latest developments in Mozambique prior to the country's first multiparty elections.

F. Consideration at the 3444th meeting (21 October 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3444th meeting, held on 21 October 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Mozambique"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated, that following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/61):

> "The Security Council has been following closely the progress made by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana towards the implementation of the general peace agreement for Mozambique. It commends them and the people of Mozambique for what has been achieved.
>
> "The Security Council believes that the necessary conditions have now been established for the holding of free and fair elections on 27 and 28 October 1994 under effective national and international monitoring. These elections, by providing the Mozambican people with an opportunity fully to exercise their right to vote, hold out the prospect of securing for them lasting peace, stability and democracy.
>
> "The Security Council appeals to all concerned to ensure that the election campaign and the subsequent voting are conducted in a calm and responsible manner; that the elections are held freely and fairly; that those in authority act with complete impartiality in order to avoid any allegation of fraud; and that the election days and their aftermath are characterized by the absence of violence or the threat of violence. It also appeals to all parties to respect the safety and security of the officials of the National Elections Commission and the international election observers and to assist them to carry out their mandate.
>
> "The Security Council reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair, and reminds the parties of their obligation, under the general peace agreement, fully to abide by the results.
>
> "The Security Council trusts that the parties will be guided, after the elections, by the spirit of reconciliation as well as the principles of democracy and the need to work together in harmony to reconstruct their country, thereby enabling the international community to continue to support Mozambique as it pursues rehabilitation and reconstruction.
>
> "The Security Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and calls upon the parties to continue to cooperate with them to ensure the fulfilment of the ONUMOZ mandate, including verification of their complete demobilization and disarmament."

G. Communication dated 9 November 1994

Letter dated 9 November 1994 (S/1994/1282) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that the polling process in the election in Mozambique had been conducted in a peaceful and well-organized manner, with few technical problems, and recommending that the mandate of ONUMOZ be extended until such time as the new Government was installed, which was expected to take place by 15 December 1994.

H. Consideration at the 3458th meeting (15 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 957 (1994)

At the 3458th meeting, held on 15 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Mozambique

> "Letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1282)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1293) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which she proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3458th meeting, on 15 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1293 was adopted unanimously as resolution 957 (1994).*

Resolution 957 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

"*Taking note* of the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique dated 9 November 1994 (S/1994/1282),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique dated 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1002),

"*Having considered also* the report of the Security Council Mission to Mozambique, dated 29 August 1994 (S/1994/1009),

"*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all the staff of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,

"1. *Welcomes* the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the general peace agreement;

"2. *Reiterates* its intention to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair, and calls upon all Mozambican parties to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;

"3. *Also calls upon* all Mozambican parties to complete the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the general peace agreement, on a system of multi-party democracy and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;

"4. *Decides* to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique until the new Government of Mozambique takes office, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his letter of 9 November 1994, but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorizes the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, in particular a limited number of civilian logisticians, mine-clearance and training personnel, military specialists, staff officers and a small detachment of infantry, to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to advise the Security Council when the installation of the new government has been accomplished;

"6. *Approves* the withdrawal schedule as described by the Secretary-General in his report of 26 August 1994 and in his letter of 9 November 1994 for the safe and orderly withdrawal of all the military and civilian personnel of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique before 31 January 1995;

"7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit in timely fashion a final report on the termination of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;

"8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

I. Consideration at the 3464th meeting (21 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 960 (1994)

At the 3464th meeting, held on 21 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Mozambique"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1323) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which she proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3464th meeting, on 21 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1323 was adopted unanimously as resolution 960 (1994).*

Resolution 960 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 782 (1992) and all subsequent relevant resolutions, "*Expressing its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its staff for ensuring the successful completion of the electoral process,

"1. *Welcomes* the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the general peace agreement;

"2. *Welcomes also* the statement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1994 on the results of the elections, declaring them free and fair;

"3. *Endorses* the results of these elections;

"4. *Calls upon* all Mozambican parties to stand by their obligation to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;

"5. *Also calls upon* all Mozambican parties to continue the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the general peace agreement, on a system of multiparty democracy and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;

"6. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mozambique;

"7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

J. Communication dated 1 December 1994 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 1 December 1994 (S/1994/1373) from the representative of Mozambique addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Mozambique.

K. Consideration at the 3479th meeting (14 December 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3479th meeting, held on 14 December 1994, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Mozambique

"Letter dated 1 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1373)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/80):

"The Security Council welcomes the installation of the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the inauguration of the new Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique following the first Mozambican multi-party elections, as provided for in the general peace agreement, that were held on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994, which were declared as having been free and fair and were endorsed by the Council in its resolution 960 (1994) of 21 November 1994.

"The Security Council congratulates the people and the parties of Mozambique for their peaceful fulfilment of the goals set out in the general peace agreement. It encourages them to continue their efforts in good faith to ensure post-election harmony on the basis, *inter alia*, of the observance of democratic principles. It believes that, with the new governmental structure in place, the foundations have been laid to secure lasting peace, stability, national reconciliation and democracy.

"The Security Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its staff for their fulfilment of the mandate of the Observer Mission and for their efforts in assisting the successful achievement of the objectives of the general peace agreement.

"The Security Council notes that, the United Nations Operation in Mozambique having completed its mission, its mandate has come to an end and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique will be finally withdrawn from Mozambique by 31 January 1995 in accordance with resolution 957 (1994) of 15 November 1994. In this connection, it looks forward to the Secretary-General's report on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique within the framework of the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in

Mozambique, as requested in its statement of 7 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/51). In that context, it also expresses the hope that effective arrangements for the disposition and, as appropriate, the destruction of weapons and the establishment, with the assistance of the United Nations, of a national demining capability will be in place prior to the final withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, and that consideration will be given to leaving demining and other equipment in Mozambique after the withdrawal, subject to the appropriate arrangements.

"The Security Council emphasizes that the post-election period will be an important and delicate time, during which there is a continuing need for the international community to assist the Government and people of Mozambique in the reconstruction and redevelopment of their country. It notes the intention of the Secretary-General to report to the competent United Nations bodies on future United Nations activities in Mozambique. It urges all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to these efforts."

L. Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 December 1994

Final report of the Secretary-General on ONUMOZ dated 23 December 1994 (S/1994/1449) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 957 (1994), describing the status of implementation of the general peace agreement (S/24635, annex) as at 9 December 1994 and updating information on the withdrawal of ONUMOZ personnel.

M. Consideration at the 3494th meeting (27 January 1995)

At the 3494th meeting, held on 27 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Mozambique"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Mozambique and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique.

The representative of Botswana made a statement, on behalf of the 11 States members of the Southern African Development Community (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, the Russian Federation, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, the United States of America, Indonesia, the Czech Republic, Honduras and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Argentina.

The Council further heard statements by the representatives of France (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Canada, Japan, Egypt and Portugal.

Chapter 10
Items related to An Agenda for Peace

A. An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping

1. Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1994

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1994 (S/1994/777) submitted in response to the request made in the statement by the President of the Security Council on 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22), describing progress made in standby arrangements with Member States in the context of peace-keeping operations.

2. Communications dated 7 and 19 July 1994

Letter dated 7 July 1994 (S/1994/845) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, drawing the attention of the members of the Council to a series of emergency measures that he had taken in view of the serious situation the United Nations was facing with regard to the cash accounts of its peace-keeping operations.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1994/846) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 7 July 1994 (S/1994/845) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

3. Consideration at the 3408th meeting (27 July 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3408th meeting, held on 27 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on stand-by arrangements for peace-keeping (S/1994/777)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/36):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1994 concerning standby arrangements for peace-keeping (S/1994/777), submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Council of 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22).
>
> "The Security Council reiterates the importance it attaches to improving the capacity of the United Nations for rapid deployment and reinforcement of peace-keeping operations. The recent history of United Nations peace-keeping operations demonstrates that such an effort is essential.
>
> "In this context, the Security Council is grateful for the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in respect of standby arrangements and welcomes the responses so far received from Member States. It also welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to maintain a comprehensive database of the offers made, including the technical details of these offers.
>
> "The Security Council notes that one of the major limiting factors in the timely deployment of troops for United Nations peace-keeping is the lack of readily available equipment. It stresses the importance of urgently addressing the issue of availability of equipment, both in the context of standby arrangements and more broadly.
>
> "The Security Council notes the Secretary-General's view that the commitments made so far do not yet cover adequately the spectrum of resources required to mount and execute future peace-keeping operations. It also notes that additional commitments are expected from other Member States. In this context, it welcomes the Secretary-General's call to those Member States that are not already doing so to participate in the arrangements.
>
> "The Security Council looks forward to a further and more comprehensive report on the progress of the standby arrangements initiative."

4. Communication dated 30 September 1994

Letter dated 30 September (S/1994/1122) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued following the meeting, held on the same date, between the Secretary-General and their Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

B. An Agenda for Peace: peace-keeping

1. Communications received between 15 September and 1 November 1994 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 15 September 1994 (S/1994/1063) from the representatives of Argentina and New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Security Council to consider various procedural questions in relation to peace-keeping matters.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1994/1136) from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 October (S/1994/1201) from the representative of Uruguay addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1994/1193) from the representatives of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1994/1219) from the representative of Austria addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1994/1221) from the representative of Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1994/1231) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 November (S/1994/1237) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 November (S/1994/1238) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council.

2. Consideration at the 3448th and 3449th meetings (4 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3448th meeting, held on 4 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "An Agenda for Peace: peace-keeping
>
> > "Letter dated 15 September 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1063)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/62):

> "The Security Council has given further consideration to the question of communication between members and non-members of the Council, in particular troop-contributing countries, which was addressed in the statement of the President of the Council of 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22). The Council remains conscious of the implications that its decisions on peace-keeping operations have for troop-contributing countries. Having regard to the increase in the number and complexity of such operations, it believes that there is a need for further enhancement, in a pragmatic and flexible manner, of the arrangements for consultation and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries.
>
> "To this end, the Security Council has decided in future to follow the procedures set out in the present statement:
>
> "(a) Meetings should be held as a matter of course between members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat to facilitate the exchange of information and views in good time before the Council takes decisions on the extension or termination of, or significant changes in, the mandate of a particular peace-keeping operation;
>
> "(b) Such meetings would be chaired jointly by the presidency of the Council and a representative of the Secretariat nominated by the Secretary-General;
>
> "(c) The monthly tentative forecast of work of the Council made available to Member States will in future include an indication of the expected schedule of such meetings for the month;

"(d) In the context of their review of the tentative forecast, the members of the Council will examine this schedule and communicate any suggested changes or proposals as to the timing of meetings to the Secretariat;

"(e) Ad hoc meetings chaired jointly by the presidency of the Security Council and a representative of the Secretariat nominated by the Secretary-General may be convened in the event of unforeseen developments in a particular peace-keeping operation that could require action by the Council;

"(f) Such meetings will be in addition to those convened and chaired solely by the Secretariat for troop contributors to meet with special representatives of the Secretary-General or force commanders or to discuss operational matters concerning particular peace-keeping operations, to which members of the Security Council will also be invited;

"(g) An informal paper, including topics to be covered and drawing attention to relevant background documentation, will be circulated by the Secretariat to the participants well in advance of each of the various meetings referred to above;

"(h) The time and venue of each meeting with members of the Council and troop contributors to a peace-keeping operation should, where possible, appear in advance in the *Journal of the United Nations*;

"(i) The President of the Council will, in the course of informal consultations of members of the Council, summarize the views expressed by participants at each meeting with troop contributors.

"The Security Council recalls that the arrangements described herein are not exhaustive. Consultations may take a variety of forms, including informal communication between the Council President or its members and troop-contributing countries and, as appropriate, with other countries especially affected, for example countries from the region concerned.

"The Security Council will keep arrangements for the exchange of information and views with troop contributors under review and stands ready to consider further measures to enhance arrangements in the light of experience.

"The Security Council will also keep under review arrangements to improve the quality and speed of the flow of information available to support Council decision-making, bearing in mind the conclusions contained in its statement of 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22)."

At the 3449th meeting, held on 4 November 1994, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Greece, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of France, Argentina, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation and Brazil.

The meeting was suspended.

When the meeting resumed, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Spain, Pakistan, China, the Czech Republic, Nigeria and Oman, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Japan, Austria, Sweden, Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, Malaysia and Ireland.

The meeting was suspended.

When the meeting resumed, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Australia, Egypt, Greece and Ukraine.

3. Communications dated 14 and 25 November 1994

Letter dated 14 November 1994 (S/1994/1349) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council stating that, in accordance with the Council's decision that meetings should be held as a matter of course between members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat, he had designated Mr. Chinmaya Gharekhan to co-chair the meetings on the Secretariat side, with the assistance of senior officials of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1994/1350) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General referring to his letter of 14 November 1994 (S/1994/1349) and stating that members of the Council welcomed his designation of Mr. Chinmay Gharekhan to co-chair, on the Secretariat side, and with the assistance of senior officials, the meetings between members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat.

C. Supplement to An Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations

1. Communication dated 16 January 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Position paper of the Secretary-General dated 3 January 1995 (S/1995/1), on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace".

Letter dated 16 January 1995 (S/1995/44) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. Consideration at the 3492nd meeting (18 January 1995)

At the 3492nd meeting, held on 18 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "An Agenda for Peace
>
> > "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations (S/1995/1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Indonesia, Botswana, China, Germany, the Russian Federation, Honduras and the United States of America.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on the same day, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Italy, Nigeria, Oman, the Czech Republic and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Argentina.

The representative of France made a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Union.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of India, Malaysia, Ukraine, Pakistan, Poland, the Netherlands, Turkey, Canada and Japan.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 19 January 1995, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Brazil, New Zealand, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Australia, Colombia, Hungary, Ireland, Romania, Latvia, Bulgaria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sierra Leone, Norway, Egypt and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. Consideration at the 3503rd meeting (22 February 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3503rd meeting, held on 22 February 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "An Agenda for Peace
>
> > "Supplement to An Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations (S/1995/1)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/9).

> "The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's position paper entitled 'Supplement to an Agenda for Peace' (S/1995/1) as an important contribution to the debate on the development of the United Nations activities related to international peace and security in all its aspects at the beginning of the year in which the Organization celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. The Council notes that the paper contains a wide range of conclusions and recommendations with regard to instruments for resolving conflict. The Council is of the view that, in the light of recent developments and experience gained, efforts should be made to enhance further the Organization's ability to perform the tasks laid down for it under the Charter. The Council reiterates that,

in performing the above-mentioned tasks, the purposes and principles of the Charter should always be strictly observed.

"The Security Council welcomes and shares the priority given by the Secretary-General to action to prevent conflict. It encourages all Member States to make the fullest possible use of instruments of preventive action, including the Secretary-General's good offices, the dispatch of special envoys of the Secretary-General and the deployment, with the consent as appropriate of the host country or countries, of small field missions for preventive diplomacy and peacemaking. The Council believes that adequate resources must be made available within the United Nations system for these actions. It notes the problem identified by the Secretary-General in finding senior persons to act as his special representative or special envoy and encourages Member States that have not yet done so to provide the Secretary-General with the names of persons who might be considered by him for such posts, together with other resources, both human and material, that might be useful to such missions. It encourages the Secretary-General to make full use of resources thus put at his disposal.

"The Security Council endorses the view expressed by the Secretary-General concerning the crucial importance of economic and social development as a secure basis for lasting peace. Social and economic development can be as valuable in preventing conflicts as in healing the wounds after conflicts have occurred. The Council urges States to support the efforts of the United Nations system with regard to preventive and post-conflict peace-building activities and, in this context, to provide necessary assistance for the economic and social development of countries, especially those which have suffered or are suffering from conflicts.

"The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's analysis regarding peace-keeping operations. It recalls the statement made by its President on 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22) which, *inter alia*, listed factors to be taken into account in establishing peace-keeping operations. It notes that in resolving conflicts, primary emphasis should continue to be placed on the use of peaceful means rather than force. Without prejudice to its ability to respond to situations on a case-by-case basis, and rapidly and flexibly as the circumstances require, it reiterates the principles of consent of the parties, impartiality and the non-use of force except in self-defence. It underlines the need to conduct peace-keeping operations with a clearly defined mandate, command structure, time-frame and secure financing, in support of efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to a conflict: it stresses the importance of the consistent application of these principles to the establishment and conduct of all peace-keeping operations. It stresses the importance it attaches to the provision of the fullest possible information to the Council to assist it in making decisions regarding the mandate, duration and termination of current operations. It also emphasizes the importance of providing troop contributors with the fullest possible information.

"The Security Council shares the Secretary-General's concern regarding the availability of troops and equipment for peace-keeping operations. It recalls earlier statements by the President of the Council on the subject and reiterates the importance of improving the capacity of the United Nations for rapid deployment and reinforcement of operations. To that end, it encourages the Secretary-General to continue his study of options aimed at improving the capacity for such rapid deployment and reinforcement. The Council believes that the first priority in improving the capacity for rapid deployment should be the further enhancement of the existing standby arrangements, covering the full spectrum of resources, including arrangements for lift and headquarters capabilities, required to mount and execute peace-keeping operations. It strongly encourages the Secretary-General to take further steps in this regard, including the establishment of a comprehensive database to cover civilian as well as military resources. In this context, it considers that particular attention should be given to the greatest possible interoperability between elements identified in such arrangements. The Council reiterates its call to Member States not already doing so to participate in the standby arrangements. While affirming the principle that contributing Governments should ensure that their troops arrive with all the equipment needed to be fully operational, the Council also encourages the Secretary-General and Member States to continue to consider means, whether in the context of standby arrangements or more broadly, to address the requirements of contingents that may need additional equipment or training.

"The Security Council strongly supports the Secretary-General's conclusion that peace-keeping operations need an effective information capacity and his intention to address this requirement in future peace-keeping operations from the planning stage.

"The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's ideas regarding post-conflict peace-building. It agrees that an appropriately strong overall United Nations contribution needs to be sustained after the successful conclusion of a peace-keeping operation and encourages the Secretary-General to study ways and means of ensuring effective coordination between the United Nations and other agencies involved in post-conflict peace-building, and to take active steps to ensure that such coordination takes place in the immediate aftermath of a peace-keeping operation. The measures described by the Secretary-General may also be required, with the consent of the State or States concerned, after successful preventive action and in other cases where an actual peace-keeping deployment does not take place.

"The Security Council shares the Secretary-General's assessment of the paramount importance of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Such proliferation is a threat to international peace and security. Appropriate measures will be taken in this respect in particular where international treaties provide for recourse to the Council when their provisions are violated. The Council underlines the need for all States to fulfil their obligations in respect of arms control and disarmament, in particular in regard to weapons of mass destruction.

"The Security Council takes note of the assessment of the Secretary-General of the importance of 'micro-disarmament', as described in his paper, in the solution of conflicts with which the United Nations is currently dealing and of his view that small arms are probably responsible for most of the deaths in these conflicts. It shares the concern of the Secretary-General at the negative consequences for international peace and security that often arise from the illicit traffic in conventional weapons, including small arms, and takes note of his view that the search for effective solutions to this problem should begin now. In this context the Council stresses the vital importance of the strict implementation of existing arms embargo regimes. It welcomes and supports efforts with regard to international measures to curb the spread of anti-personnel land-mines and to deal with the land-mines already laid, and in this regard welcomes General Assembly resolutions 49/75 D of 15 December 1994 and 49/215 of 23 December 1994. It reaffirms its deep concern over the tremendous humanitarian problems caused by the presence of mines and other unexploded devices to the populations of mine-infested countries and emphasizes the need for an increase in mine-clearing efforts by the countries concerned and with the assistance of the international community.

"The Security Council stresses the importance it attaches to the effective implementation of all measures taken by it to maintain or restore international peace and security, including economic sanctions. It agrees that the object of economic sanctions is not to punish but to modify the behaviour of the country or party that represents a threat to international peace and security. The steps demanded of that country or party should be clearly defined in Council resolutions, and the sanctions regime in question should be subject to periodic review and should be lifted when the objectives of the appropriate provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions are achieved. The Council remains concerned that, within this framework, appropriate measures are taken to ensure that humanitarian supplies reach affected populations and appropriate consideration is given to submissions received from neighbouring or other States affected by special economic problems as a result of the imposition of sanctions. The Council urges the Secretary-General, when considering the allocation of resources available to him within the Secretariat, to take appropriate steps to reinforce those sections of the Secretariat dealing directly with sanctions and their various aspects so as to ensure that all these matters are addressed in as effective, consistent and timely a manner as possible. It welcomes the Secretary-General's efforts to study ways and means of addressing the various aspects related to sanctions in his report.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the role that regional organizations and arrangements can play in helping to maintain international peace and security. It underlines the need for effective coordination between their efforts and those of the United Nations in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter. It recognizes that the responsibilities and capacities of different regional organizations and arrangements vary, as well as the readiness and competence of regional organizations and arrangements, as reflected in their charters and other relevant documents, to participate in efforts to maintain international peace and security. It welcomes the Secretary-General's willingness to assist regional organizations and arrangements as appropriate in developing a capacity for preventive action, peacemaking and, where appropriate, peace-keeping. It draws particular attention in this regard to the needs of Africa. It encourages the Secretary-General and Member States to continue to consider ways and means of improving practical cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and regional organizations and arrangements in these areas. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue the practice of meetings on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations.

"The Security Council recognizes the crucial importance of the availability of the necessary financial resources both for preventive action and operations undertaken to sustain international peace and security. It therefore urges Member States to honour their financial obligations to the United Nations. At the same time, the Council emphasizes the continuing necessity for careful control of peace-keeping costs and for the most efficient possible use of peace-keeping funds and other financial resources.

"The Security Council will keep the Secretary-General's paper under consideration. The Council invites all interested Member States to present further reflections on United Nations peace-keeping operations, and in particular on ways and means to improve the capacity of the United Nations for rapid deployment. It invites the Secretary-General to keep it closely informed of the action he takes in follow-up to the paper and to the present statement. It hopes that the General Assembly, as well as other organizations and entities, will give consideration of the paper a high degree of priority and will take decisions on those matters which fall within their direct responsibility."

4. Communications dated 7 and 12 April 1995

Letter dated 7 April 1995 (S/1995/276) from the representative of the Netherlands addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a "non-paper" containing a preliminary study on one option to enhance the rapid deployment capacity of the United Nations.

Letter dated 12 April 1995 (S/1995/295) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a memorandum by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

Chapter 11
Items related to the situation in the Middle East

A. The situation in the Middle East

1. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

(a) *Communications dated 25 June and 13 July 1994 and report of the Secretary-General*

Letter dated 25 June 1994 (S/1994/894 and Corr.1) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents issued by the eleventh Ministerial Conference of the countries members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1995.

Letter dated 13 July (S/1994/826) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 July (S/1994/856), describing developments relating to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 21 January to 20 July 1994, and recommending that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for a further six months, until 31 January 1995.

(b) *Consideration at the 3409th meeting (28 July 1994), the adoption of resolution 938 (1994) and presidential statement*

At the 3409th meeting, held on 28 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1994/856)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/880) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3409th meeting, on 28 July 1994, draft resolution S/1994/880 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) and was adopted as resolution 938 (1994).*

Resolution 938 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

"*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 20 July 1994 (S/1994/856), and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

"*Taking note* of the letter dated 13 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/826),

"*Responding* to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

"1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 January 1995;

"2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

"3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

"4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon."

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/37):

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1994/856) submitted in conformity with resolution 895 (1994) of 28 January 1994.

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

"The members of the Security Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend the troops of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

(c) *Communications received between 1 August 1994 and 23 January 1995, report of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting*

Letter dated 1 August 1994 (S/1994/915) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1994/940) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1994/941) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the grave situation in southern Lebanon resulting from the latest Israeli acts of aggression.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1994/954) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 September (S/1994/1078) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-second ordinary session held at Riyadh on 17 September 1994.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1994/1209) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 January 1995 (S/1995/45 and Corr.1) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 January (S/1995/58) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL dated 23 January (S/1995/66), covering the period 21 July 1994 to 20 January 1995, describing the activities of UNIFIL and recommending that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for a further period of six months, until 21 July 1995.

(d) *Consideration at the 3495th meeting (30 January 1995) and the adoption of resolution 974 (1995)*

At the 3495th meeting, held on 30 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/1995/66)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/81) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3495th meeting, on 30 January 1995, draft resolution S/1995/81 was adopted unanimously as resolution 974 (1995).*

Resolution 974 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

"*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 23 January 1995 (S/1995/66), and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

"*Taking note* of the letter dated 16 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/45 and Corr.1),

"*Responding* to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

"1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 July 1995;

"2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

"3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

"4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

"5. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's intention to pursue the possibilities for streamlining and achieving economies in the areas of maintenance and logistic support;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon."

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/4):

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1995/66) submitted in conformity with resolution 938 (1994) of 28 July 1994.

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

"The Security Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Security Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commends the troops of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

(e) *Communications received between 1 March and 12 April 1995*

Letter dated 1 March 1995 (S/1995/167) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter (undated) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1995/170) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 February 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1995/217) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council stating that he intended to appoint Major-General Stanislaw Franciszek Wozniak of Poland to succeed Major-General Trond Furuhovde as Force Commander of UNIFIL.

Letter dated 23 March (S/1995/218) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 17 March 1995 (S/1995/217) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1995/294) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Arab Group for April 1995, the text of resolution 5459 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States (LAS) at its one hundred third session on 29 March 1995.

2. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(a) *Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 November 1994*

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1311) submitted pursuant to resolution 350 (1974), describing the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) from 23 May to 18 November 1994, and recommending that the mandate of UNDOF be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1995.

(b) *Consideration at the 3467th meeting (29 November 1994), the adoption of resolution 962 (1994) and presidential statement*

At the 3467th meeting, held on 29 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/1311)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1334) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3467th meeting, on 29 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1334 was adopted unanimously as resolution 962 (1994).*

Resolution 962 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1311),
>
> "*Decides*:
>
> "(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
>
> "(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1995;
>
> "(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973)."

The President stated that, in connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of UNDOF, he had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/72):

> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/1311) states, in paragraph 17: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached'. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

(c) *Communications dated 13 and 19 December 1994 and report of the Secretary-General*

Letter dated 13 December 1994 (S/1994/1431) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the

Security Council stating that it was his intention to appoint Major General Johannes C. Kosters of the Netherlands to the post of Force Commander of UNDOF, effective upon the departure of Major-General Roman Misztal of Poland.

Letter dated 19 December (S/1995/1432) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 13 December 1994 (S/1994/1431) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that they had taken note of and agreed with the proposal mentioned therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 May (S/1995/398), describing the activities of UNDOF from 22 November 1994 to 22 May 1995, and recommending that the mandate of UNDOF be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1995.

(d) *Consideration at the 3541st meeting (30 May 1995), the adoption of resolution 996 (1995) and presidential statement*

At the 3541st meeting, held on 30 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Middle East
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1995/398)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/430) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3541st meeting, on 30 May 1995, draft resolution S/1995/430 was adopted unanimously as resolution 996 (1995).*

Resolution 996 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 17 May 1995 (S/1995/398),
>
> "*Decides*:
>
> "(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
>
> "(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1995;
>
> "(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973)."

The President stated that, in connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of UNDOF, he had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council (S/PRST/1995/29):

> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1995/398) states, in paragraph 18: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached'. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

3. Other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

(a) *Communications received between 27 July 1994 and 23 January 1995 and report of the Secretary-General*

Letter dated 27 July 1994 (S/1994/891) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a declaration by the European Union on the meeting between King Hussein and Prime Minister Rabin on 25 July 1994.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1994/939) from the representatives of Israel, Jordan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Washington Declaration, signed at Washington, D.C., on 25 July 1994, by the Governments of Jordan and of Israel, and witnessed by the United States of America.

Letter dated 10 October (S/1994/1150) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1994/1158) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1994/1186) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 3 November (S/1994/1240) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 48/158 D of 20 December 1993 on the question of Palestine.

Letter dated 22 December 1994 (S/1994/1446) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting the final report of the one hundred fifty-first session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Manama, from 19 to 21 December 1994.

Letter dated 9 January 1995 (S/1995/83) from the representatives of Israel, Jordan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Treaty of Peace between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, signed at the Arara Araba crossing-point on 26 October 1994, and witnessed by the United States of America and the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 23 January (S/1995/64) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

(b) *Statement by the President of the Security Council (24 January 1995)*

Following consultations of the Council held on 24 January 1995, the President of the Council issued the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/3):

> "The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the terrorist attack that took place in Nordiya, Israel, last Sunday, 22 January 1995, with the clear purpose of trying to undermine the Middle East peace efforts.
>
> "The members of the Security Council extend their condolences to the families of those who died as a consequence of the explosions and wish a speedy recovery of the wounded.
>
> "The members of the Security Council call upon all parties to continue their efforts to consolidate the peace process. The members of the Security Council believe that common ground can only be found through the practice of dialogue, respect and tolerance."

(c) *Communications received between 2 February and 3 May 1995*

Letter dated 2 February 1995 (S/1995/152) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca, from 13 to 15 December 1994.

Letter dated 8 February (S/1995/135) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the fifteenth session of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Ifrane, Morocco, on 16 and 17 January 1995.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1995/355) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

B. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

1. Communications received between 20 June 1994 and 22 February 1995 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 20 June 1994 (S/1994/727) from the Representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed at Cairo on 4 May 1994, as well as the exchange of letters signed on the same day by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and witnessed by the United States of America, the Russian Federation and Egypt.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1994/822) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the European Union on 11 July 1994.

Letter dated 29 July (S/1994/903) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1994/959) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 August (S/1994/975) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1994/1185) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1994/1261) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 November (S/1994/1299) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 January 1995 (S/1995/11) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5451 on the settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories adopted on 5 January 1995 by the Council of LAS.

Letter dated 9 January (S/1995/14) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1995/50) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1995/59) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 15 January 1995 by the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Letter dated 23 January (S/1995/64) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 January (S/1995/95) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 February (S/1995/151) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of February 1995, an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the question of the establishment of Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

2. Consideration at the 3505th meeting (28 February 1995)

At the 3505th meeting, held on 28 February 1995, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the occupied Arab territories
>
> > "Letter dated 22 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/151)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Brunei Darussalam, Djibouti, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 28 February 1995 (S/1995/166) from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, requesting an invitation to participate in the debate in accordance with the Council's past practice. In accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure and its previous practice in that regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Palestine to participate in the debate.

In accordance with the request contained in a letter dated 28 February 1995 (S/1995/165) from the Permanent Representative of Morocco, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Engin A. Ansay, Permanent Observer of OIC to the United Nations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation, under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representative of Palestine and by the representatives of Djibouti, Israel, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Honduras.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Germany, the Russian Federation, Oman, Nigeria, China, the Czech Republic and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Botswana.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of France, speaking on behalf of the European Union, Jordan, Japan, Algeria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting, the Council heard a statement, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Malaysia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Morocco.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting, the Council heard a statement, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, by Mr. Engin A. Ansay.

The representatives of Brunei Darussalam, Turkey, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon made statements.

The representative of Palestine made a further statement.

3. Communications received between 27 March and 8 May 1995 and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 27 March 1995 (S/1995/228) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-fourth session, held at Riyadh on 19 and 20 March 1995.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1995/293) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1995/294) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5459 adopted by the Council of LAS at its one hundred third session on 29 March 1995.

Letter dated 18 April (S/1995/312) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 14 April 1995 from the Head of the Political Department of the PLO, Foreign Minister of Palestine, to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 April (S/1995/341) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1995/352) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/366) from the representatives of Morocco and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to take the necessary measures for the revocation of the recent Israeli confiscation order in respect of Palestinian land in East Jerusalem.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/367) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, on behalf of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss the grave situation concerning Jerusalem.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/376) addressed to the Secretary-General from the observer of Palestine, transmitting, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Arab Group for May 1995, the text of resolution No. 5487, adopted by the Council of LAS at its extraordinary session held on 6 May 1995.

4. Consideration at the 3536th and 3538th meetings (12, 15 and 16 May, and 17 May 1995, respectively)

At the 3536th meeting, held on 12 May 1995, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the occupied Arab territories
>
> "Letter dated 8 May 1995 from the representatives of Morocco and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/366)
>
> "Letter dated 8 May 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/367)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 12 May 1995 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/1995/388), requesting an invitation to participate in the debate in accordance with the Council's past practice. In accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure and its previous practice in that regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Palestine to participate in the debate.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation, under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, to the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Palestine.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, Israel, Oman, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Indonesia, the United States of America, Nigeria, Argentina, Botswana, Honduras and Egypt, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France and on behalf of the European Union.

The Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People made a statement under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Algeria and Lebanon.

The representative of Palestine made a further statement.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 15 May 1995, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Saudi Arabia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council resumed its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Qatar, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tunisia, Malaysia, Jordan, Turkey, Canada, Australia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Cuba, Kuwait, Iraq and Japan.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 16 May 1995, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mauritania, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the Sudan, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritania.

At the 3538th meeting, held on 17 May 1995, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/394) submitted by Botswana, Honduras, Indonesia, Nigeria, Oman and Rwanda.

Draft resolution S/1995/394 reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions on the status of Jerusalem, including resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 271 (1969), 476 (1980), 478 (1980) and 672 (1990),
>
> "*Expressing concern over* the recent declaration of Israeli expropriation orders of 53 hectares of land in East Jerusalem,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 to all territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,
>
> "*Aware* of the negative impact of the above-mentioned expropriation on the Middle East peace process, which started in Madrid in October 1991 on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973),
>
> "*Aware also* that in the Declaration of Principles of 13 September 1993 Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization agreed to postpone negotiations on final status issues, including Jerusalem, until the second stage of the peace process,
>
> "*Determined* to provide the necessary backing to the Middle East peace process,
>
> "1. *Confirms that* the expropriation of land by Israel, the occupying Power, in East Jerusalem is invalid and in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;
>
> "2. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to rescind the expropriation orders and to refrain from such action in the future;
>
> "3. *Expresses* its full support for the Middle East peace process and its achievements, including the Declaration of Principles of 13 September 1993 as well as the following implementation agreements;
>
> "4. *Urges* the parties to adhere to the provisions of the agreements reached and to follow up with the full implementation of those agreements;
>
> "5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Oman, the Russian Federation, Nigeria, Indonesia, Germany, Botswana, Italy and the Czech Republic.

Decision: *At the 3538th meeting, on 17 May 1995, draft resolution S/1995/394 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Botswana, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), to 1 against (United States of America), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.*

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and Israel.

The representative of Palestine made a further statement.

The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

5. Communication dated 24 May 1995

Identical letters dated 24 May 1995 (S/1995/418) from the Observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 12
The situation in Burundi

A. Communication dated 29 July 1994

Letter dated 29 July 1994 (S/1994/913) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued on 27 July 1994 by the European Union.

B. Consideration at the 3410th meeting (29 July 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3410th meeting, held on 29 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/38):

> "For the last few months, the Security Council has been following closely the tense and volatile situation in Burundi, based on briefings by the Secretariat. The Council appreciates the efforts made in Burundi to maintain peace in the country under very difficult circumstances and, in this context, commends the civilian and military authorities concerned.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the ongoing cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations to assist in maintaining peace in Burundi. In this connection, the Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue using his good offices through his Special Representative.
>
> "The Security Council is deeply concerned by the humanitarian problems created as a result of the arrival of tens of thousands of refugees in the northern provinces of Burundi.
>
> "The Security Council supports the ongoing political dialogue in Burundi aimed at reaching an early agreement on presidential succession. It calls upon all parties to reach rapidly a settlement based on democratic principles.
>
> "The Council condemns those extremist elements that continue to reject the ongoing negotiations and seek to block progress towards a peaceful settlement. In this context, the Council is alarmed by the recent violence at Bujumbura and reiterates the terms of its statements of 25 October 1993 (S/26631) and 16 November 1993 (S/26757). The Council demands that all parties cease immediately any incitement to violence or ethnic hatred.
>
> "The Council encourages all those who support a peaceful solution to persist in their efforts. It further calls upon all Burundians, especially political, military and religious leaders, to do their utmost for the success of the ongoing political dialogue.
>
> "The Security Council looks forward to reports on Burundi from the Secretary-General and will remain actively seized of the matter."

C. Consideration at the 3419th meeting (25 August 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3419th meeting, held on 25 August 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/47):

> "The Security Council considered the oral report of its fact-finding mission to Burundi that visited Bujumbura on 13 and 14 August 1994 and the subsequent briefing by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Council takes note of the observations and recommendations contained therein.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the ongoing negotiations in Burundi aimed at reaching an early agreement on presidential succession, overcoming the long-lasting constitutional crisis and establishing stable democratic institutions in the country. The Council urges all parties to these negotiations to display maximum political will for a speedy settlement of existing differences and to make every effort to accomplish this objective by the scheduled date of 26 August 1994.
>
> "The Security Council follows closely the current negotiations and deplores the attempts of any party to block progress towards a political settlement, which is essential for stability in the country and for the prevention of outbreaks of violence.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms its condemnation of those extremist elements that attempt to undermine the national reconciliation. The Council calls upon all the parties in Burundi to reject any undemocratic or extremist solutions in the settlement of their political differences.
>
> "The Security Council considers that impunity from justice is one of the most serious problems, which contributes to the deterioration of the security situation in Burundi. For this reason, it attaches importance to the strengthening of the national judicial system. The Security Council also attaches importance to the deployment in Burundi of civilian observers responsible for monitoring the establishment of a more secure environment.
>
> "The Security Council is alarmed at the extent of the humanitarian crisis in Burundi. It is concerned with recent attacks against foreigners in Burundi, including those involved in humanitarian relief operations and belonging to the diplomatic community. It calls upon the authorities and all parties in Burundi to provide safety and security for all personnel involved in the relief efforts and other international personnel.
>
> "The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to keep under close review ways and means of using available resources to sustain and enhance the international humanitarian efforts in Burundi and to promote national reconciliation there. It likewise encourages the Organization of African Unity and States Members of the United Nations to redouble their efforts in this regard, including through political contacts.
>
> "The Security Council commends the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in Burundi, as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for their tireless efforts within their respective competencies, to contribute to the resolution of political, humanitarian and other problems of this country.
>
> "The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

D. Communication dated 7 September 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 7 September 1994 (S/1994/1039) from the representatives of the Czech Republic, Nigeria, the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the fact-finding mission dispatched to Burundi on 13 and 14 August 1994 in accordance with a decision taken by the Council during informal consultations on 11 August 1994.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 October 1994 (S/1994/1152) submitted pursuant to a decision taken by the Security Council following informal consultations on 16 September 1994, describing all aspects of the situation in Burundi and proposing preventive measures designed to avoid a repetition of the Rwandan tragedy in Burundi.

E. Consideration at the 3441st meeting (21 October 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3441st meeting, held on 21 October 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi (S/1994/1152)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/60):

"The Security Council has considered the situation in Burundi on the basis of the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/1152). It recalls its earlier statements on this subject, most recently that made by the President of the Council on 25 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/47). It warmly welcomes the election and swearing in of the President, the confirmation in office of the Prime Minister and the formation of the new coalition Government. It believes that this represents an important step forward in the stabilization of the situation in Burundi. It calls upon all parties in Burundi to cooperate in the work of re-establishing democracy and stability.

"The Security Council remains concerned that, despite the important political progress that has been made, much remains to be done if the climate of insecurity described by the Secretary-General in his report is to be dispelled and the country set firmly on the path of reconciliation and reconstruction. The Council deplores the fact that extremist elements continue to threaten national reconciliation, including through the operation of a clandestine radio station inciting ethnic hatred and violence. It reaffirms the importance of bringing to justice those responsible for the *coup d'état* of 21 October 1993 and subsequent inter-ethnic massacres and other violations of international humanitarian law. In this regard, it also encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his suggestion that United Nations assistance be provided to the Government of Burundi in strengthening its judicial system.

"The Security Council commends the role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including in helping the new coalition Government to organize a national debate early in 1995 on the problems of relations between the two communities. The Council attaches importance to the success of this initiative. In this regard, it welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to strengthen the Office of the Special Representative.

"The Security Council believes the international community must continue to give priority to the restoration of stability and the promotion of national reconciliation in Burundi. In this context, it recognizes the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the office he has established in Burundi, and notes the important role human rights monitors might play. It welcomes the recent increase in the number of Organization of African Unity military observers in Burundi. It encourages the Organization of African Unity, United Nations agencies and Member States to continue their involvement in Burundi and to intensify political contacts and visits. It notes the importance of increased technical assistance from the international community as the coalition Government tackles the critical tasks of reconciliation and reconstruction.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the plight of refugees and displaced persons in Burundi. It commends the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian bodies to address this problem. It welcomes the Secretary-General's sending of a Special Envoy to study the refugee crisis from a regional perspective and looks forward to any recommendations that the Secretary-General may have as a result of that initiative.

"The Council calls upon the authorities and all parties in Burundi to ensure the safety and security of all personnel involved in the relief efforts and other international personnel.

"In the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59) on the situation in Rwanda, the Council encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue consultations as to how the United Nations could assist in the preparation and convening of an international conference to look into the problems of the subregion. The Council believes that the holding of such a conference would be of real value in the context of Burundi.

"The Security Council stands ready to consider further any detailed proposals that the Secretary-General may have. The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

F. Communication dated 26 October 1994

Letter dated 26 October 1994 (S/1994/1218) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General.

G. Consideration at the 3485th meeting (22 December 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3485th meeting, held on 22 December 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/82):

> "The Security Council continues to follow closely developments in Burundi. It is concerned about the escalation of violence in Burundi, both in Bujumbura and in the countryside, which threatens to destabilize further an already fragile situation and could endanger the stability of the subregion. It calls upon all those concerned to refrain from violence. It supports fully the efforts of the Burundi authorities in seeking to ensure that those committing or inciting the commitment of acts of violence are held accountable for their actions and that the militias that are still operating both in Bujumbura and in the countryside are disarmed.
>
> "The Security Council encourages the Government, the National Assembly, the political parties and all others concerned in Burundi, and in particular the army, to respect and give support to the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994 (see S/1995/190, annex) and thus avoid jeopardizing the delicate balance and relative stability in place since its implementation.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the continuing efforts being made to bring about further political progress in Burundi and underlines the importance of continuing to resolve all outstanding issues through dialogue on the basis of the agreements reached thus far by the political parties. It urges all sides to reject confrontational tactics, violence or extremism, and to work towards compromise and conciliation in a spirit of national unity that transcends ethnic origins.
>
> "The Security Council commends the Secretary-General for his efforts and expresses appreciation for the work done by his Special Representative, and the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, for their efforts within their respective competencies, to contribute to the resolution of the problems of Burundi.
>
> "The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed of developments in Burundi.
>
> "The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

H. Communications received between 25 January and 9 February 1995

Letter dated 25 January 1995 (S/1995/76) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 6 February (S/1995/112), stating that, at the consultations of the whole held on 6 February 1995, the members of the Council had decided to send a mission to Burundi and Rwanda composed of China, the Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Nigeria and the United States of America.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1995/129) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council.

I. Consideration at the 3497th meeting (31 January 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3497th meeting, held on 31 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/5):

> "The Security Council, which has been following closely developments in Burundi, has learned with concern that the situation in the country has deteriorated considerably over the last few days.

"In this context, the Security Council deeply deplores the pronouncements made by the leadership of one political party, which call for the withdrawal of the Prime Minister and the overthrow of his Government by all means available.

"The Security Council denounces such attempts to threaten by way of intimidation the coalition Government that was established in line with the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994. It further condemns the extremist groups that continue to undermine the national reconciliation process.

"The Security Council calls upon all parties and others concerned, in particular the national security forces, to refrain from committing acts of violence and to give support to the government institutions established in line with the above-mentioned Convention.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it fully informed of developments in Burundi. The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

J. Communications received between 23 February and 8 March 1995

Letter dated 23 February 1995 (S/1995/157) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the preparatory fact-finding mission to Burundi by Ambassador Martin Huslid (Norway) and Ambassador Simeon Ake (Côte d'Ivoire) dated 20 May 1994.

Letter dated 28 February (S/1994/163) from the representatives of China, the Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Nigeria and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Security Council mission dispatched to Burundi on 10 and 11 February 1995 in accordance with a decision taken by the Council during informal consultations on 6 February 1995.

Letter dated 6 March (S/1995/185) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the reaction of the Government of Burundi to the report of the Security Council mission to Bujumbura on 10 and 11 February 1995 (S/1995/163).

Letter dated 8 March (S/1995/190) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a copy of the agreement embodying the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994.

K. Consideration at the 3506th meeting (9 March 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3506th meeting, held on 9 March 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi

"Report of the Security Council mission to Burundi on 10 and 11 February 1995 (S/1995/163)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/10).

"The Security Council has considered the reports of its mission to Burundi, which visited Bujumbura on 10 and 11 February 1995, and welcomes the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the mission (S/1995/163). It expresses its appreciation to the mission members for their efforts.

"The Security Council recalls its earlier statements on the situation in Burundi, in particular that of 31 January 1995 (S/PRST/1995/5). It remains deeply concerned that a climate of insecurity continues to prevail in Burundi. It condemns the activities of those, both within and outside the country, who seek to nullify the agreed power-sharing arrangements contained in the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994 by resorting to undemocratic methods such as intimidation and incitement to violence, as well as guerilla activities and subversive political activity. Such actions have threatened peace, stability and national reconciliation.

"The Security Council reaffirms its support for the Convention on Governance and for the coalition Government established under it. In this connection, it notes the appointment of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet and urges all parties in Burundi to work together to ensure stability in the country.

"The Security Council reaffirms the view that impunity is a fundamental problem in Burundi, one that seriously endangers security in the country, and stresses the importance it attaches to assistance being given to help to strengthen the national judicial system. In this context, it underlines the role that could be played by an international commission of inquiry into the 1993 attempted *coup d'état* and into the massacres that followed, established in accordance with the Convention on Governance.

"The Security Council strongly reaffirms its support for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Governance calling for the holding of a national debate with the participation of all segments of the society in Burundi, as a means of fostering political dialogue.

"The Security Council underlines the importance of assisting the Government of Burundi in its efforts to restore stability and promote national reconciliation. In this context, it encourages the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Burundi, to augment the United Nations presence in the country, in order to assist the Government of Burundi in strengthening the national judicial system, training civilian police forces and establishing an effective administrative presence in the provinces. It commends the important role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

"The Security Council reiterates that improving the security situation in Burundi must be given high priority. It encourages the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in consultation with the Government of Burundi and in close coordination with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to reinforce the office he has established in Burundi. Consideration could also be given to the role human rights monitors could play.

"The Security Council also recognizes the significant contribution made by the Organization of African Unity military observers. It encourages the Organization of African Unity, in consultation with the Government of Burundi, to increase further their number and calls upon the international community to assist the Organization of African Unity in this regard.

"The Security Council further calls upon all parties in Burundi to cooperate with international observers and other personnel by ensuring unimpeded access to all parts of the country.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it fully informed of developments in Burundi. The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

L. Consideration at the 3511th meeting (29 March 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3511th meeting, held on 29 March 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/13):

"The Security Council is deeply concerned about the escalation of violence in Burundi. It condemns the murders of the Minister of Energy and Mines and of the former Mayor of Bujumbura by extremists, and deplores the ensuing ethnic killings of many people that have caused thousands to flee their homes. It stresses the futility of resorting to violence and condemns the activities of the extremist elements that try to destabilize the country and threaten the whole region. It encourages all States to take the measures deemed necessary to prevent them from travelling abroad and receiving any kind of support. It reaffirms its determination to support the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994, the provisions of which constitute the institutional framework for the necessary national reconciliation. The Council calls upon all political parties, military forces and all elements of civil society fully to respect and implement it in a spirit of dialogue, moderation and compromise.

"The Security Council urges all parties to work together to further the dialogue. It underlines the urgency of organizing, in accordance with the Convention on Governance, a national debate with the participation of all elements of the nation with a view to consolidating national reconciliation and restoring democracy. It invites the Secretary-General to help the various political parties and elements of civil society to initiate this comprehensive consultation.

"The Security Council warns that those who commit crimes against humanity are individually responsible for their crimes, and will be brought to justice. The Council specifically warns that, if acts of genocide are committed in Burundi, it will consider taking appropriate measures to bring to justice under international law any who may have committed such acts.

"The Security Council reaffirms its view that the perception of impunity is a fundamental problem in Burundi, one which seriously endangers security in the country. The Council expresses once again its grave concern at reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law have been committed in Burundi.

"The Security Council recalls the statement by the President of the Security Council of 9 March 1995 (S/PRST/1995/10), in which the Security Council, *inter alia*, underlined the role that could be played in Burundi by an international commission of inquiry into the October 1993 attempted *coup d'état* and into the massacres that followed. It requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on an urgent basis on what steps should be taken to establish such an impartial commission of inquiry.

"The Security Council favours measures to restore a state of law and improve the functioning of the judicial system. It also favours the organization of a round table of donors. It urges States to provide for these projects financial contributions directly or through a trust fund to be created for this purpose.

"The Security Council supports the reinforcement of the action decided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and welcomes the dispatching of experts.

"The Security Council pays tribute to the actions taken by the Organization of African Unity. It calls upon the Organization of African Unity and its members in the subregion to continue to use their influence to help to stabilize the situation in Burundi. It further calls upon all States, in particular neighbouring States, to refrain from supplying or allowing the transit of arms and to deny sanctuary and any other assistance to those extremist elements that seek to destabilize the situation in Burundi.

"Aware of the close interconnection between various humanitarian and political problems in the region and of the risk of subsequent destabilization, the Security Council reaffirms its support for a regional conference on peace, stability and security and calls upon the countries of the region to convene such a conference as a matter of urgency.

"The Security Council remains seized of the matter. The Council will consider taking action as the situation demands."

M. Communications received between 5 April and 15 June 1995

Letter dated 5 April 1995 (S/1995/266) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 31 March 1995 by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Letter dated 7 April (S/1995/277) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 4 April 1995 by the Government of Burundi.

Letter dated 7 April (S/1995/278) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1995/362) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting excerpts from the report of the second regular session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts in Africa, held at Tunis on 20 April 1995.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/380) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, conveying a statement adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Bandung, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 April 1995.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1995/491) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the second meeting of the Ministers of Defence and Security of the States members of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, held at Bujumbura on 10 June 1995.

Chapter 13
The situation concerning Western Sahara

A. Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1994

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1994 (S/1994/819), submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 907 (1994), providing an update on the activities of the military and the civil police components of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and on other developments since his last report (S/1994/283 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

B. Consideration at the 3411th meeting (29 July 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3411th meeting, held on 29 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Western Sahara

"Report by the Secretary-General (S/1994/819)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/39):

> "The Security Council takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1994 (S/1994/819) on the situation concerning Western Sahara as well as the oral report by the Secretariat on 28 July 1994. It welcomes the progress made to date on the issues outlined in the Secretary-General's report towards the implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council. It commends, in particular, the work of the Identification Commission and the efforts of the Deputy Special Representative pursuant to Council resolution 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994.
>
> "The Security Council notes that, in the light of delays in the registration process, the Secretary-General has proposed a revised timetable for the organization of the referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara on 14 February 1995. It looks forward to the next report of the Secretary-General, at the end of August 1994, on the basis of which it hopes to be able to take appropriate decisions on the organization and timing of the referendum. In the meantime, it welcomes the intention of the Identification Commission to set 31 August 1994 as the deadline for receipt of voter application forms.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the goodwill shown by the parties thus far and urges them to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the settlement plan."

C. Report of the Secretary-General dated 5 November 1994

Report of the Secretary-General dated 5 November 1994 (S/1994/1257) submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 907 (1994) and the presidential statement of 29 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/39), describing further progress made by MINURSO in the identification and registration process.

D. Consideration at the 3457th meeting (15 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3457th meeting, held on 15 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report by the Secretary-General (S/1994/1257)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/67):

"The Security Council notes the report of the Secretary-General dated 5 November 1994 (S/1994/1257). It shares the Secretary-General's view that the launching of the identification and registration of potential voters on 28 August 1994, in the presence of the observers as agreed, marked a significant step towards the fulfilment of the United Nations mandate on Western Sahara.

"The Security Council calls on the two parties to maintain their cooperation with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in their efforts to implement as soon as possible the settlement plan in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council.

"The Security Council is, however, concerned about the slow speed of the identification process, in particular the fact that only a very small proportion of the potential voters have been identified and interviewed to date. While recognizing the difficulties involved, including the handling of a large number of last-minute applications, the Council urges the two parties to exert all possible efforts to facilitate the work of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and urges the earliest possible deployment of the Identification Commission staff already approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/250 B of 13 July 1994 in order to accelerate this process.

"The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to visit the region later this month, and hopes that on this occasion he will be able to report significant progress towards implementing the settlement plan and holding the now long-overdue referendum. It looks forward to receiving his report following this visit and following the report of the technical team, charged with reassessing the logistic and other requirements for possible deployment of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara at full strength. In the light of that report, including information on progress achieved in the work of the Identification Commission as well as other aspects relevant to the fulfilment of the settlement plan, the Council hopes to be able to take appropriate decisions on the organization and timing of the referendum. In doing so it strongly believes that there must be no further undue delay in the holding of a free, fair and impartial referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan."

E. Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 December 1994

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara dated 14 December 1994 (S/1994/1420 and Add.1), describing efforts made by the Secretary-General during his visit to the Mission area from 25 to 29 November 1994 to move forward the process of the implementation of the settlement plan, proposing the expansion of the identification commission, and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

F. Consideration at the 3490th meeting (13 January 1995) and the adoption of resolution 973 (1995)

At the 3490th meeting, held on 13 January 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1994/1420 and Add.1)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/24) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3490th meeting, on 13 January 1995, draft resolution S/1995/24 was adopted unanimously as resolution 973 (1995).*

Resolution 973 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991, 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993 and 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994,

"*Recalling* the statements by the President of the Security Council of 29 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/39) and 15 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/67),

"*Having considered* the Secretary-General's report of 14 December 1994 (S/1994/1420),

"*Welcoming* the efforts of the Secretary-General during his visit to the region from 25 to 29 November 1994, "*Committed* to reaching a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara,

"*Urging* the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to ensure prompt and full implementation of the settlement plan,

"*Noting* the Secretary-General's judgement that the only way to complete identification and registration in a reasonable time is through a major reinforcement of personnel and other resources,

"*Concerned* that the implementation of the settlement plan has been delayed and that in the circumstances the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, like the other United Nations operations, should be subject to periodic consideration by the Council,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara of 14 December 1994;

"2. *Reiterates* its commitment to holding, without further delay, a free, fair and impartial referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan, which has been accepted by the two parties;

"3. *Calls upon* the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in their efforts to implement the settlement plan in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and within the time-scale outlined in paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Secretary-General's report;

"4. *Welcomes* the fact that voter identification has begun and is continuing albeit at a slow pace, and commends the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara for the progress achieved thus far;

"5. *Approves* the expansion of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as proposed in paragraphs 17 to 19 of the Secretary-General's report, and expresses the hope that every effort will be made to deploy the observers necessary to complete the identification process in a timely fashion in accordance with the settlement plan;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 31 March 1995 to confirm the arrangements with regard to the logistic, personnel and other resources required for the deployment of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara at full strength, on his final plans for implementing all elements of the settlement plan and on the responses of the parties to his proposals in order to fulfil the United Nations mission in Western Sahara;

"7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to deploy all possible efforts in order to create a propitious atmosphere conducive to a speedy and effective implementation of the settlement plan;

"8. *Expects* to be able, on the basis of the report requested in paragraph 6 above, to confirm 1 June 1995 as the date for the start of the transitional period, with a view to holding the referendum in October 1995 and to bringing the mission to a successful conclusion shortly thereafter, in accordance with the settlement plan;

"9. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara should continue to 31 May 1995;

"10. *Also decides* to consider the possible extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara after 31 May 1995 on the basis of a further report from the Secretary-General and in the light of progress achieved towards the holding of the referendum and the implementation of the settlement plan;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments in the implementation of the settlement plan for the Western Sahara during this period;

"12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

G. Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 March 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 March 1995 (S/1995/240 and Add.1) submitted in pursuance of Council resolution 973 (1995), covering developments since his last report (S/1994/1420), and addendum, providing cost estimates for the deployment of MINURSO at full strength for a period of six months.

H. Consideration at the 3516th meeting (12 April 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3516th meeting, held on 12 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1995/240)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/17):

"The Security Council notes the report of the Secretary-General dated 30 March 1995 (S/1995/240). It welcomes progress achieved so far in the identification and registration process, in particular the acceleration in the rate of identification, and emphasizes the need to continue that acceleration. It endorses the Secretary-General's goal of achieving a rate of at least 25,000 per month. However, the Council regrets that progress was not sufficient to enable the Secretary-General to recommend 1 June 1995 as the date for the commencement of the transitional period.

"The Security Council also notes with concern the delays resulting from the failure to ensure the continuous presence at the identification centres of the necessary sub-fraction representatives. It welcomes the agreement on a method for choosing alternative sub-fraction representatives when necessary and it expresses the hope that this will contribute to further acceleration of the process with a view to holding the referendum in January 1996. The Council supports the Secretary-General's call upon both parties to cooperate fully with the Identification Commission in the performance of its work, in particular by abandoning their insistence on strict reciprocity in the number of centres and on the linkage of a centre on one side with a specific centre on the other.

"The Security Council expresses its concern about the slow progress on the other aspects which are relevant to the fulfilment of the settlement plan and must be implemented before the referendum can take place. It calls upon both parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General, with his Deputy Special Representative and with the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and to coordinate such cooperation to ensure prompt and full implementation of all aspects of the settlement plan.

"The Security Council hopes to see continuous and rapid progress by the time of the Secretary-General's next report in May 1995, which would enable it to consider favourably the possible extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara."

I. Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 May 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 May 1995 (S/1995/404) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 973 (1995) and to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 April 1995 (S/PRST/1995/17), describing developments since his last report of 30 March 1995 (S/1995/240 and Add.1).

J. Consideration at the 3540th meeting (26 May 1995) and the adoption of resolution 995 (1995)

At the 3540th meeting, held on 26 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1995/404)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/426) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3540th meeting, on 26 May 1995, draft resolution S/1995/426 was adopted unanimously as resolution 995 (1995).*

Resolution 995 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991, 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993, 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994 and 973 (1995) of 13 January 1995,

"*Recalling* the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 April 1995 (S/PRST/1995/17),

"*Noting* the Secretary-General's report of 19 May 1995 (S/1995/404),

"1. *Reiterates* its commitment to holding, without further delay, a free, fair and impartial referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan which has been accepted by the two parties;

"2. *Commends* the progress in identifying potential voters since the beginning of the year;

"3. *Expresses concern,* however, that certain practices identified in the Secretary-General's report are hampering further progress towards the implementation of the settlement plan, and underlines the need for the parties to heed the Secretary-General's call on them to work with the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in a spirit of genuine cooperation;

"4. *Decides* in this context, and with a view to accelerating the implementation of the settlement plan, to send a mission of the Council to the region;

"5. *Decides,* therefore, to extend at this stage the present mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 30 June 1995;

"6. *Decides* to consider the further extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara beyond 30 June 1995 in the light of the Secretary-General's report of 19 May 1995 and the report of the Security Council mission referred to in paragraph 4 above;

"7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

K. Communication dated 30 May 1995

By a note dated 30 May 1995 (S/1995/431), the President of the Security Council stated that, in accordance with its resolution 995 (1995), the Council had decided, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the settlement plan, to send a mission of the Council to the region composed of Argentina, Botswana, France, Honduras, Oman and the United States of America.

Chapter 14
The situation in Cyprus

A. Communications received between 28 June and 28 July 1994

Letter dated 28 June 1994 (S/1994/785) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reviewing developments since his report on 31 May 1994 and proposing that the Security Council begin to consider the options presented in his report of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629).

Letter dated 5 July (S/1994/794) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Cyprus to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1994/858) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1994/859) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1994/883) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1994/897) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1994/902) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

B. Consideration at the 3412th meeting (29 July 1994) and the adoption of resolution 939 (1994)

At the 3412th meeting, held on 29 July 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus

"Letter dated 28 June 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/785)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/895) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3412th meeting, on 29 July 1994, draft resolution S/1994/895 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) and was adopted as resolution 939 (1994).*

Resolution 939 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its relevant resolutions on Cyprus,

"*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629) and his letter of 28 June 1994 (S/1994/785), concerning his mission of good offices,

"*Reaffirming,* in this context, that the confidence-building measures, while not an end in themselves, nor a substitute for the wider political process, would offer significant benefits to both communities and would facilitate the political process towards an overall settlement,

"*Recalling* the acceptance in principle by both parties of the confidence-building measures, and welcoming the acceptance by the leader of the Greek Cypriot community of the 21 March 1994 'Draft ideas for implementing the package of confidence-building measures' (S/1994/785, annex), and welcoming also the considerable progress towards agreement made by the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, as described in the letter of the Secretary-General of 28 June 1994, "*Noting* that there is now a substantial measure of agreement on the substance of the confidence-building measures and the modalities for their implementation, but also noting with concern that neither leader is yet prepared to proceed to their implementation on the basis outlined in the letter of the Secretary-General of 28 June 1994,

"*Having studied* the options and ideas for future action set out in paragraphs 57 to 62 of the Secretary-General's report of 30 May 1994,

"1. *Reiterates* that the maintenance of the status quo is unacceptable;

"2. *Reaffirms* its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bicommunal and bizonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to begin consultations with members of the Council, with the Guarantor Powers, and with the two leaders in Cyprus with a view to undertaking a fundamental and far-reaching reflection on ways of approaching the Cyprus problem in a manner that will yield results, and reiterates its call to the parties to demonstrate their commitment by cooperating fully to this end;

"4. *Urges*, in this context, the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to achieve agreement on the modalities for implementing the confidence-building measures at the earliest possible time;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by the end of October 1994, including a programme for achieving an overall solution to the issues involved in the Cyprus problem, following his consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above and on progress made towards the implementation of the confidence-building measures;

"6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

C. Communications received between 8 August and 12 December 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 8 August 1994 (S/1994/953) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1994/971) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying his decision to designate his Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark, as Chief of Mission of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and of his intention to appoint Colonel Ahti Toimi Paavali Vartiainen (Finland), to succeed Major-General Michael F. Minehane (Ireland), as the next Commander of UNFICYP.

Letter dated 15 August (S/1994/972) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter of 10 August 1994 (S/1994/971) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed his decision and agreed with the intention expressed therein.

Letter dated 11 October (S/1994/1161) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1994/1192) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1994/1195) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1994/1223) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1994/1225) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1994/1226) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 October (S/1994/1229) on his mission of good offices in Cyprus, stating that his review of the situation was still in progress and that he would submit a definitive report in the light of the continuing consultations.

Letter dated 4 November (S/1994/1256) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, expressing the appreciation of the members of the Council for his report of 29 October 1994 (S/1994/1229) and stating that they were looking forward to receiving his definitive report at an appropriate time.

Letter dated 8 November (S/1994/1263) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Cyprus to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1994/1314) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 21 November (S/1994/1330) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 21 November (S/1994/1331) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 December (S/1994/1407 and Add.1) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent Council resolutions, most recently resolution 927 (1994), covering developments from 1 June to 15 December 1994 and recommending that the mandate of UNFICYP be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 June 1995. In an addendum dated 19 December, the Secretary-General stated that all parties involved had concurred with his proposal relating to the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP.

D. Consideration at the 3484th meeting (21 December 1994) and the adoption of resolution 969 (1994)

At the 3484th meeting, held on 21 December 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1994/1407 and Add.1)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1433) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3484th meeting, on 21 December 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1433 was adopted unanimously as resolution 969 (1994).*

Resolution 969 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 12 December 1994 (S/1994/1407 and Add.1),

"*Taking note also* of his recommendation that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

"*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 31 December 1994,

"*Expressing concern* that during the period reviewed in the Secretary-General's report, patrols of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus continued to encounter interference in or around the buffer zone, that cease-fire violations continued and that no progress was made on an unmanning agreement,

"*Expressing once again its concern* that there has been no progress towards a final political solution, no significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and no reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus,

"*Recalling* its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular its provisions on the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993,

"*Reaffirming* the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

"*Noting* that a review of the situation on the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus remains in progress, and looking forward to receiving a definitive report at an appropriate time,

"1. *Extends* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force for a further period ending on 30 June 1995;

"2. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the Force with a view to its possible restructuring;

"4. *Urges* all concerned to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus to help to restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as set out in the set of ideas, and calls upon the Secretary-General to promote efforts in this direction;

"5. *Calls once again upon* the military authorities on both sides, in line with paragraph 3 of resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993, to begin discussions with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus without further delay with a view to entering into mutual commitments to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those that are hand-held and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone;

"6. *Calls also upon* the military authorities on both sides to cooperate with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus in extending the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other;

"7. *Urges also* the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities as recommended in paragraph 7 of resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993;

"8. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders, to make every effort to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks;

"9. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to early progress being made on the substance of the Cyprus question and on the implementation of the confidence-building measures referred to in the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 July 1993 (S/26026);

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 June 1995."

E. Communications received between 20 January and 5 June 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 20 January 1995 (S/1995/62) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 23 January (S/1995/71) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a press statement made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

Letter dated 25 January (S/1995/73) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the President of Cyprus on 21 January 1995.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1995/199) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 March (S/1995/202) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 14 March 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1995/233) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 1 May (S/1995/346) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an excerpt, referring to the question of Cyprus, from the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Bandung, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 April 1995.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1995/427) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 June (S/1995/468) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 June (S/1995/488), describing developments during the period from 13 December 1994 to 15 June 1995 and recommending that the mandate of UNFICYP be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 December 1995.

Chapter 15
Statement by the President of the Security Council

A. Communications dated 26 and 27 July 1994

Letter dated 26 July 1994 (S/1994/874) from the representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1994/887) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1994/890) from the representative of Argentina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina to the Secretary-General.

B. Statement by the President of the Security Council (29 July 1994)

Following consultations of the Council held on 29 July 1994, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council (S/PRST/1994/40):

> "The members of the Security Council recall the statement issued on the occasion of the Security Council Summit of 31 January 1992 (S/23500), expressing deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasizing the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts.
>
> "The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the terrorist attack that took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 18 July 1994, which resulted in great loss of human life.
>
> "The members of the Security Council express their sympathy and condolences to the victims and their families and to the people and Government of Argentina, who have suffered the consequences of this terrorist act.
>
> "The members of the Security Council also strongly condemn the terrorist attacks in London on 26 and 27 July 1994, and express their sympathy to the victims and their families, and to the people and Government of the United Kingdom.
>
> "The members of the Security Council demand an immediate end to all such terrorist attacks. They stress the need to strengthen international cooperation in order to take full and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism, which affect the international community as a whole."

C. Communication dated 8 August 1994

Letter dated 8 August 1994 (S/1994/951) from the representative of Argentina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a document prepared by the Government of Argentina.

Chapter 16
Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

A. Communications received between 21 June and 2 August 1994

Letter dated 21 June 1994 (S/1994/741) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its sixtieth ordinary session, held in Tunis from 6 to 11 June 1994, and endorsed by the heads of State and Government of OAU at their meeting from 13 to 15 June 1994.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1994/790) from the representative of Mexico addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1994/900) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure, containing the text of a letter dated 26 July 1994 from the Secretary of the General People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 July (S/1994/927) from the Secretary-General of OAU addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, formally conveying the text of resolution CM/Res.1525 (LX), adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU and endorsed by its Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1994/928) from the Secretary-General of LAS addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1994/921) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

B. Statement by the President of the Security Council (5 August 1994)

Following consultations of the Council held on 5 August 1995, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council (S/PRST/1994/41):

> "The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 5 August 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
>
> "After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

C. Communications received between 5 August and 22 September 1994

Letter dated 5 August 1994 (S/1994/938) from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a tripartite declaration issued on the same date by the three Governments.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1994/1053) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the

Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, the text of paragraph 147 of the Final Document of the Eleventh Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo, from 31 May to 4 June 1994.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1994/1071) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5431 adopted by the Council of the LAS on 15 September 1994.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1994/1082) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution No. 6/7-EX adopted at the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 7 to 9 September 1994.

D. Statement by the President of the Security Council (30 November 1994)

Following consultations of the Council held on 30 November 1994, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council (S/PRST/1994/76):

> "The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 30 November 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
>
> "After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

E. Communications received between 12 February and 5 April 1995

Letter dated 12 February 1995 (S/1995/137) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 February (S/1995/138) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution CM/Res.1566(LXI) adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its sixty-first session.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1995/224) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolution adopted by the Council of LAS at its one hundred third session, held in Cairo on 24 March 1995.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1995/226) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1995/250) from the Secretary-General of OAU addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, transmitting the text of resolution CM/Res.1566 (LXI) adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its sixty-first ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 27 January 1995, and drawing attention to paragraphs 4 and 6 thereof.

Letter dated 30 March (S/1995/247) from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a tripartite declaration issued on the same date by the three Governments.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1995/267) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

F. Statement by the President of the Security Council (30 March 1995)

Following consultations of the Council held on 30 March 1995, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council (S/PRST/1995/14):

> "The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 30 March 1995 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
>
> "After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

G. Communications dated 9 May and 9 June 1995

Letter dated 9 May 1995 (S/1995/381) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of paragraph 41 of a communiqué issued by the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 April 1995.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1995/474) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Chapter 17
The situation in Afghanistan

A. Communications dated 1 July and 8 August 1994

Note by the Secretary-General dated 1 July 1994 (S/1994/766), transmitting a progress report of the special mission to Afghanistan, submitted in pursuance of paragraph 4 (a) of General Assembly resolution 48/208 of 21 December 1993.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1994/943) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution adopted at an extraordinary meeting of a Supreme Islamic Council of Afghanistan, at Herat, Afghanistan, on 25 July 1994.

B. Consideration at the 3415th meeting (11 August 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3415th meeting, held on 11 August 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Afghanistan

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/766)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/43):

> "The Security Council notes with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/208, headed by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, and welcomes his progress report of 1 July 1994 (S/1994/766), in particular the recommendations contained in paragraph 40 thereof.
>
> "The Council expresses its appreciation for the cooperation the Afghan people and leaders provided to the Special Mission. It calls on all Afghans to continue to work with the Special Mission as it seeks to help Afghans to begin a peaceful political process to end their differences.
>
> "The Council deplores the continuing civil war in Afghanistan which has brought death and destruction to the people of Afghanistan, and has created a threat to the stability and security of other countries in the region. The Council calls on all parties to end hostilities and embark upon the process of political reconciliation, reconstruction and development.
>
> "The Council calls on all States to take the necessary steps to promote peace in Afghanistan, to stop the flow of weapons to the parties and to put an end to this destructive conflict. It also urges the international community to assist Afghans in rebuilding their shattered country as conditions permit.
>
> "The Council commends the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies in Afghanistan and stresses the need for all States to continue contributing to those efforts.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its readiness to assist the Afghan people in their efforts to return peace and normalcy to their country and encourages the countries neighbouring Afghanistan to continue their efforts to the same end.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan."

C. Communications received between 23 August and 9 November 1994

Letter dated 23 August 1994 (S/1994/996) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 16 August 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

Letter dated 4 October (S/1994/1128) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 3 October 1994 from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 17 October (S/1994/1177) from the representative of Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 14 October 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan.

Letter dated 21 October (S/1994/1205) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a note dated 18 October 1994 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1994/1227) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement dated 27 October 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1994/1277) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a decision adopted by the Supreme Council of the Islamic State of Afghanistan on 1 November 1994.

D. Consideration at the 3474th meeting (30 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3474th meeting, held on 30 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Afghanistan"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/77):

> "The Security Council notes with appreciation the progress made by the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, led by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, and the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1994 (A/49/688).
>
> "The Security Council fully supports the Special Mission's broad-based consultations with Afghan representatives and its proposals to bring about an end to the factional fighting, institute a process of political reconciliation and begin the tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the acceptance by the warring parties and other Afghan representatives of a step-by-step process of national reconciliation through the establishment of a fully representative and broad-based Authoritative Council, which would (a) negotiate and oversee a cease-fire, (b) establish a national security force to collect and safeguard heavy weapons and provide for security throughout the country and (c) form a transitional Government to lay the groundwork for a democratically chosen Government, possibly utilizing traditional decision-making structures such as a 'Grand Assembly'.
>
> "The Security Council notes with grave concern, however, the continuation of hostilities among the warring parties in Afghanistan, involving the continued suffering, death and destitution of innocent citizens of the country, and calls for an immediate halt to these pointless and destructive attacks.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon all States to take the necessary steps to promote peace in Afghanistan; to prevent the continued flow of weapons, ammunition and military supplies to the warring parties in Afghanistan; and to put an end to this destructive conflict.
>
> "Recognizing that the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of war-torn Afghanistan will be dependent in large part upon the progress made towards the establishment of a reliable cease-fire and the development of a viable political process, the Security Council urges all States to support the peacemaking proposals of the Special Mission and to recognize its primary role in the peacemaking process.
>
> "The Security Council calls on all States to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity, strictly refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and respect the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny, and reaffirms its readiness to assist the Afghan people in their desire to achieve peace and tranquillity in their country."

E. Communications dated 3 February and 14 April 1995

Letter dated 3 February 1995 (S/1995/119) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement by the President of the European Union dated 30 January 1995.

Letter dated 14 April (S/1995/308) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 13 April 1995 from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 18

The situation in Somalia

A. Communication dated 28 July 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Further report of the Secretary-General dated 18 July 1994 (S/1994/839) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 923 (1994), describing the activities of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) since his previous report and his directive to his Special Representative to prepare an assessment on the prospects for national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as his decision to dispatch a special mission to make recommendations on the future size of UNOSOM II.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1994/898) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, referring to his report of 18 July 1994 (S/1994/839) and stating that members of the Council welcomed the directive and decision described therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 August (S/1994/977), apprising the Security Council of the outcome of his initiatives and recommending that the mandate of UNOSOM II be extended for a further period of one month, until 31 October 1994.

B. Consideration at the 3418th meeting (25 August 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3418th meeting, held on 25 August 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Somalia
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Somalia (S/1994/977)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Somalia, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/46):

> "The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Somalia (S/1994/977) and briefings by the Secretariat.
>
> "The Security Council, appalled by the killing near Baidoa on 22 August of seven Indian soldiers and the wounding of nine more serving with the United Nations Operation in Somalia II, strongly condemns the premeditated attack on United Nations peace-keepers who were providing essential support and assistance to the humanitarian effort of the international community in Somalia carrying out the mandate of the Security Council. The Council expresses its condolences to the Government of India and the families of the soldiers, who made the ultimate sacrifice in assisting the people of Somalia.
>
> "The Council expresses grave concern regarding the deteriorating security situation in Somalia and deplores attacks and harassment directed against the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and other international personnel serving in Somalia.
>
> "The Council considers that a durable political settlement remains an indispensable prerequisite for restoring peace and security, re-establishing central governmental structures and services and commencing the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economic and social fabric in Somalia.
>
> "The Council is gravely concerned by the lack of progress in reconciliation among Somali factions. It is particularly concerned by the fact that the national reconciliation conference, to which the fifteen signatories of the Addis Ababa agreement had agreed at Nairobi on 24 March 1994 and which was scheduled for 15 May 1994, has not taken place. The Council commends the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to reinvigorate the process of national reconciliation, including through the encouragement of local and regional

initiatives and conferences. In this regard, it attaches great importance to an accelerated interclan reconciliation, in particular, among the Hawiye sub-clans, with the involvement of all concerned.

"The Council stresses that the nature and the duration of the international support and resources the international community is committing to Somalia, including the continuing presence of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II, depend very much on the resolve of the Somali parties to achieve political compromise.

"The Council reminds the Somali parties that the future of their country lies in their hands and urges them once again to make every effort to advance the process of political reconciliation in Somalia.

"The Council believes that the Secretary-General's proposed initial reduction of the troops of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II is appropriate in the circumstances prevailing in Somalia. It stresses that priority attention should be given to ensuring the safety and security of the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and other international personnel, including the staff of non-governmental organizations. In this context, it underlines the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of these personnel.

"The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Council well before 30 September 1994 a substantive report on prospects for national reconciliation in Somalia and on the possible options for the future of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II."

C. Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1068) submitted as part one of the report called for in the presidential statement of 25 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/46), describing recent developments in Somalia, and recommending that the mandate of UNOSOM II be extended for a further period of one month.

D. Consideration at the 3432nd meeting (30 September 1994) and the adoption of resolution 946 (1994)

At the 3432nd meeting, held on 30 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Somalia

"Report by the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Somalia (S/1994/1068)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Somalia, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1119) submitted by Rwanda and Spain and announced that France, New Zealand, Nigeria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

The Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1994/1119.

Decision: *At the 3432nd meeting, on 30 September 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1119 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) to none against, with 1 abstention (United States of America), and was adopted as resolution 946 (1994).*

Resolution 946 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

"*Recalling further* the statement of the President of the Security Council of 25 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/46),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1068),

"*Deeply concerned* by the deteriorating security environment, strongly condemning the attacks and harassment against the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and other international personnel serving in Somalia, and underlining the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of these personnel,

"*Reaffirming* that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for rebuilding their country,

"*Stressing* that the nature and the duration of the international support and resources the international community is committing to Somalia, including the continuing presence of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II, depend very much on the resolve of the Somali parties to achieve political compromise,

"*Urging*, in this context, the Somali parties to redouble their efforts to advance the process of national reconciliation in Somalia,

"*Noting* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by mid-October his assessment of the prospects of national reconciliation and recommendations for the future of the United Nations operation in Somalia,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for a period of one month expiring 31 October 1994, prior to which the Council will undertake a thorough examination of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia with a view to deciding on its future;

"2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue with and intensify preparations of contingency arrangements for the implementation of possible decisions, including withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II within a specified time-frame, which the Council may take;

"3. *Declares* its readiness to consider sending a mission of the Council to Somalia at the appropriate time in order to convey directly to the Somali political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations presence there;

"4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Oman, the United States of America and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Spain.

E. Communication dated 18 October 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1166), submitted as part two of the report called for in the presidential statement of 25 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/46), describing developments up to 11 October 1994 and his assessment of progress made in national reconciliation and recommending that the mandate of UNOSOM II be extended until 31 March 1995.

Letter dated 18 October (S/1994/1204) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations for October 1994, the text of a letter (undated) from the Arab Group at the United Nations to the President of the Security Council.

F. Note by the President of the Security Council dated 21 October 1994

Note dated 21 October 1994 (S/1994/1194) by the President of the Security Council, reporting that members of the Council had decided to send a mission to Somalia composed of China, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation and the United States of America.

G. Consideration at the 3446th meeting (31 October 1994) and the adoption of resolution 953 (1994)

At the 3446th meeting, held on 31 October 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Somalia

> "Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Somalia (S/1994/1166)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1222) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3446th meeting, on 31 October 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1222 was adopted unanimously as resolution 953 (1994).*

Resolution 953 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 946 (1994) of 30 September 1994, in which it, *inter alia*, declared its readiness to consider sending a mission of the Council to Somalia at the appropriate time in order to convey directly to the Somali political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations presence there,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1166),

"*Having decided*, at the consultations held on 20 October 1994, to send a mission to Somalia

(S/1994/1194), and convinced that it should consider the report of this mission before completing its review of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and deciding on its future,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for an interim period expiring on 4 November 1994;

"2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

H. Communication dated 3 November 1994 from the representatives of China, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America

Letter dated 3 November 1994 (S/1994/1245) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Security Council mission to Somalia on 26 and 27 October 1994, dispatched in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its informal consultations on 20 October 1994.

I. Consideration at the 3447th meeting (4 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 954 (1994)

At the 3447th meeting, held on 4 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Somalia

> "Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Somalia (S/1994/1068 and S/1994/1166)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Kenya and Somalia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1242) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Kenya.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand, Oman, Djibouti and Nigeria.

Decision: *At the 3447th meeting, on 4 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1242 was adopted unanimously as resolution 954 (1994).*

Resolution 954 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

"*Noting with appreciation* the work of the Security Council's mission in transmitting directly to Somalia's political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations in that country,

"*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1068) and 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1166), and the oral report of the Security Council's mission to Somalia given on 31 October 1994,

"*Paying tribute* to the thousands of personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, and to the Unified Task Force as well as humanitarian relief personnel who have served in Somalia, and honouring, in particular, those who have sacrificed their lives in this service,

"*Noting* that hundreds of thousands of human lives have been rescued from famine in Somalia through the efforts of the United Nations and the international community,

"*Commending* the efforts of the special representatives of the Secretary-General to bring Somali factions together in national reconciliation,

"*Reaffirming* that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and bringing peace to Somalia,

"*Convinced* that only a genuinely inclusive approach to political reconciliation would provide for a lasting political settlement and re-emergence of a civil society in Somalia,

"*Recalling* that the date already foreseen for termination of the current United Nations Operation in Somalia II is the end of March 1995,

"*Recognizing* that the lack of progress in the Somali peace process and in national reconciliation, in particular the lack of sufficient cooperation from the Somali parties over security issues, has fundamentally undermined the United Nations objectives in Somalia and, in these circumstances, continuation of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II beyond March 1995 cannot be justified,

"*Recognizing further* that termination of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II by the end of March 1995 implies a secure and orderly phasing out of its military component in advance of that date,

"*Noting* the assurances of cooperation and non-interference with such withdrawal received from all Somali parties during the Council's mission to Somalia,

"*Re-emphasizing* the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping in Somalia,

"*Underlining* particularly, in this context, the overriding need for all possible measures and precautions to be taken to ensure that the United Nations Operation in Somalia II does not suffer any casualties in the process of withdrawal,

"*Emphasizing* its willingness to encourage the Secretary-General to sustain a facilitating or mediating political role for Somalia beyond March 1995 if that is what the Somalis want and if the Somali parties are willing to cooperate with the United Nations,

"*Concerned* that the United Nations should continue to work with regional organizations, in particular the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and with the Governments of neighbouring countries to promote reconciliation in Somalia and the re-emergence of a civil society there,

"*Recognizing also* the impact that the situation in Somalia has had on neighbouring countries, including, in particular, flows of refugees,

"*Noting also* that the United Nations will do its best to sustain humanitarian activities in Somalia and to encourage non-governmental organizations to do likewise, but that their ability to do so will depend almost entirely on the degree of cooperation and security offered by Somali parties,

"*Confident* of the willingness of the United Nations to remain ready to provide through its various agencies rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance, including assistance to the police and judiciary to the extent that the situation in Somalia develops in such a way as to make that practicable,

"*Noting further* the interest of humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations in cooperating with the United Nations after the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II in transitional arrangements for mutual assistance,

"*Determining* that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security and, having regard to the exceptional circumstances including, in particular, the absence of a Government in Somalia, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for a final period until 31 March 1995;

"2. *Affirms* that the primary purpose of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II until its termination is to facilitate political reconciliation in Somalia;

"3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, expressed in paragraph 23 of his report dated 14 October 1994, to continue throughout the period of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II, and even afterwards, the efforts of his Special Representative to help the Somali parties to achieve national reconciliation;

"4. *Urges* all Somali factions to negotiate as soon as possible an effective cease-fire and the formation of a transitional Government of national unity;

"5. *Decides* that every effort should be made to withdraw all the United Nations Operation in Somalia II military forces and assets from Somalia in a secure and orderly manner as soon as possible, as described in the Secretary-General's report dated 14 October 1994, before the expiry date of the current mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and without compromising on the paramount need of ensuring the safety of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II personnel;

"6. *Authorizes* the United Nations Operation in Somalia II military forces to take those actions necessary to protect the United Nations Operation in Somalia II mission and the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II personnel and assets, and, to the extent that the Force Commander deems it practicable and consistent, in the context of withdrawal, to protect personnel of relief organizations;

"7. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and other personnel engaged in humanitarian activities and in this context strongly demands that all parties in Somalia refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against such personnel;

"8. *Requests* Member States to provide assistance in the withdrawal of all the United Nations Operation in Somalia II military forces and assets, including vehicles, weapons and other equipment;

"9. *Requests* that the Secretary-General keep the Council informed about the progress of the withdrawal process;

"10. *Invites* the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue their efforts in cooperation with the United Nations in the search for lasting peace in Somalia;

"11. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular the neighbouring States, to continue to provide support for all Somali efforts towards genuine peace and national reconciliation and to refrain from any action capable of exacerbating the conflict situation in Somalia;

"12. *Reiterates* the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, as decided in paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992), and in this regard requests the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 to fulfil its mandate as described in paragraph 11 of that resolution, in particular to seek the cooperation of neighbouring States for the effective implementation of this embargo;

"13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in Somalia and to the extent possible to keep the Security Council informed in particular about developments affecting the humanitarian situation, the security situation for humanitarian personnel in Somalia, repatriation of refugees and impacts on neighbouring countries; and to report to the Security Council before 31 March 1995 on the situation in Somalia and to submit suggestions concerning the role that the United Nations could play in Somalia beyond that date;

"14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Pakistan, China, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Brazil, Spain and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

J. Communications received between 10 November and 13 December 1994

Letter dated 10 November 1994 (S/1994/1392) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Somalia, established by General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, reflecting the conclusions of a special meeting convened at Nairobi on 24 and 25 October 1994 on the future of humanitarian operations in Somalia following the termination of the mandate of UNOSOM II.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1994/1393) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that members of the Council had taken note of the information contained in his letter of 10 November 1994 (S/1994/1392) and welcomed the decision of the members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Somalia to continue their humanitarian operation.

Note verbale dated 13 December (S/1994/1437) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General.

K. Report of the Secretary-General dated 28 March 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 28 March 1995 (S/1995/231) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 954 (1994), describing developments since his last report (S/1994/1166) and providing a general assessment of the role the United Nations could play in Somalia beyond the conclusion of the mandate of UNOSOM II on 31 March 1995.

L. Consideration at the 3513th meeting (6 April 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3513th meeting, held on 6 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Somalia

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia submitted in pursuance of paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 954 (1994) (S/1995/231)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/15):

> "The Security Council has considered carefully the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia dated 28 March 1995 (S/1995/231) and notes the successful conclusion of the withdrawal of the forces of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II from Somalia. It expresses its appreciation to those Governments and agencies that have provided the personnel, humanitarian assistance and other support to the peace-keeping operation in Somalia, including those Governments which participated in the multinational operation for the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Somalia. It pays tribute in particular to all personnel who sacrificed their lives in this service.
>
> "The Security Council underlines that the timely intervention of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and the humanitarian assistance given to Somalia helped to save many lives and much property, mitigate general suffering and contributed to the search for peace in Somalia. The Council notes that, over the past three years, the United Nations and the international community have made significant efforts to restore peace and stability and facilitate the re-emergence of a civil society. However, the continuing lack of progress in the peace process and in national reconciliation, in particular the lack of sufficient cooperation from the Somali parties over security issues, undermined the United Nations objectives in Somalia and prevented the continuation of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II beyond 31 March 1995.
>
> "The Security Council believes that the Somalia operation provides important lessons for the theory and practice of peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building.
>
> "The Security Council remains convinced that only a genuinely representative and broad-based approach to reconciliation will bring about a lasting political settlement and allow for the re-emergence of a civil society in Somalia. The Council reaffirms, based on its experience in the United Nations Operation in Somalia II, that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and restoring peace to Somalia. The international community can only facilitate, encourage and assist the process, but not try to impose any particular solution on it. The Council, therefore, calls upon the Somali parties to pursue national reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the interest of peace, security and development.
>
> "The Security Council notes the recent agreements reached between the factions in Mogadishu, especially on the control of sea and airport facilities. It expresses the hope that this encouraging development is indicative of a new spirit of cooperation among the factions and that it will lead to further progress in the search for a lasting peace in Somalia.
>
> "The Security Council supports the view of the Secretary-General that Somalia should not be abandoned by the United Nations, which will continue to assist the Somali people to achieve a political settlement and to provide humanitarian and other support services provided that the Somalis themselves demonstrate a disposition to peaceful resolution of the conflict and to cooperation with the international community. It welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to continue a small political mission, should the Somali parties so wish, to assist them in coming together in national reconciliation and looks forward to the report that the Secretary-General has indicated he will forward on this matter. The Council urges close cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as well as the Governments of neighbouring countries in these efforts. The Council considers it essential that the Somali parties clearly express their acceptance of such assistance and their willingness to cooperate with the United Nations.
>
> "The Security Council recognizes that humanitarian assistance in Somalia is an important element in the effort to restore peace and security in the country. It is therefore important to sustain United Nations humanitarian activities in Somalia and to encourage non-governmental organizations to do likewise. However, their ability to do so will depend on the degree of cooperation and security offered by the Somali parties. The Council welcomes the willingness expressed by the international humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide rehabilitation and

reconstruction assistance in areas where security is guaranteed by the Somalis. The Council stresses that the creation of a long-lasting, stable and secure environment throughout the country is vital for the resumption of large-scale activity in these fields.

"The Security Council reaffirms the obligations of States to implement fully the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992), and calls upon States, especially neighbouring States, to refrain from actions capable of exacerbating the conflict in Somalia.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in Somalia and to keep it informed about further developments. The Council will remain seized of the matter."

M. Communications received between 18 April and 2 June 1995

Letter dated 18 April 1995 (S/1995/322) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that he had decided to establish a small political office for Somalia, headed by a representative at the D-2 level and assisted by two Professional officers and a limited number of support staff to monitor the situation and keep contact with the parties concerned to the extent possible. The office would operate temporarily from Nairobi but would be relocated to Mogadishu as soon as circumstances permitted.

Letter dated 21 April (S/1995/323) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 18 April 1995 (S/1995/322) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 25 April (S/1995/330) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution No. 5473 adopted by the Council of LAS at its one hundred third session, on 29 March 1995.

Letter dated 31 May (S/1995/451) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, describing developments concerning the United Nations political office for Somalia, and stating that he had decided to keep the office in Nairobi for the time being.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1995/452) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 31 May 1995 (S/1995/451) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the decision contained therein.

Chapter 19
Central America: efforts towards peace

A. Communications received between 28 June and 26 August 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 28 June 1994 (S/1994/751) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of two agreements signed by the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG): the Agreement on Resettlement of the Population Groups Uprooted by the Armed Conflict signed on 17 June 1994; and the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission to Clarify Past Human Rights Violations and Acts of Violence that Have Caused the Guatemalan Population to Suffer, signed on 23 June 1994.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1994/821) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the European Union on 8 July 1994.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 28 July (S/1994/886), transmitting the eleventh report of the Director of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), covering the period from 1 March to 30 June 1994.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1994/989 and Corr.1) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Joint Group for the Investigation of Politically Motivated Illegal Armed Groups in El Salvador, which had been presented on 28 July 1994 to his Special Representative and to the Chief of Mission of ONUSAL.

Letter dated 23 August (S/1994/994) from the representatives of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of Guácimo adopted on 20 August 1994 by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama and by the Prime Minister of Belize as an observer.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 August (S/1994/1000) submitted pursuant to resolution 920 (1994) dealing with issues relevant to the implementation of the timetable of 19 May 1994 for the implementation of the most important agreements pending and describing measures taken to contain the costs of ONUSAL.

B. Consideration at the 3425th meeting (16 September 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3425th meeting, held on 16 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Central America: efforts towards peace
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/1000)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of El Salvador, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/54):

> "The Security Council has received the Secretary-General's report of 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1000) on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, submitted pursuant to resolution 920 (1994). The Council is encouraged by the Secretary-General's observation regarding El Salvador's transformation from a country riven by conflict into a nation on the path to reconciliation.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the steps taken by the President of El Salvador, since his inauguration

on 1 June 1994, to ensure compliance with the outstanding provisions of the peace accords. It notes that, while some delays and difficulties still persist, progress has been achieved in areas of the 'Agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important agreements pending' of 19 May 1994 relevant to the strengthening and modernization of the democratic institutions of El Salvador.

"The Security Council reaffirms the need to ensure that, under appropriate verification by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, the police and public security provisions of the peace accords are scrupulously observed. In particular, the Council expects that the Government of El Salvador will accelerate the demobilization of the national police, as foreseen in the peace accords and as announced by the President of El Salvador.

"The Security Council also shares the Secretary-General's concern at the limited progress of the land-transfer programme, delays and distortions in other reintegration programmes and the unresolved problem of human settlements, which was originated in the course of the conflict. The Council calls for the removal of remaining obstacles and the prompt fulfilment of the programmes, in conformity with the timetable agreed by the parties. It calls upon States, as well as international institutions, to contribute promptly and generously in support of those programmes.

"The Security Council reiterates the need for full implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth. In this regard, it welcomes the unanimous election of an independent supreme court of justice as an important step in the process of reform of the judicial system.

"The Security Council welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to reduce the size of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to the lowest possible level of personnel and to contain its costs, consistent with the effective performance of its duties. The Council reaffirms the commitment undertaken by the United Nations to verify the implementation of the peace accords and, in this context, expresses the hope that significant further progress will be made in implementing the accords."

C. Communications received between 6 October and 2 November 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 6 October 1994 (S/1994/1144) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint declaration signed on 4 October 1994 by the two parties in the El Salvador peace process, expressing their determination to see the peace accords fully and urgently implemented.

Letter dated 24 October (S/1994/1217) from the representatives of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of two documents adopted at the Central American environment summit meeting for sustainable development, held in Managua on 12 and 13 October 1994.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 31 October (S/1994/1212 and Add.1) submitted in compliance with paragraph 14 of resolution 920 (1994), providing an overall assessment of the peace process in El Salvador and recommending that the mandate of ONUSAL be extended for a further period of five months, until 30 April 1995, and addendum, containing the related cost estimate.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 31 October (S/1994/1220), transmitting the twelfth report of the Director of the Human Rights Division of ONUSAL, covering the period from 1 July to 30 September 1994.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1994/1247) from the representatives of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents adopted by the Presidents of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama and by the Prime Minister of Belize at the International Conference on Peace and Development, held in Tegucigalpa on 24 and 25 October 1994.

D. Consideration at the 3465th meeting (23 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 961 (1994)

At the 3465th meeting, held on 23 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Central America: efforts towards peace

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/1212 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of El Salvador, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1332) submitted by Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Venezuela and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of El Salvador.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Spain.

Decision: *At the 3465th meeting, on 23 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1332 was adopted unanimously as resolution 961 (1994).*

Resolution 961 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 832 (1993) of 27 May 1993, 888 (1993) of 30 November 1993 and 920 (1994) of 26 May 1994, and recalling also the statement of the President of the Council of 16 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/54),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1994 (S/1994/1212),

"*Having considered also* the report of the Joint Group for the Investigation of Politically Motivated Illegal Armed Groups of 28 July 1994, as contained in the letter of the Secretary-General dated 22 October 1994 (S/1994/989),

"*Noting* the request of the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional for a further extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in the joint declaration dated 4 October 1994, as contained in the letter of the Secretary-General of 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1144),

"*Concerned* by delays in implementing several important elements of the peace accords, particularly those regarding the national civil police and the completion of demobilization of the national police, as well as those related to the transfer of lands, the implementation of programmes to facilitate the reintegration into civilian society of ex-combatants and war disabled, the problems of human settlements, the reform of the judicial and electoral systems and several recommendations of the Commission on the Truth,

"*Noting* with appreciation the accomplishments of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to date and the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to support the full implementation of the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to maintain and consolidate peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

"*Welcoming* the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to contain the costs of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

"*Welcoming* the continuing commitment by all concerned directed towards reconciliation, stability and development in political life in El Salvador, as noted by the Secretary-General in his report of 31 October 1994,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1994;

"2. *Reaffirms* the importance of full and timely implementation of all aspects of the peace accords, including the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth, and appropriate follow-up to the findings of the Joint Group for the Investigation of Politically Motivated Illegal Armed Groups;

"3. *Expresses concern* that important elements of the Peace Accords remain only partially implemented;

"4. *Calls upon* all concerned to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in their task of verifying implementation by the parties of their commitments;

"5. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to redouble their efforts to comply with the 'Agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important agreements pending' so as to complete implementation of all aspects of the peace accords within the period of the timetable, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on a regular basis of the status of implementation of outstanding commitments and operations of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador;

"6. *Urges* all States and the international institutions engaged in the fields of development and finance to contribute promptly and generously in support of the implementation of all aspects of the peace accords, as requested jointly by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional;

"7. *Approves* the recommendations by the Secretary-General in his report of 31 October 1994 regarding the implementation by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of its mandate;

"8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador for one final period until 30 April 1995;

"9. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to report by 31 March 1995 on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, including on the fulfilment and completion of its mandate and on modalities for its withdrawal, to be completed by 30 April 1995, in a manner consistent with the effective performance of its duties;

"10. *Reaffirms* the commitment undertaken by the United Nations to verify full implementation of the peace accords; welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to consider ways for the United Nations to discharge its remaining verification duties; and invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with competent specialized agencies, regional organizations and Member States, to prepare modalities for further assistance to El Salvador, within the framework of the peace accords, for the period after 30 April 1995;

"11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, China and France, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

E. Communications received between 28 December 1994 and 18 April 1995 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 28 December 1994 (S/1994/1453) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, expressing concern over the setback in the peace negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and URNG and stating that he had written to the President of Guatemala and to the leadership of URNG requesting them to renew their commitment to the negotiating process as envisaged in the framework agreement.

Letter dated 6 February 1995 (S/1995/143) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, expressing certain concerns with regard to the forthcoming end of the mandate of ONUSAL and proposing to put in place a small team of professionals for an initial period of six months, with the capability to provide good offices, to verify implementation of the outstanding points on the peace agreements and to provide a continuing flow of accurate and reliable information.

Letter dated 17 February (S/1995/144) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter of 6 February 1995 (S/1995/143) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and they welcomed the proposals contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 March (S/1995/168), on the steps proposed to be undertaken by the Government of Guatemala and the leadership of URNG to facilitate the early conclusion of negotiations on complex substantive issues that were yet to be considered by the parties before finalizing the agreement.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 March (S/1995/220) submitted in compliance with resolution 961 (1994) of 23 November 1994, describing the activities of ONUSAL from 1 November 1994 to 20 March 1995 and assessing the state of implementation of various aspects of the peace accords and the modalities for the withdrawal of ONUSAL by the end of its mandate on 30 April 1995.

Letter dated 29 March 1995 (S/1995/241) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council, stating that the Government of Guatemala and URNG had finalized the text of an agreement on identity and rights of indigenous people, which was to be signed by the parties on 31 March 1995 at Mexico City.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1995/256) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the agreement on identity and rights of indigenous people between the Government of Guatemala and URNG, signed at Mexico City on 31 March 1995.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 18 April (S/1995/281), transmitting the thirteenth and final report of the Director of the Human Rights Division of ONUSAL, covering the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995.

Letter dated 18 April (S/1995/396) from the representatives of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents adopted at the Sixteenth Summit Meeting of the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama and the Prime Minister of Belize.

F. Consideration at the 3528th meeting (28 April 1995) and the adoption of resolution 991 (1995)

At the 3528th meeting, held on 28 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Central America: efforts towards peace
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1995/220)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/335) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Mexico, Colombia, Spain, Venezuela, Brazil and El Salvador.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, China, Indonesia, Botswana, Nigeria, Honduras and the Russian Federation.

Decision: At the 3528th meeting, on 28 April 1995, draft resolution S/1995/335 was adopted unanimously as resolution 991 (1995).

Resolution 991 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President on the question of El Salvador,

"*Having considered* the Secretary-General's report of 24 March 1995 (S/1995/220),

"*Having also considered* the report of the Director of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of 18 April 1995 (S/1995/281),

"*Recognizing* with satisfaction that El Salvador has evolved from a country riven by conflict into a democratic and peaceful nation,

"*Paying tribute* to those Member States which contributed personnel to the Mission,

"*Recalling* the letters of the Secretary-General of 6 February 1995 (S/1995/143) and of the President of the Security Council of 17 February 1995 (S/1995/144),

"1. *Pays tribute* to the accomplishments of United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvado, under the authority of the Secretary-General and his Special Representatives;

"2. *Welcomes* the continued commitment of the Government and people of El Salvador to reconciliation, stabilization and development of political life in El Salvador;

"3. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador, the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional and all concerned in El Salvador to accelerate the pace of implementation of the peace accords and to work together to achieve fulfilment of outstanding commitments in order to ensure the irreversibility of the peace process;

"4. *Reiterates* its call that States and international institutions continue to provide assistance to the Government and people of El Salvador as they consolidate the gains made in the peace process;

> "5. *Affirms*, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 961 (1994), that the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador will terminate as of 30 April 1995."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Argentina, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy.

G. Communication dated 18 May 1995

Letter dated 18 May 1995 (S/1995/407) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that on 27 April 1995 the representatives of the Salvadorian Government and the other signatories to the Chapultepec peace agreements had agreed on a programme of work to complete the implementation of the peace agreements, and annexing the text of the programme.

Chapter 20

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

A. Communications received between 16 June and 22 September 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 June 1994 (S/1994/716), describing developments since his report of 5 May 1994 (S/1994/542) and proposing that the mandates of his Special Envoy and the small team of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan should be extended for a further period of three months.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 28 July (S/1994/893), describing developments since his report of 16 June 1994 (S/1994/716), and annexing the text of a joint communiqué, dated 28 June 1994, on the results of the second round of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation.

Letter dated 29 July 1994 (S/1994/914) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a declaration issued on 28 July 1994 on behalf of the European Union by its presidency.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1994/992) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 31 August (S/1994/1015) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 30 August 1994 from the Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Council of Tajikistan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1994/1024) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 2 September (S/1994/1025) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1994/1035) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an appeal (undated) by the Head of State and President of the Supreme Council of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1994/1080) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, signed by the Tajik Government and the Tajik opposition at Tehran on 17 September 1994.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1994/1091) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan dated 20 September 1994.

B. Consideration at the 3427th meeting (22 September 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3427th meeting, held on 22 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/56):

> "The Security Council welcomes the agreement on a temporary cease-fire signed by the representatives of the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition on 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1080, annex) at Tehran through the good offices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General

and with the assistance of the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and other countries acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks. The parties agreed to the provisional cessation of all hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border and inside Tajikistan with the assistance of United Nations military observers. The Council expresses the hope that the third round of the inter-Tajik talks at Islamabad will further consolidate the progress towards the political settlement.

"The Security Council reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Envoy to promote political dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition aimed at achieving national reconciliation.

"The Security Council notes the request of the parties to the Council for United Nations support for the agreement. It invites the Secretary-General to present urgently his views and recommendations regarding this request and other aspects of the implementation of the agreement.

"The Council emphasizes the importance of implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves and in this connection stresses the need for strict observance of the cease-fire and cessation of other hostile actions."

C. Communications received between 23 September and 3 November 1994 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 23 September 1994 (S/1994/1093) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 21 September 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 27 September (S/1994/1102), describing the situation in Tajikistan since his previous report of 28 July 1994 (S/1994/893), annexing the text of the agreement on a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country for the duration of the talks and a joint communiqué issued on 17 September 1994 by the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition, and recommending that the mandate of the small group of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan be extended for a period of four months, until the end of January 1995, and that it be strengthened with up to 15 observers to the area as a provisional measure pending a decision by the Security Council on the possible establishment of a United Nations observer mission in Tajikistan.

Letter dated 29 September (S/1994/1118) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had considered his report on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1994/1102) and had taken note of the recommendations contained therein, which they regarded as a temporary measure.

Letter dated 17 October (S/1994/1178) from the representatives of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs issued on 13 October 1994.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1994/1236) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a decision of 21 October 1994 extending the tour of duty of the collective peace-keeping forces in Tajikistan, and a decision of the same date extending the validity of the decision by the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on measures to stabilize the situation along the Tajik-Afghan border.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1994/1253) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the texts of the Protocol on the Joint Commission on the Implementation of the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks and a joint communiqué, on the results of the third round of Inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation, held at Islamabad from 20 October to 1 November 1994.

D. Consideration at the 3452nd meeting (8 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3452nd meeting, held on 8 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/65):

> "The Security Council welcomes the agreement by the parties in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks, held at Islamabad from 20 to 31 October 1994, on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the agreement of 17 September 1994 on a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country for the duration of the talks, as well as signing of the Protocol of the Joint Commission for the implementation of the agreement. These agreements were arrived at through the good offices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and with the assistance of the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and other countries and of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks.
>
> "The Council further welcomes the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means and their agreement to hold the next round of talks in early December 1994 in Moscow.
>
> "The Council emphasizes the importance of full and timely implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves, including those relating to the exchange of prisoners. It especially stresses the need for strict observance of the cease-fire and cessation of all hostile acts.
>
> "The Council invites the parties to make all the efforts necessary to achieve further substantial progress during the next round of inter-Tajik talks. It calls upon them to continue to cooperate with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for this purpose.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its support for the efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to facilitate the political dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition aimed at achieving national reconciliation. It welcomes the establishment by the parties of a Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the 17 September agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to present expeditiously his views and recommendations regarding the role that the United Nations could play in assisting the practical implementation of the agreements achieved including any implications for the current United Nations mission to Tajikistan.
>
> "The Council calls upon the international community, and in particular, the States of the region to render utmost support to the consolidation of the progress towards national reconciliation achieved in the course of the inter-Tajik talks and to abstain from any actions that could complicate the peace process."

E. Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 November 1994

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363), describing developments in the inter-Tajik talks and recommending the establishment of a small observer mission for Tajikistan.

F. Consideration at the 3482nd meeting (16 December 1994) and the adoption of resolution 968 (1994)

At the 3482nd meeting, held on 16 December 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1994/1363)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1415) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Tajikistan.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Oman, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the Czech Republic.

Decision: *At the 3482nd meeting, on 15 December 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1415, was adopted unanimously as resolution 968 (1994).*

Resolution 968 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* the statements of the President of the Security Council of 30 October 1992 (S/24742), of 23 August 1993 (S/26341), of 22 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/56) and of 8 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/65),

"*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General of 27 September 1994 (S/1994/1102) and of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363),

"*Welcoming* the agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the agreement of 17 September 1994 on a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country for the duration of the talks, signed at Tehran (S/1994/1102, annex I),

"*Welcoming also* the signing of the Protocol on the Joint Commission for the implementation of the agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1253, annex),

"*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, as well as of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks which contributed to reaching these agreements,

"*Emphasizing* that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by this resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation, including free and fair elections and further confidence-building measures by the parties,

"*Welcoming* the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means,

"*Stressing* the importance of achieving further substantial progress during the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks in Moscow,

"*Recalling* the statements of 24 August and of 30 September 1993 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26357 and S/26610),

"*Acknowledging* positively the readiness of the collective peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan to work together with United Nations observers to assist in maintaining the cease-fire, as declared in a joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan on 13 October 1994 (S/1994/1178),

"*Underlining* the importance of close liaison between the United Nations Mission of Observers on the one hand and the collective peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and the border forces on the other hand,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363);

"2. *Decides* to establish a United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan in accordance with the plan outlined by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned report with the following mandate:

"(a) To assist the Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the agreement of 17 September 1994;

"(b) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to report on them to the United Nations and to the Joint Commission;

"(c) To provide its good offices as stipulated in the agreement of 17 September 1994;

"(d) To maintain close contacts with the parties to the conflict, as well as close liaison with the Mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Tajikistan and with the collective peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and with the border forces;

"(e) To provide support for the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General;

"(f) To provide political liaison and coordination services, which could facilitate expeditious humanitarian assistance by the international community;

"3. *Decides* that the Mission be established for a period of up to six months subject to the proviso that it will continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reports to the Council by that date that the parties have agreed to extend the agreement of 17 September 1994, and that they remain committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report provided for in paragraph 3 above an account of the work of the Mission up to that date and to submit, at two-monthly intervals thereafter, reports on that work and on progress towards national reconciliation;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pursue through the good offices of his Special Envoy efforts to speed up the progress towards national reconciliation;

"6. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission, and to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

"7. *Calls upon* the Government of Tajikistan to conclude expeditiously with the United Nations an agreement on the status of the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council in this regard in his report provided for in paragraph 3 above;

"8. *Calls upon* the parties to redouble their efforts to achieve as soon as possible a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and to cooperate fully with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in this regard;

"9. *Urges* the parties to comply strictly with the obligations they have assumed to implement fully the agreement of 17 September 1994 and to refrain from any steps that could aggravate the existing situation or hinder the process towards national reconciliation;

"10. *Welcomes* the release of detainees and prisoners of war that took place on 12 November 1994 in Khorog, and calls for further such confidence-building measures by the parties and for unhindered access to the International Committee of the Red Cross to all persons detained by all parties in relation to the armed conflict;

"11. *Urges* all States and others concerned to facilitate the process of national reconciliation and to refrain from any actions that could complicate the peace process;

"12. *Welcomes* the humanitarian assistance already provided, and calls for greater contributions from Member States for the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the agreement of 17 September 1994 on a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country for the duration of the talks, in particular in support of the activities of the Joint Commission, and encourages Member States to contribute thereto;

"14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Spain and Argentina.

G. Communications received between 22 December 1994 and 11 April 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 22 December 1994 (S/1994/1455) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, referring to Security Council resolution 968 (1994) concerning the establishment of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) and proposing that the military elements of UNMOT be composed of personnel from Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Jordan, Poland, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1994/1456) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 22 December 1994 (S/1994/1455) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 9 January 1995 (S/1995/20) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a note dated 6 January 1995 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and to Tajikistan.

Letter dated 10 January (S/1995/27) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 3 January 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 February (S/1995/105) on the situation in Tajikistan, submitted pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Security Council resolution 968 (1994), providing an account of the activities of UNMOT and the efforts of the Secretary-General to achieve national reconciliation, recommending that the presence of UNMOT in Tajikistan be continued for another month, until 6 March 1995, and annexing a letter dated 25 January 1995 from the President of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General and a letter dated 27 January 1995 from the head of delegation of the Tajik opposition, First Deputy Chairman of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan, to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 February 1995 (S/1995/109) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, referring to the Secretary-General's report of 4 February 1995 (S/1995/105) and stating that the members of the Council endorsed his recommendation concerning the continuation of the presence of UNMOT in Tajikistan until 6 March 1995.

Letter dated 6 February (S/1995/113) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 30 January 1995.

Letter dated 8 February (S/1995/126) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan and the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan and Uzbekistan, issued following their meeting in Moscow on 26 January 1995.

Letter dated 14 February (S/1995/136) from the representatives of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint appeal dated 10 February 1995 from their Presidents to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1995/176) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note dated 28 February 1995 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 3 March (S/1995/179) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, referring to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 968 (1994) and to the letter dated 6 February 1995 from the President of the Security Council (S/1995/109), and recommending that the presence of UNMOT in Tajikistan be continued until 26 April 1995, on the basis of the mandate contained in resolution 968 (1994).

Letter dated 6 March (S/1995/180) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter of 3 March 1995 (S/1995/179) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they endorsed the recommendation contained therein.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1995/225) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1995/237) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the press release dated 28 March 1995 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1995/283) from the representative of Kazakstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1995/303) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement dated 9 April 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

H. Consideration at the 3515th meeting (12 April 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3515th meeting, held on 12 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/16):

> "The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the escalation of military activities on the Tajik-Afghan border, which resulted in grave loss of life. In this context, the Council reminds the parties of their obligations to ensure the safety of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and all other United Nations personnel.
>
> "The Council strongly believes that armed activities by the Tajik opposition in violation of the cease-fire agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I) jeopardize the inter-Tajik dialogue and the process of national reconciliation as

a whole. Noting also recent violations of the 17 September 1994 agreement by government forces, the Council calls upon the Tajik opposition and the Government of Tajikistan to comply strictly with the obligations they have assumed under that agreement and calls upon the Tajik opposition in particular to extend it for a substantial period beyond 26 April 1995.

"The Council fully supports the appeal of the Secretary-General to the Tajik parties and other countries concerned to exercise restraint, to do their utmost to continue the political dialogue and to hold the next round of talks as soon as possible. It welcomes the agreement by the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition to the proposal of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to hold an urgent high-level meeting of their representatives in Moscow. It calls upon the countries of the region to discourage any activities that could complicate or hinder the peace process in Tajikistan.

"Reaffirming its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, the Council once again urges the parties to reconfirm through concrete steps their commitment to resolve the conflict only through political means. The Council reiterates its call upon the parties to hold the fourth round of the inter-Tajik talks without delay on the basis as agreed during the previous rounds of consultations."

I. Communications received between 26 April and 12 May 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 26 April (S/1995/331) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, recommending that UNMOT continue to function, in accordance with its mandate, until the Council has had the opportunity to review his forthcoming report on the situation in Tajikistan pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 968 (1994).

Letter dated 26 April (S/1995/332) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 26 April 1995 (S/1995/331) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, and that they agreed that, pending a further decision of the Council based on consideration of the Secretary-General's forthcoming report, UNMOT should continue its presence in Tajikistan.

Letter dated 26 April (S/1995/336) from the representatives of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued on 20 April 1995 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyzstan.

Letter dated 27 April (S/1995/337) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegation of the Government of Tajikistan and the delegation of the Tajik opposition, adopted in Moscow on 26 April 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 May (S/1995/390), submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, providing an account of the situation in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his last report of 4 February 1995 (S/1995/105) and annexing a revised text of the agreement on a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country for the duration of the talks.

J. Consideration at the 3539th meeting (19 May 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3539th meeting, held on 19 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Tajikistan (S/1995/390)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/28):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan of 12 May 1995 (S/1995/390).
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the joint statement of the delegation of the Government of Tajikistan and the delegation of the Tajik opposition signed in Moscow on 26 April 1995 as a result of the

high-level consultations through the good offices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General with the assistance of the representatives of all countries acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks (S/1995/337, annex). The Council expects the full implementation of the agreements reached in Moscow and, in particular, supports the convening of the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks on 22 May 1995 at Almaty and looks to the parties to cooperate fully in those talks.

"The Security Council commends the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Russian Federation as a host country and all observer countries that significantly contributed to the positive outcome of the high-level inter-Tajik consultations held in Moscow from 19 to 26 April 1995.

"The Security Council is concerned over the actions of both sides in the past three months, which posed obstacles to the peace process, as noted in the report of the Secretary-General. The Council stresses the urgent need for the Tajik parties to resolve the conflict and to confirm, by taking concrete steps, their commitment to achieve national reconciliation in the country exclusively through peaceful political means on the basis of mutual concessions and compromises. In this context, it welcomes the agreement by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan to hold a meeting, which took place at Kabul from 17 to 19 May 1995.

"The Security Council notes with concern the recent inactivity of the Joint Commission and is therefore encouraged by the parties' decision to strengthen the Commission and its mechanism for monitoring the cease-fire agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I). It welcomes the commitments by some Member States to the voluntary fund for contributions established by the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution 968 (1995) and reiterates its encouragement to other Member States to contribute.

"The Security Council calls upon the parties to agree on a substantial extension of the cease-fire agreement of 17 September 1994 and to achieve substantive progress during the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks, in particular on fundamental institutional issues and consolidation of the statehood of Tajikistan as defined in the agenda agreed upon during the Moscow round in April 1994. It stresses that strict compliance by the parties with all the obligations they have assumed is a necessary condition for successful political dialogue.

"The Security Council notes the observation of the Secretary-General contained in his report of 12 May 1995 that grounds exist for continuing United Nations efforts and maintaining the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and recalls its view that extension of the cease-fire is necessary for this."

K. Communications received between 26 May and 10 June 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 26 May 1995 (S/1995/429) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint declaration of the President of Tajikistan, and the Chairman of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan, issued at Kabul on 19 May 1995.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1995/459) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting *inter alia* the text of the decision on the extension of the length of stay of the collective peace-keeping forces in Tajikistan.

Letter dated 5 June (S/1995/460) from the representative of Kazakstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegation of the Government of Tajikistan and the delegation of the Tajik opposition on the results of the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation, signed at Almaty on 1 June 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 June 1995 (S/1995/472 and Corr.1 and S/1995/472 and Add.1) submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 968 (1994), recommending that the mandate of UNMOT be extended for another six months, until 16 December 1995.

Chapter 21
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

A. Communications received between 22 June and 7 October 1994 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 22 June 1994 (S/1994/771) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolution of the International Conference against Economic Sanctions on Iraq, held at Kuala Lumpur on 26 and 27 May 1994 and of the Malaysian Declaration adopted by the Conference.

Letter dated 23 June (S/1994/747) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 24 June (S/1994/750), transmitting the seventh report by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 30 June (S/1994/783) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 July (S/1994/792) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting information on the thirteenth session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held from 24 to 26 May 1994.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 5 July (S/1994/793), transmitting a letter dated 15 June 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the enclosed sixth semi-annual report, covering the period from 18 December 1993 to 17 June 1994, on the implementation by IAEA of the plan for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the items listed in paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 7 July (S/1994/812) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting the text of a press statement adopted at the ninth meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration countries, held at Kuwait on 5 and 6 July 1994.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1994/814) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1994/815) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1994/816) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1994/842) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 20 July (S/1994/854) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18 July 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 20 July (S/1994/860), transmitting the text of a letter dated 11 July 1994 addressed to him by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and its enclosure, containing a joint statement issued at the conclusion of high-level talks held in Baghdad on 4 and 5 July 1994 between representatives of the Government of Iraq and representatives of the Special Commission.

Letter dated 22 July (S/1994/868) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1994/884) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1994/907) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the text of his letter to Governments with jurisdiction over the relevant petroleum companies and their subsidiaries to obtain information about exports of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1994/908) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 11 July 1994 had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council (S/1994/908).

Letter dated 2 August (S/1994/925) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 August (S/1994/973) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 August (S/1994/984) from the Acting President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing information on the third special session of the Governing Council, held at Geneva on 12 August 1994.

Identical letters dated 16 August (S/1994/980) from the representatives of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1994/997) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 26 August (S/1994/1001), transmitting a letter dated 23 August 1994 from the Acting Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General and the enclosed report on the twenty-fifth IAEA on-site inspection in Iraq under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), covering the period from 22 June to 1 July 1994.

Letter dated 2 September (S/1994/1027) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 5 September (S/1994/1032) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 September (S/1994/1030) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 September (S/1994/1033) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 September (S/1994/1036) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 September (S/1994/1048) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1994/1057) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1994/1065) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 September 1994 from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council dated 17 September 1994.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1994/1099) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1994/1101) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 September (S/1994/1111 and Corr.1) on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) providing an overview of the activities of UNIKOM for the period from 1 April to 29 September 1994.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1994/1117) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 October (S/1994/1126) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 4 October (S/1994/1130) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 October (S/1994/1131) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1994/1135) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1994/1137) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 October (S/1994/1138 and Corr.1) on the status of the implementation of the Special Commission's plan for the ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with relevant parts of section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 715 (1991).

Letter dated 7 October (S/1994/1141) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that members of the Council had reviewed the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as its modalities of operation, had concurred with the recommendation in his report (S/1994/1111 and Corr.1) that it should be maintained and had decided to review the question once again by 8 April 1995.

B. Consideration at the 3435th meeting (8 October 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3435th meeting, held on 8 October 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/58):

> "The Security Council notes with grave concern the statement issued on 6 October 1994 by the Revolution Command Council of Iraq. It underlines the complete unacceptability of the implication therein that Iraq may withdraw cooperation from the United Nations Special Commission. The Security Council emphasizes the necessity of full implementation of all its relevant resolutions, including full cooperation by Iraq, without interference, with the vital mission of the United Nations Special Commission.
>
> "The Security Council has also received with grave concern reports that substantial numbers of Iraqi troops, including units of the Iraqi Republican Guard, are being redeployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait.
>
> "The Security Council therefore requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission redoubles its vigilance and reports immediately any violation of the demilitarized zone established under resolution 687 (1991) or any potentially hostile action.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait. It underlines Iraq's full responsibility to accept all the obligations contained in all its relevant resolutions and to comply fully therewith."

C. Communications received between 10 and 14 October 1994

Letter dated 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1149) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 10 October (S/1994/1151), transmitting a letter addressed to him dated 6 October 1994 from the Director General of IAEA and enclosed sixth biannual report on the implementation of the plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 11 October (S/1994/1155) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1994/1170) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1994/1162) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final declaration issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighteenth special session, held on 12 October 1994, in response to a request by Kuwait.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1994/1165) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the statement issued by the Council of Ministers of Kuwait, following its extraordinary meeting held on the same date.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1994/1173) from the representatives of Iraq and the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint communiqué issued on 13 October 1994, following the meeting held between the President of Iraq and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

D. Consideration at the 3438th meeting (15 October 1994) and the adoption of resolution 949 (1994)

At the 3438th meeting, held on 15 October 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Kuwait, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1164) submitted by Argentina, France, Oman, Rwanda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and made oral revisions to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1994/1164, as orally revised in its provisional form.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Rwanda and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3438th meeting, on 15 October 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1164, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 949 (1994).*

Resolution 949 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions, and *reaffirming* resolutions 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 and 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990),

"*Recalling* that the acceptance by Iraq of resolution 687 (1991) adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations forms the basis of the cease-fire,

"*Noting* past Iraqi threats and instances of actual use of force against its neighbours,

"*Recognizing* that any hostile or provocative action directed against its neighbours by the Government of Iraq constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

"*Welcoming* all diplomatic and other efforts to resolve the crisis,

"*Determined* to prevent Iraq from resorting to threats and intimidation of its neighbours and the United Nations,

"*Underlining* that it will consider Iraq fully responsible for the serious consequences of any failure to fulfil the demands in the present resolution,

"*Noting* that Iraq has affirmed its readiness to resolve in a positive manner the issue of recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and its borders as endorsed by resolution 833 (1993), but underlining that Iraq must unequivocally commit itself by full and formal constitutional procedures to respect Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and borders, as required by resolutions 687 (1991) and 833 (1993),

"*Reaffirming* the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

"*Reaffirming* its statement of 8 October 1994 (S/1994/PRST/58),

"*Taking note* of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait of 6 October 1994 (S/1994/1137), regarding the statement by the Revolution Command Council of Iraq of 6 October 1994,

"*Taking note also* of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Iraq of 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1149), announcing that the Government of Iraq had decided to withdraw the troops recently deployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Condemns* recent military deployments by Iraq in the direction of the border with Kuwait;

"2. *Demands* that Iraq immediately complete the withdrawal of all military units recently deployed to southern Iraq to their original positions;

"3. *Demands* that Iraq not again utilize its military or any other forces in a hostile or provocative manner to threaten either its neighbours or United Nations operations in Iraq;

"4. *Demands* therefore that Iraq not redeploy to the south the units referred to in paragraph 2 above or take any other action to enhance its military capacity in southern Iraq;

"5. *Demands* that Iraq cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission;

"6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, the Czech Republic, Oman, Spain, New Zealand, China, Argentina, Pakistan and Djibouti, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Kuwait.

E. Consideration at the 3439th meeting (17 October 1994)

At the 3439th meeting, held on 17 October 1994, the Council resumed its consideration of the item on its agenda.

In addition to the representative previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Iraq, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Statements were made by the representatives of France, the United States of America, New Zealand, Brazil, Argentina, the Czech Republic, Spain and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq made a statement.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Kuwait and the United States of America.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq made a further statement.

F. Communications received between 18 October and 16 November 1994

Letter dated 18 October 1994 (S/1994/1181) from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement of the President of Senegal dated 11 October 1994.

Letter dated 18 October (S/1994/1190) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 22 October (S/1994/1206), transmitting a letter dated 18 October 1994 from the Acting Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General and the enclosed report on the twenty-sixth IAEA on-site inspection in Iraq under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), covering the period from 22 August to 7 September 1994.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1994/1207) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1994/1228) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1994/1232) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1994/1233) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1994/1239) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 1 November 1994, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1994/1337) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing information on the fourteenth session of the Governing Council, held from 17 to 20 October 1994.

Letter dated 4 November (S/1994/1249) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 4 November (S/1994/1250), transmitting a letter dated 3 November 1994 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1994/1259) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1994/1288) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 November 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1994/1291) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 12 November 1994 by the Council of Ministers of Kuwait.

Letter dated 16 November 1994 (S/1994/1297) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the representative of Iraq, stating that members of the Council welcomed Iraq's irrevocable and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the State of Kuwait, and of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission. Members of the Council considered that development to be a significant step in the direction towards the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolution.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1994/1302) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council.

G. Consideration at the 3459th meeting (16 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3459th meeting, held on 16 November 1994, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/68):

> "The Security Council has received the letter addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Foreign Minister of Iraq dated 12 November 1994 (S/1994/1288), enclosing copies of Revolution Command Council decision No. 200 of 10 November 1994, signed by its President, Mr. Saddam Hussein, and the Declaration of the Iraqi National Assembly, also of 10 November 1994, which confirm Iraq's irrevocable and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the State of Kuwait and of the international boundary between the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, and confirm Iraq's respect for the inviolability of that boundary, in accordance with Security Council resolution 833 (1993).
>
> "The Security Council welcomes this development and the President of the Security Council has written to the Permanent Representative of Iraq accordingly in a letter dated 16 November 1994 (S/1994/1297). The Council notes that Iraq has taken this action in compliance with Security Council resolution 833 (1993) and has unequivocally committed itself by full and formal constitutional procedures to respect Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and borders, as required by Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 833 (1993) and 949 (1994).
>
> "The Security Council considers this decision by Iraq to be a significant step in the direction towards implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. In the above-mentioned letter, the President of the Security Council informed the Government of Iraq that the members of the Security Council will follow closely Iraq's implementation of its decision; they will also continue to keep under review Iraq's actions to complete its compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions."

H. Communications received between 17 November 1994 and 10 April 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 17 November 1994 (S/1994/1320) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 November (S/1994/1370) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 November (S/1994/1367) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 29 November (S/1994/1368) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 November (S/1994/1369) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1994/1371) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 December (S/1994/1398) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1994/1382) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1994/1383) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1994/1416) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 December (S/1994/1421) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 15 December (S/1994/1422), transmitting the eighth report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 15 December (S/1994/1442) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 December 1994 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 22 December (S/1994/1438), transmitting a letter dated 16 December 1994 from the Acting Director General of IAEA and the enclosed seventh semi-annual report, covering the period from 18 June to 17 December 1994, on the implementation by IAEA of the plan for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of items listed in paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Note by the Secretary-General dated 22 December (S/1994/1443), transmitting to the members of the Security Council a letter dated 19 December 1994 from the Acting Director General of IAEA and the enclosed report on the twenty-seventh IAEA on-site inspection in Iraq under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), covering the period from 14 to 21 October 1994.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1994/1446) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final report of the fifteenth session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Marrakesh from 19 to 21 December 1994.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1994/1448) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 January (S/1995/2) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 January (S/1995/3) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 January (S/1995/12) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 January (S/1995/13) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 January (S/1995/39) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 16 January (S/1995/48) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 January (S/1995/49) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1995/52) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1995/54) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 January (S/1995/69) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 January (S/1995/78) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 January (S/1995/77) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 January (S/1995/100) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 February (S/1995/110) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 February (S/1995/111) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 February (S/1995/115) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 13 February (S/1995/133) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 February (S/1995/150) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1995/155) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 February (S/1995/171) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1995/169) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 1 March (S/1995/172) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 28 February 1995 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Letter dated 6 March (S/1995/184) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 March (S/1995/193) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1995/195) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1995/197) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 March (S/1995/203) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), dated 17 March 1995 (S/1995/208/and Corr.1), submitting revisions to annexes II, III and IV of the Commission's plan (S/22871/Rev.1), which was approved by the Council in its resolution 715 (1991).

Letter dated 20 March (S/1995/210) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 23 March (S/1995/215 and Corr.1 and 2), transmitting a letter dated 17 March 1995 from the Director General of IAEA and the enclosed update and revision of annex 3 to document S/22872/Rev.1 and Corr.1, concerning the export/import monitoring mechanism for Iraq called for in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 715 (1991).

Letter dated 29 March (S/1995/238) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 31 March (S/1995/251) on UNIKOM providing an overview of the activities of UNIKOM during the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995 and recommending that the mission be maintained.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1995/254) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 March 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1995/259) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1995/270) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1995/273) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1995/280) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, referring to the Secretary-General's report (S/1995/251) and stating that the members of the Council concurred with his recommendation that UNIKOM be maintained.

I. Consideration at the 3519th meeting (14 April 1995) and the adoption of resolution 986 (1995)

At the 3519th meeting, held on 14 April 1995, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Japan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/292) submitted by Argentina, Oman, Rwanda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Japan.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, China, Rwanda, Honduras, Indonesia, Botswana, Nigeria and Oman.

Decision: *At the 3519th meeting, on 14 April 1995, draft resolution (S/1995/292) was adopted unanimously as resolution 986 (1995).*

Resolution 986 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its previous relevant resolutions,

"*Concerned* by the serious nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi population, and by the risk of a further deterioration in this situation,

"*Convinced* of the need as a temporary measure to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

"*Convinced also* of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

"*Reaffirming* the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Authorizes* States, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of 1 billion United States dollars every ninety days for the purposes set out in the present resolution and subject to the following conditions:

"(a) Approval by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in order to ensure the transparency of each transaction and its conformity with the other provisions of the present resolution, after submission of an application by the State concerned, endorsed by the Government of Iraq, for each proposed purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, including details of the purchase price at fair market value, the export route, the opening of a letter of credit payable to the escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General for the purposes of the present resolution, and of any other directly related financial or other essential transaction;

"(b) Payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products directly by the purchaser in the State concerned into the escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General for the purposes of the present resolution;

"2. *Authorizes* Turkey, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and the provisions of paragraph 1 above, to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient, after the deduction of the percentage referred to in paragraph 8 (c) below for the Compensation Fund, to meet the pipeline tariff charges, verified as reasonable by the independent inspection agents referred to in paragraph 6 below, for the transport of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products through the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline in Turkey authorized by paragraph 1 above;

"3. *Decides* that paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present resolution shall come into force at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on the day after the President of the Council has informed the members of the Council that he has received the report from the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 13 below, and shall remain in force for an initial period of one hundred and eighty days unless the Council takes other relevant action with regard to the provisions of resolution 661 (1990);

"4. *Further decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution ninety days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the initial one hundred and eighty day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 below, and *expresses its intention*, prior to the end of the one hundred and eighty day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the present resolution, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

"5. *Further decides* that the remaining paragraphs of the present resolution shall come into force forthwith;

"6. *Directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to monitor the sale of petroleum and petroleum products to be exported by Iraq via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline from Iraq to Turkey and from the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal, with the assistance of independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General, who will keep the Committee informed of the amount of petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of the present resolution, and will verify that the purchase price of the petroleum and petroleum products is reasonable in the light of prevailing market conditions, and that, for the purposes of the arrangements set out in the present resolution, the larger share of the petroleum and petroleum products is shipped via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline and the remainder is exported from the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish an escrow account for the purposes of the present resolution, to appoint independent and certified public accountants to audit it, and to keep the Government of Iraq fully informed;

"8. *Decides* that the funds in the escrow account shall be used to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population and for the following other purposes, and *requests* the Secretary-General to use the funds deposited in the escrow account:

"(a) To finance the export to Iraq, in accordance with the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991) provided that:

"(i) Each export of goods is at the request of the Government of Iraq;

"(ii) Iraq effectively guarantees their equitable distribution, on the basis of a plan submitted to and approved by the Secretary-General, including a description of the goods to be purchased;

"(iii) The Secretary-General receives authenticated confirmation that the exported goods concerned have arrived in Iraq;

"(b) To complement, in view of the exceptional circumstances prevailing in the three governorates mentioned below, the distribution by the Government of Iraq of goods imported under the present resolution, in order to ensure an equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country, by providing between 130 million and 150 million United States dollars every ninety days to the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme operating within the sovereign territory of Iraq in the three northern governorates of Dihouk, Arbil and Suleimaniyeh, except that if less than 1 billion United States dollars worth of petroleum or petroleum products is sold during any ninety-day period, the Secretary-General may provide a proportionately smaller amount for this purpose;

"(c) To transfer to the Compensation Fund the same percentage of the funds deposited in the escrow account as that decided by the Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991) of 15 August 1991;

"(d) To meet the costs to the United Nations of the independent inspection agents and the certified public accountants and the activities associated with implementation of the present resolution;

"(e) To meet the current operating costs of the Special Commission, pending subsequent payment in full of the costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991);

"(f) To meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which are determined by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to be directly related to the export by Iraq of petroleum and petroleum products permitted under paragraph 1 above or to the export to Iraq, and activities directly necessary therefor, of the parts and equipment permitted under paragraph 9 below;

"(g) To make available up to 10 million United States dollars every ninety days from the funds deposited in the escrow account for the payments envisaged under paragraph 6 of resolution 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992;

"9. *Authorizes* States to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990):

"(a) The export to Iraq of the parts and equipment that are essential for the safe operation of the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline system in Iraq, subject to the prior approval by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of each export contract;

"(b) Activities directly necessary for the exports authorized under subparagraph (a) above, including financial transactions related thereto;

"10. *Decides* that, since the costs of the exports and activities authorized under paragraph 9 above are precluded by paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and by paragraph 11 of resolution 778 (1991) from being met from funds frozen in accordance with those provisions, the cost of such exports and activities may, until funds begin to be paid into the escrow account established for the purposes of the present resolution, and following approval in each case by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), exceptionally be financed by letters of credit, drawn against future oil sales the proceeds of which are to be deposited in the escrow account;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council ninety days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and again prior to the end of the initial one hundred and eighty-day period, on the basis of observation by United Nations personnel in Iraq, and on the basis of consultations with the

Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) above, including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 1 above;

"12. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to develop expedited procedures as necessary to implement the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of the present resolution and to report to the Council ninety days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the initial one hundred and eighty-day period on the implementation of those arrangements;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the present resolution, authorizes him to enter into any necessary arrangements or agreements, and requests him to report to the Council when he has done so;

"14. *Decides* that petroleum and petroleum products subject to the present resolution shall while under Iraqi title be immune from legal proceedings and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment or execution, and that all States shall take any steps that may be necessary under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection, and to ensure that the proceeds of the sale are not diverted from the purposes laid down in the present resolution;

"15. *Affirms* that the escrow account established for the purposes of the present resolution enjoys the privileges and immunities of the United Nations;

"16. *Affirms* that all persons appointed by the Secretary-General for the purpose of implementing the present resolution enjoy privileges and immunities as experts on mission for the United Nations in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and requires the Government of Iraq to allow them full freedom of movement and all necessary facilities for the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the present resolution;

"17. *Affirms* that nothing in the present resolution affects Iraq's duty scrupulously to adhere to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt, in accordance with the appropriate international mechanisms;

"18. *Also affirms* that nothing in the present resolution should be construed as infringing the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Iraq;

"19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Germany and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Czech Republic.

J. Communications received between 27 March and 14 June 1995

Letter dated 27 March 1995 (S/1995/285) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the sixteenth regular session of the Governing Council, held from 20 to 22 March 1995.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 10 April (S/1995/284), transmitting a report submitted by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Note by the Secretary-General dated 11 April (S/1995/287), transmitting a letter dated 5 April 1995 from the Director General of IAEA and the enclosed seventh report on the implementation of the Agency's plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 1 May (S/1995/347) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 3 May (S/1995/354) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 April 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1995/357) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 May (S/1995/402) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 16 May (S/1995/400) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 May 1995 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 May (S/1995/403) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1995/417) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1995/416) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 May (S/1995/446) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 May (S/1995/471) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the seventeenth regular session of the Governing Council, held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from 15 to 17 May 1995.

Letter dated 31 May (S/1995/442) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 1 June (S/1995/441) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1995/495) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, referring to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 986 (1995), and stating that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq had informed him that his Government would not implement resolution 986 (1995) and he therefore would have to postpone the preparation of the report required of him.

Letter dated 8 June (S/1995/469) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 13 June (S/1995/481), transmitting a letter dated 13 June 1995 from the Director General of IAEA, stating that from 17 December 1994 to 17 June 1995, there were no developments to report relevant to the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the items specified in paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 14 June (S/1995/485) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Chapter 22

Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A. Communications received between 17 June and 26 September 1994

Letter dated 17 June 1994 (S/1994/730) from the representative of India addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Ministry of External Affairs of India.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1994/1070) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement dated 16 September 1994 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1994/1098) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the texts of statements made by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 24 and 25 September 1994.

B. Consideration at the 3451st meeting (4 November 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3451st meeting, held on 4 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/64):

> "The Security Council recalls the statements made by the President of the Council on 8 April 1993 (S/25562), 31 March 1994 (S/PRST/1994/13) and 30 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/28) and its relevant resolution.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms the critical importance of safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the Treaty) and the contribution that progress in non-proliferation makes to the maintenance of international peace and security.
>
> "The Security Council notes with satisfaction the agreed framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (agreed framework) of 21 October 1994 as a positive step in the direction of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula and maintaining peace and security in the region.
>
> "The Security Council notes that the parties to the agreed framework decided to (a) cooperate in replacing the graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with light-water reactor power plants, (b) move towards full normalization of political and economic relations, (c) work together for peace and security on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula and (d) work together to strengthen the international nuclear non-proliferation regime.
>
> "The Security Council takes note of the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the agreed framework to remain a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It notes also the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to come into full compliance with the

International Atomic Energy Agency-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Safeguards Agreement (INFCIRC/403) under the Treaty.

"The Security Council underlines that the Safeguards Agreement remains binding and in force and looks to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to act thereon. The Council requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to take all steps it may deem necessary, following consultations between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the initial report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on all nuclear material in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to verify full compliance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the International Atomic Energy Agency-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Safeguards Agreement.

"The Security Council notes with approval the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the agreed framework to freeze its graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities, which is a voluntary measure beyond what is required by the Treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Safeguards Agreement.

"The Security Council, having received an oral report from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, notes further that Agency monitoring activities with respect to such a voluntary measure are within the scope of verification activities under the International Atomic Energy Agency-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Safeguards Agreement.

"The Security Council requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to take all steps it may deem necessary as a consequence of the agreed framework to monitor the freeze.

"The Security Council also requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue to report to it on implementation of the Safeguards Agreement until the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has come into full compliance with the Agreement and to report to the Council on its activities related to monitoring the freeze of the specified facilities.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance of the Joint Declaration by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and welcomes the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take steps consistently to implement that declaration and to engage in dialogue with the Republic of Korea, as the agreed framework will help to create an atmosphere that promotes such dialogue.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

C. Communications dated 18 November 1994 and 4 May 1995

Note by the Secretary-General dated 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1310), transmitting a letter dated 16 November 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the Secretary-General and enclosures relating to the implementation of the Safeguards Agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's of Korea and IAEA.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 4 May 1995 (S/1995/353), transmitting a letter dated 2 May 1995 from the Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the agreement between IAEA and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (INFCIRC/403) and on the presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/64) adopted by the Security Council on 4 November 1994.

Chapter 23
Letter dated 2 November 1994 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council

A. Communications dated 17 October and 2 November 1994

Letter dated 17 October 1994 (S/1994/1200) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau had come into force on 1 October 1994.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1994/1234) from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a draft resolution recommended by the Trusteeship Council for adoption by the Security Council on termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau).

B. Consideration at the 3455th meeting (10 November 1994) and the adoption of resolution 956 (1994)

At the 3455th meeting, held on 10 November 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Letter dated 2 November 1994 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1234)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Australia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1264) submitted by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3455th meeting, on 10 November 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1264 was adopted unanimously as resolution 956 (1994).*

Resolution 956 (1994) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations, which established an international trusteeship system,
>
> "*Conscious* of its responsibility relating to strategic areas as set forth in Article 83, paragraph 1, of the Charter,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 21 (1947) of 2 April 1947 by which it approved the Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese Mandated Islands, since known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,[1]
>
> "*Noting* that the Trusteeship Agreement designated the United States of America as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory,
>
> "*Mindful* that article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement, in conformity with Article 76 of the Charter, obligated the Administering Authority, *inter alia*, to promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Trust Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned,

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"[1] *Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.VI.A.1).

"*Aware* that, towards this end, negotiations between the Administering Authority and representatives of the Trust Territory began in 1969 and resulted in the conclusion of a Compact of Free Association in the case of Palau,

"*Satisfied* that the people of Palau have freely exercised their right to self-determination in approving the new status agreement in a plebiscite observed by a visiting mission of the Trusteeship Council and that, in addition to this plebiscite, the duly constituted legislature of Palau has adopted a resolution approving the new status agreement,[2] thereby freely expressing their wish to terminate the status of Palau as a Trust Territory,

"*Taking note* of Trusteeship Council resolution 2199 (LXI) of 25 May 1994,

"*Determines*, in the light of the entry into force on 1 October 1994 of the new status agreement for Palau, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement have been fully attained, and that the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement has terminated with respect to Palau."

"[2] Republic of Palau Public Laws Nos. 376 of 20 August 1992 and 4-9 of 16 July 1993 as adopted by the *Olbiil Era Kelulau* (Palau National Congress).

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, China and Spain, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

The representative of Australia, in his capacity as current Chairman of the South Pacific Group of countries, made a statement on behalf of Australia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

Chapter 24

Proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances

A. Communications dated 6 April 1995

Letter dated 6 April 1995 (S/1995/261) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 5 April 1995 by the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1995/262) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued on the same date by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on security assurances at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1995/263) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Secretary of State of the United States of America on 5 April 1995.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1995/264) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made by the representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament on 6 April 1995.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1995/265) from the representative of China addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 5 April 1995 by the Government of China.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1995/271) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council.

B. Consideration at the 3514th meeting (11 April 1995) and the adoption of resolution 984 (1995)

At the 3514th meeting, held on 11 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances
>
>> "Letter dated 6 April 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/271)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Egypt, Hungary, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Romania and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/275) submitted by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Ukraine, Hungary and India.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Romania, Egypt, Algeria, Pakistan and Malaysia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, Italy, Argentina, Nigeria, Honduras, Germany, Botswana, China, Rwanda and Oman.

Decision: *At the 3514th meeting, on 11 April 1995, draft resolution S/1995/275 was adopted unanimously as resolution 984 (1995).*

Resolution 984 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Convinced* that every effort must be made to avoid and avert the danger of nuclear war, to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to facilitate international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with particular emphasis on the needs of developing countries, and reaffirming the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to these efforts,

"*Recognizing* the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to receive security assurances,

"*Welcoming* the fact that more than 170 States have become parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and stressing the desirability of universal adherence to it,

"*Reaffirming* the need for all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to comply fully with all their obligations,

"*Taking into consideration* the legitimate concern of non-nuclear-weapon States that, in conjunction with their adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, further appropriate measures be undertaken to safeguard their security,

"*Considering* that the present resolution constitutes a step in this direction,

"*Considering further* that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, any aggression with the use of nuclear weapons would endanger international peace and security,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the statements made by each of the nuclear-weapon States (S/1995/261, S/1995/262, S/1995/263, S/1995/264, S/1995/265), in which they give security assurances against the use of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear-weapon States that are parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

"2. *Recognizes* the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to receive assurances that the Security Council, and above all its nuclear-weapon-State permanent members, will act immediately in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event that such States are the victim of an act of, or object of a threat of, aggression in which nuclear weapons are used;

"3. *Recognizes further* that, in case of aggression with nuclear weapons or the threat of such aggression against a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, any State may bring the matter immediately to the attention of the Security Council to enable the Council to take urgent action to provide assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to the State victim of an act of, or object of a threat of, such aggression; and recognizes also that the nuclear-weapon-State permanent members of the Security Council will bring the matter immediately to the attention of the Council and seek Council action to provide, in accordance with the Charter, the necessary assistance to the State victim;

"4. *Notes* the means available to it for assisting such a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including an investigation into the situation and appropriate measures to settle the dispute and restore international peace and security;

"5. *Invites* Member States, individually or collectively, if any non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is a victim of an act of aggression with nuclear weapons, to take appropriate measures in response to a request from the victim for technical, medical, scientific or humanitarian assistance, and affirms its readiness to consider what measures are needed in this regard in the event of such an act of aggression;

"6. *Expresses* its intention to recommend appropriate procedures, in response to any request from a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that is the victim of such an act of aggression, regarding compensation under international law from the aggressor for loss, damage or injury sustained as a result of the aggression;

"7. *Welcomes* the intention expressed by certain States that they will provide or support immediate assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that is a victim of an act of, or an object of a threat of, aggression in which nuclear weapons are used;

"8. *Urges* all States, as provided for in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, which remains a universal goal;

"9. *Reaffirms* the inherent right, recognized under Article 51 of the Charter, of individual and collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security;

"10. *Underlines* that the issues raised in the present resolution remain of continuing concern to the Council."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Czech Republic.

C. Communications dated 13 and 17 April 1995

Letter dated 13 April 1995 (S/1995/298) from the representative of Kazakstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan dated 12 April 1995.

Letter dated 17 April (S/1995/317) from the representative of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria dated 12 April 1995.

Chapter 25
The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh

A. Communications received between 17 June 1994 and 20 April 1995

Letter dated 17 June 1994 (S/1994/729) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk Conference and the Minsk Group, expressing the support of the members of the Council for the CSCE mediation efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 20 June (S/1994/724) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 18 June 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

Letter dated 23 June (S/1994/748) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 22 June 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 27 June (S/1994/767) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1994/824) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1994/881) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1994/899) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1994/947) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1994/957) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the European Union on 5 August 1994.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1994/1094) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in his capacity as representative of the presidency of the European Union, the text of a statement issued by the European Union on 15 September 1994.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1994/1106) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 September 1994 from the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference and Minsk Group addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1994/1324) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1994/1339) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1994/1397) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on 6 December 1994 by the President of Azerbaijan at the Budapest Summit Meeting of CSCE.

Letter dated 23 January 1995 (S/1995/63) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a circular note issued on 22 January 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1995/84) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 27 February (S/1995/162) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made by the President of Azerbaijan on 24 February 1995.

Letter dated 6 March (S/1995/182) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan.

Identical letters dated 9 March (S/1995/196) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 March (S/1995/249) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Sweden addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 21 March 1995 from the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Letter dated 20 April (S/1995/321) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Sweden addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference of OSCE.

B. Consideration at the 3525th meeting (26 April 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3525th meeting, held on 26 April 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Azerbaijan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/21):

"The Security Council has considered the reports (S/1995/249 and S/1995/321) of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on Nagorny Karabakh presented in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 884 (1993). It expresses its satisfaction that the cease-fire in the region agreed upon on 12 May 1994 through the mediation of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe has been holding for almost a year.

"At the same time, the Council reiterates the concern it has previously expressed at the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic and at the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic. In particular, it expresses its concern at recent violent incidents and emphasizes the importance of using the mechanism of direct contacts for the settlement of incidents as agreed upon on 6 February 1995. It strongly urges the parties to the conflict to take all necessary measures to prevent such incidents in future.

"The Council reaffirms all its relevant resolutions, *inter alia*, on the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in the region. It also reaffirms the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory.

"The Council reiterates its full support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference to assist in conducting speedy negotiations for the conclusion of a political agreement on the cessation of the armed conflict, the implementation of which will eliminate major consequences of the conflict for all parties, *inter alia*, ensuring withdrawal of forces, and permit the convening of the Minsk Conference.

"The Council stresses that the parties to the conflict themselves bear the main responsibility for reaching a peaceful settlement. It stresses the urgency of concluding a political agreement on the cessation of the armed conflict on the basis of the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It strongly urges those parties to conduct negotiations constructively without preconditions or procedural obstacles and to refrain from any actions that may undermine the peace process. It emphasizes that the achievement of such an agreement is a prerequisite for the deployment of a multinational peace-keeping force of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The Council welcomes the decision of the Budapest summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 6 December 1994 on the intensification of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe action in relation to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict (S/1995/249, appendix). It confirms its readiness to provide continuing political support, *inter alia*, through an appropriate resolution regarding the possible deployment of a multinational peace-keeping force of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe following agreement among the parties for cessation of the armed conflict. The United Nations also stands ready to provide technical advice and expertise.

"The Council underlines the urgency of the implementation by the parties of confidence-building measures, as agreed upon within the Minsk Group on 15 April 1994, in particular in the humanitarian field, including the release of all prisoners of war and civilian detainees by the first anniversary of the cease-fire. It calls upon the parties to prevent suffering of the civilian populations affected by the armed conflict.

"The Council reiterates its request that the Secretary-General, the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Co-Chairmen of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Conference continue to report to the Council on the progress of the Minsk process and on the situation on the ground, in particular, on the implementation of its relevant resolutions and on present and future cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations in this regard.

"The Council will keep the matter under consideration."

C. Communications received between 17 May and 7 June 1995

Letter dated 17 May 1995 (S/1995/399) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date made by the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1995/408) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1995/413) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 23 May 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1995/455) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement made on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

Letter dated 7 June (S/1995/464) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 6 June 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Chapter 26
Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in Europe

A. Communication dated 21 December 1994

Letter dated 21 December 1994 (S/1994/1435) from the representative of Hungary addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final documents adopted at the Budapest Summit of CSCE on 6 December 1994.

B. Consideration at the 3532nd meeting (9 May 1995)

At the 3532nd meeting, held on 9 May 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in Europe"

The President stated that he would make the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

> "Fifty years ago, Europe saw the end of a war that afflicted the entire planet. It was primarily to preserve future generations from this scourge that the United Nations was created. The Security Council was given a special role in that effort, in that the Charter of the United Nations entrusts it with the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.
>
> "For this reason, it seems appropriate for the Security Council to pay tribute on this anniversary to all the victims of the Second World War and to recall the Council's firm desire to make every possible effort to help to mitigate the human suffering that results from war."

The Council observed a minute of silence in honour of the memory of the combatants and victims of the Second World War.

Part II
Other matters considered by the Security Council

Chapter 27
Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council

A. Consideration at the 3420th meeting (25 August 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3420th meeting, held on 25 August 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/48):

> "The Security Council has decided to suspend the operation of rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure so as to allow the presidency of the Security Council to be held in September 1994 by Spain. The timing of the presidency of the Council by Rwanda will be addressed later."

B. Consideration at the 3426th meeting (16 September 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3426th meeting, held on 16 September 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/55):

> "The Security Council has decided to suspend the operation of rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure so as to allow the presidency of the Security Council to be held in December 1994 by Rwanda, following the holding of the presidency in October 1994 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in November 1994 by the United States of America. From January 1995, the presidency will again be held as specified in rule 18, beginning with the member of the Security Council whose name in the English alphabetical order follows that of the United States."

Chapter 28

Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

At the 3440th meeting, held in public on 18 October 1994 in accordance with the decision taken in June 1993 (S/26015), the Security Council considered the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1994.

The Council adopted the draft report without a vote, and the decision was reflected in a note by the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1176).

Chapter 29
International Court of Justice

A. Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice and the adoption of resolution 951 (1994)

In a note dated 20 October 1994 (S/1994/1188), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the fact that a vacancy had occurred in the International Court of Justice as a result of the death, on 28 September 1994, of Judge Nicolai Konstantinovitch Tarassov (Russian Federation), which would have to be filled in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1994/1189) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3443rd meeting, on 21 October 1994, draft resolution S/1994/1189 was adopted without a vote as resolution 951 (1994).*

Resolution 951 (1994) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Noting with regret* the death of Judge Nikolai Konstantinovitch Tarassov on 28 September 1994,

"*Noting further* that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

"*Noting* that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

"*Decides* that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 26 January 1995 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

B. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

In a memorandum dated 13 January 1995 (S/1995/33), the Secretary-General described the steps to be taken in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court in order to fill the vacancy that had occurred in the Court. The memorandum also described the actual composition of the Court and the election procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council.

On 13 January 1995, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute, the Secretary-General submitted the list of the candidates nominated by national groups to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Nikolai Konstantinovitch Tarassov (Russian Federation) (S/1995/34 and Add.1). In a note of the same date, the Secretary-General circulated the curriculum vitae of the candidate (S/1995/35).

At the 3493rd meeting, on 26 January 1995, after reviewing the procedure, the President, with the consent of the Council, selected, by drawing lots, the name of two delegations, Nigeria and the United States of America, to designate one member each to serve as tellers.

The Council then proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidate nominated in document S/1995/34 and Add.1.

On the first ballot, Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation) received the required absolute majority of votes.

The President of the Council communicated by a letter addressed to the President of the General Assembly the result of the vote in the Council. The Council remained in session, pending the result of the vote in the Assembly. Upon receipt of the letter from the President of the General Assembly, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the Assembly, Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin had obtained an absolute majority of votes and had therefore been elected a member of the

International Court of Justice for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1997.

C. Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice and the adoption of resolution 979 (1995)

In a note dated 6 March 1995 (S/1995/178), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the fact that a vacancy had occurred in the International Court of Justice as a result of the death, on 24 February 1995, of Judge Roberto Ago (Italy), which would have to be filled in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/186) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3507th meeting, on 9 March 1995, the draft resolution S/1995/186 was adopted without a vote as resolution 979 (1995).*

Resolution 979 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Noting with regret* the death of Judge Roberto Ago on 24 February 1995,
>
> "*Noting further* that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,
>
> "*Noting* that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,
>
> "*Decides* that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 21 June 1995 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

D. Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice and the adoption of resolution 980 (1995)

In a note dated 20 March 1995 (S/1995/209), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the fact that a vacancy would occur in the International Court of Justice as a result of the resignation, on 15 February 1995, of Sir Robert Jennings, to take effect on 10 July 1995, and would have to be filled in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court.

Decision: *At the 3510th meeting, on 22 March 1995, draft resolution S/1995/213 was adopted without a vote as resolution 980 (1995).*

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Noting with regret* the resignation of Judge Robert Yewdall Jennings, taking effect on 10 July 1995,
>
> "*Noting further* that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of Judge Robert Yewdall Jennings will thus occur and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,
>
> "*Noting* that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,
>
> "*Decides* that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 12 July 1995 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

Chapter 30
Admission of new members

Application of the Republic of Palau, the adoption of resolution 963 (1994) and presidential statement

By a note dated 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1315), the Secretary-General circulated the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to membership in the United Nations contained in a letter dated 14 November 1994 from the Minister of State of the Republic of Palau to the Secretary-General, annexed to the note.

At the 3468th meeting, on 29 November 1994, the Council referred the application of the Republic of Palau to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At the 3469th meeting, also on 29 November 1994, the Council considered the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/1994/1356), in which the Committee recommended the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to the United Nations (S/1994/1315),
>
> "*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Palau be admitted to membership in the United Nations".

Decision: *At the 3469th meeting, on 29 November 1994, the draft resolution contained in document S/1994/1356 was adopted without a vote as resolution 963 (1994).*

When adopting the aforementioned resolution, the Council, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee, decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

The President announced her intention to convey the decision of the Council to the Secretary-General for transmittal to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President then made the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/73):

> "In my capacity as President of the Security Council and on behalf of the members of the Council, I would like to underscore the historic importance of the resolution that we have just adopted recommending the admission of the Republic of Palau to membership in the United Nations.
>
> "This resolution marks the culmination of an effort sustained over decades to bring self-determination to the Trust Territories in different corners of the world. That successful effort has enabled the peoples of the Trust Territories to take charge of their destiny and assume the place to which they are entitled in the community of nations.
>
> "This resolution also serves to remind us of the importance to the United Nations of the principle of universality, under which all States — large and small — contribute to our common goal of a peaceful and prosperous international community.
>
> "As a Member of the United Nations, the Republic of Palau will help to put that principle into practice and make its own important contribution to achieving the goals of our Organization.
>
> "On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I congratulate the Republic of Palau on the decision that the Council has adopted recommending to the General Assembly its admission to membership in the United Nations."

Chapter 31
Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

A. Documentation of the Security Council and related matters

Notes by the President of the Security Council dated 28 July 1994 and 29 March 1995

By a note dated 28 July 1994 (S/1994/896), the President of the Security Council stated that members of the Council had agreed to the following proposals concerning the Council's documentation and other matters:

> "As part of the efforts to improve the documentation of the Security Council, the members of the Council have again reviewed the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized (S/1994/20, para. 9, and Add. 3, 12, 14, 21 and 25). The Council has decided to remove the following matters from the list: items Nos. 4, 6, 11, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 34, 37, 39, 41, 44, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 67, 68 and 69.
>
> "The members of the Council will continue to review from time to time the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.
>
> "The above decision has been taken after extensive consideration and appropriate consultation by the informal Working Group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions.
>
> "Neither the removal of a matter from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized nor its retention carries any implication for the substance of the matter. The Council may at any time decide to include any matter in the agenda of a meeting of the Council, whether or not it is included in the list."

By a note dated 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the President of the Security Council stated that members of the Council had indicated their agreement with the following proposals:

"The following improvements should be introduced to make the procedures of the Sanctions Committees more transparent:

- The practice of issuing press releases after meetings of the Committee should be increased;
- The status of communications lists under the 'No objection' procedure prepared by the Secretariat should be made available to any delegation that wishes to have a copy;
- A list of all other decisions by each active Committee should be prepared by the Secretariat, on a regular basis, and be made available to any delegation that requests it;
- The annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly should contain, in the introduction, more information about each Committee than it does at present;
- An annual report to the Security Council should be prepared by each Committee, providing a concise indication of each Committee's activities;
- An effort should be made to expedite the preparation of the summary records of each Committee.

For the implementation of these measures, the existing procedures of the Committees should be respected."

B. Security Council working methods and procedure

1. Communications received between 9 November and 6 December 1994

Letter dated 9 November 1994 (S/1994/1279) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting an *aide-mémoire* (undated) concerning the working methods of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1994/1313) from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 6 December (S/1994/1384) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. Consideration at the 3483rd meeting (16 December 1994) and presidential statement

At the 3483rd meeting, held on 16 December 1994 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Security Council working methods and procedure
>
> "Letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/1279)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Denmark, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Japan, Poland and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Brazil, Nigeria, Oman, Spain, Pakistan, New Zealand, Argentina, Djibouti, the Czech Republic, the United States of America, Italy, Denmark, Turkey, Austria, Indonesia, Canada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Poland, Australia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1994/81):

> "The Security Council has heard the views of members of the Council and many other Member States on the item under discussion. These have revealed widespread support for greater recourse to open meetings of the Council and a clear will on the part of the members of the Council to respond to this. It is therefore the intention of the Council, as part of its efforts to improve the flow of information and the exchange of ideas between members of the Council and other Member States, that there should be an increased recourse to open meetings, in particular at an early stage in its consideration of a subject. The Council will decide on a case-by-case basis when to schedule public meetings of this sort. The Security Council's working group on documentation and procedure will examine this question further in the light of the views expressed and submit a report without delay.
>
> "The Security Council will consider this question further."

3. Communication dated 31 May 1995

By a note dated 31 May 1995 (S/1995/438), the President of the Security Council stated that all members of the Council had indicated their agreement with the following proposal:

> "The practice of hearing comments by States and organizations concerned during closed meetings of the Sanctions Committees on issues arising from implementation of sanctions regimes imposed by the Security Council should be continued, while respecting the existing procedures followed by such Committees."

4. Communications dated 31 May and 9 June 1995

Letter dated 31 May (S/1995/440) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, to the Secretary-General, concerning the resources necessary for the operations of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1995/456) from the representative of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Part III
Military Staff Committee

Chapter 32
Work of the Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, functioned continually under its draft rules of procedure during the period under review. It held a total of 26 meetings and remained prepared to carry out the functions assigned to it under the terms of Article 47.

Part IV
Matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed in the Council during the period covered

Chapter 33
Communications concerning the situation between Iran and Iraq

Letter dated 16 June 1994 (S/1994/719) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 June (S/1994/721) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 June (S/1994/726) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1994/753) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1994/787) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 July (S/1994/796) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1994/830) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1994/841) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 July (S/1994/843) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1994/869) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 August (S/1994/956) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1994/983) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale dated 20 July 1994 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1994/995) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1994/1011) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 August 1994 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1994/1021) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 September (S/1994/1031) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 September (S/1994/1041) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 September (S/1994/1050) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 September (S/1994/1049) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1994/1145) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1994/1191) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 November (S/1994/1254) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1994/1260) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 November (S/1994/1268) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1994/1273) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1994/1276) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1994/1281) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1994/1304) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 November (S/1994/1326) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 6 December (S/1994/1385) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 December (S/1994/1403) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 December (S/1994/1411) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1994/1447) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1994/1460) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 January 1995 (S/1995/4) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 9 January (S/1995/18) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1995/53) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 2 February (S/1995/102) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 February (S/1995/122) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 February (S/1995/132) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 15 February (S/1995/141) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 February (S/1995/160) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 February (S/1995/161) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 March (S/1995/189) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1995/194) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1995/198) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1995/219) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 March (S/1995/248) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1995/289) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 25 April (S/1995/333) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/374) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 23 May (S/1995/421) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1995/479) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Chapter 34
Communications from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Letter dated 20 June 1994 (S/1994/733) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1994/917) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 2 September (S/1994/1029) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1994/1096) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 20 April 1995 (S/1995/324) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Chapter 35
Communications from Egypt and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Letter dated 25 June 1994 (S/1994/894 and Corr.1) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994.

Letter dated 10 October (S/1994/1154) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Chapter 36
Communication from Italy.

Letter dated 12 July 1994 (S/1994/827) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents and the Chairman's statement of the G-7 Summit of major industrial nations and the President of the European Commission, held at Naples from 8 to 10 July 1994.

Chapter 37
Communications from Germany

Letter dated 18 July 1994 ((S/1994/853) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration by the European Union on Timor issued on 18 July 1994 at Brussels.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1994/958) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final statement of the twelfth session of the InterAction Council, held at Dresden, Germany from 7 to 10 June 1994.

Chapter 38
Communication from the Sudan

Letter dated 20 July 1994 (S/1994/855) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 39
Communications from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Letter dated 12 August 1994 (S/1994/968) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 April 1995 (S/1995/338) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Chapter 40
Communications from Albania and Greece

Letter dated 23 August 1994 (S/1994/985) from the representative of Albania addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 August 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1994/1013) from the representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 June 1995 (S/1995/476) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 41

Communications from Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Letter dated 23 August 1994 (S/1994/988)from the representative of Argentina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a protest note dated 22 August 1994 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina to the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1994/1005) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note of the same date from the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina.

Chapter 42

Communications related to security and cooperation in Europe

Letter dated 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1008) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 July 1994 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1994/1020) from the representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement of the Presidents of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, issued on 31 August 1994.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1994/1022) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 31 August 1994 issued by the Chairman-in-Office of CSCE.

Letter dated 21 December (S/1994/1435) from the representative of Hungary addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final documents of the Budapest Summit of CSCE on 5 and 6 December 1994.

Chapter 43

Communications from Iraq and the United States of America

Letter dated 11 September 1994 (S/1994/1047) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1994/1184) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General,

Letter dated 23 October (S/1994/1210) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 November (S/1994/1362) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 March 1995 (S/1995/207) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 44

Communication from Brazil

Letter dated 15 September 1994 (S/1994/1086) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents adopted at the eighth annual summit of the Rio Group, held at Rio de Janeiro on 9 and 10 September 1994.

Chapter 45

Communications from Saudi Arabia and Bahrain

Letter dated 20 September 1994 (S/1994/1078) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-second ordinary session, held at Riyadh on 17 September 1994.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1994/1162) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final declaration issued by the Ministerial Council of GCC at its eighteenth special session, held on 12 October 1994.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1994/1446) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting the final report of the fifteenth session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Manama from 19 to 21 December 1994.

Chapter 46

Communications concerning the question of Korea

Letter dated 22 September 1994 (S/1994/1092) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1994/1114) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1994/1274) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 8 November 1994 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 23 February 1995 (S/1995/156) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a special report prepared by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, in accordance with Council resolution 84 (1950).

Letter dated 7 March (S/1995/187) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dated 28 February 1995.

Letter dated 9 May (S/1995/368) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 9 May (S/1995/378) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the 1994 report on the activities of the United Nations Command prepared by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, in accordance with Council resolution 84 (1950).

Letter dated 5 June (S/1995/461) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 47

Exchanges of letters between the Secretary- General and the President of the Security Council concerning the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

Letter dated 23 September 1994 (S/1994/1112) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing the addition of the Republic of Korea to the list of countries contributing military observers to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) following the notification by the Government of Norway of its intention not to continue its participation in UNMOGIP.

Letter dated 29 September (S/1994/1113) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 23 September 1994 (S/1994/1112) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 3 October (S/1994/1146) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that Major-General Ricaro Galare Chans (Uruguay), Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP, would relinquish his post in December 1994 and that it was his intention to appoint Major-General Alfonso Pessolano of Italy as the next Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP.

Letter dated 10 October (S/1994/1147) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 3 October 1994 (S/1994/1146) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Chapter 48

Communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1103) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale dated 30 June 1994 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., and attachment which was to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Letter dated 10 October (S/1994/1153) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale dated 2 September 1994 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., and attachment which was to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Letter dated 31 January 1995 (S/1995/96) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale dated 11 January 1995 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., which was to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1995/307) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Chapter 49

Communications from Azerbaijan and Turkey

Letter dated 4 October 1994 (S/1994/1127) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an appeal of the same date by the President of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 8 November (S/1994/1278) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter from the President of Turkey, dated 7 November 1994, addressed to him and a number of heads of State and Government regarding the issue of humanitarian assistance to Azerbaijan.

Chapter 50

Communications concerning the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

Letter dated 7 October 1994 (S/1994/1142) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of joint statements on strategic stability and nuclear security and on partnership for economic progress, signed by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on 28 September 1994 in Washington, D.C.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1994/1307) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the law of Ukraine on the accession of Ukraine to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968, dated 16 November 1994.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1994/1386) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1994/1399) from the representatives of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a memorandum on security assurances in connection with the accession of Ukraine to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed on 5 December 1994 by the Presidents of Ukraine, the Russian Federation and the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the text of the joint declaration issued on 5 December 1994 by the leaders of the same States.

Letter dated 30 May 1995 (S/1995/435) from the representative of Kazakstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of 24 May 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan.

Letter dated 31 May (S/1995/439) from the representative of Kazakstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an address dated 26 May 1995 by the President of the Republic of Kazakstan.

Chapter 51

Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council concerning Cambodia

Letter dated 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1182) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that, in response to a request by the Government of Cambodia, he had decided to extend the term of office of Mr. Benny Widyono, his special representative in Cambodia, for a further period of six months, with the continued assistance of three military advisers.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1994/1183) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1182) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the information contained therein.

Letter dated 1 April 1995 (S/1995/268) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that it was his intention to extend the term of office of his representative in Cambodia for a further six months, with the assistance of one military adviser.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1995/269) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 1 April 1995 (S/1995/268) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the information contained therein.

Chapter 52

Communication from Indonesia

Letter dated 17 October 1994 (S/1994/1179) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 October 1994.

Chapter 53

Note from the Secretary-General concerning the World Health Organization

Note by the Secretary-General dated 21 October 1994 (S/1994/1198), transmitting to the members of the General Assembly and to the members of the Security Council a note verbale dated 10 October 1994 from the Director-General of the World Health Organization enclosing a copy of resolution WHA.46.39 adopted on 14 May 1993 by the World Health Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, on health and medical services in times of armed conflict.

Chapter 54

Communications from Germany

Letter dated 29 November 1994 (S/1994/1359) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as representative of the presidency of the European Union, the text of a statement by the European Union on the Republic of Moldova, issued on 28 November 1994.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1994/1457) from the representative of Germany, in his capacity as representative of the European Union, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the conclusions on foreign relations of the summit meeting of the European Council held on 9 and 10 December 1994 at Essen, Germany.

Chapter 55

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period from 19 January to 1 November 1994, communicated to the Security Council in document S/1994/1400 *(Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Special Supplement No. 1)*.

Chapter 56
Communication from Togo

Letter dated 12 December 1994 (S/1994/1410) from the representative of Togo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Togolese Government on 10 December 1994.

Chapter 57
Communications concerning the situation between Ecuador and Peru

Letter dated 28 January 1995 (S/1995/87) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 January 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 January (S/1995/88) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 28 January 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 January (S/1995/89) from the representative of Peru addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note of the same date from the Deputy Minister of International Policy and Secretary General for External Relations of Peru to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 February (S/1995/101) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note dated 1 February 1995 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 February (S/1995/139) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the official bulletin issued by the Office of the President of the Republic of Ecuador on 13 February 1995.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1995/154) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1995/173) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued on 28 February 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador.

Letter dated 15 March (S/1995/201) from the representative of Peru addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1995/286) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1995/365) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1995/409) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador on 19 May 1995, and of the statement by the Guarantor Countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol on the peace process between Ecuador and Peru of 1942, drawn up in Brasilia on the same date.

Chapter 58
Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council concerning Sierra Leone

Letter dated 1 February 1995 (S/1995/120) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating his intention to appoint Mr. Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia) as his Special Envoy for Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 7 February (S/1995/121) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 1 February 1995 (S/1995/120) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed the decision contained therein.

Chapter 59
Communications from Morocco

Letter dated 2 February 1995 (S/1995/152) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents and resolutions of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 13 to 15 December 1994.

Letter dated 16 May (S/1995/392) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, submitting the text of a statement adopted on 15 May 1995 by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir.

Chapter 60
Communication from Sweden

Letter dated 3 February 1995 (S/1995/106) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing a summary of "Our Global Neighbourhood", the report of the Commission on Global Governance, co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Sweden and Mr. Shridath Ramphal, former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Chapter 61
Communication from Spain

Letter dated 31 March 1995 (S/1995/252) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 62
Communications from Iraq and Turkey

Letter dated 31 March 1995 (S/1995/254) from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 March from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 April (S/1995/272) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 6 April 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1995/315) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18 April 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1995/361) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Spokesman for the Revolution Command Council of Iraq on 4 May 1995.

Letter dated 9 May (S/1995/379) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 June (S/1995/484) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey dated 1 May 1995.

Chapter 63
Communication from China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America concerning the humanitarian impact of sanctions

Letter dated 13 April 1995 (S/1995/300) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a non-paper on the humanitarian impact of sanctions, which had been agreed upon after consultations by the above-mentioned Governments.

Chapter 64
Communication from Indonesia

Letter dated 18 May 1995 (S/1995/489) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Bandung, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 April 1995, and the text of the statement made by the President of Indonesia thereat.

Chapter 65
Communication from India

Letter dated 8 June 1995 (S/1995/475) from the representative of India addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Delhi Declaration issued at the eighth meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the countries members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), held at New Delhi from 2 to 4 May 1995.

Appendices

I

Membership of the Security Council during the years 1994 and 1995

1994

Argentina
Brazil
China
Czech Republic
Djibouti
France
New Zealand
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Spain
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

1995

Argentina
Botswana
China
Czech Republic
France
Germany
Honduras
Indonesia
Italy
Nigeria
Oman
Russian Federation
Rwanda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

II

Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995.*

Argentina

Representative:
Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas

Deputy representative:
Mr. Raúl Alberto Ricardes

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Carlos Sersale di Cerisano
Mr. Alejandro Héctor Nieto
Mr. Héctor Raúl Pelaez
Mrs. María Fernanda Cañas
Mr. Estanislao Angel Zawels

Botswana[a]

Representative:
Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila

Deputy representative:
Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Tendekani E. Malebeswa
Mr. Oscar N. Motswagae
Mr. Tebelelo A. Boang
Mr. M. P. Lesetedi
Mr. S. O. Outlule

Brazil[b]

Representative:
Mr. Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Luiz Augusto de Araujo Castro
Mr. Henrique Rodrigues Valle Jr.

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Edmundo Sussumu Fujita
Mr. Afonso José Sena Cardoso
Mr. José A. Marcondes de Carvalho
Mr. Antonio de Aguiar Patriota

China

Representatives:
Mr. Li Zhaoxing
Mr. Qin Huasun

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Chen Jian
Mr. Wang Zuexian

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Zhang Yan
Mr. He Yafei

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[*] For the reports by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of representatives, deputy representatives and alternate representatives, see S/1994/769, S/1994/782, S/1994/786, S/1994/807, S/1994/808, S/1994/885, S/1994/918, S/1994/955, S/1994/999, S/1994/1003, S/1994/1016, S/1994/1042, S/1994/1043, S/1994/1412, S/1994/1413, S/1994/1427, S/1994/1458, S/1995/25, S/1995/98, S/1995/99, S/1995/191 and S/1995/466.

Czech Republic

Representative:
Mr. Karel Kovanda

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Alexandr Slaby
Mr. Alexandr Sporýš
Mr. Dušan Rovensky

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Karel Žebrakovský
Mr. Ivo Šrámek
Mr. Štefan Füle
Mr. Jiři Vaňhara
Mr. Miroslav Tůma
Mr. Jan Michal
Mr. Ivan Pocuch

France

Representative:
Mr. Jean-Bernard Mérimée

Deputy representative:
Mr. Hervé Ladsous

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Francis Delon
Mr. Jean Felix-Paganon
Mr. Philippe Thiebaud
Mr. Hubert Legal

Germany[a]

Representative:
Mr. Detlev Graf zu Rantzau

Deputy representative:
Mr. Gerhard Walter Henze

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Steffen Walter Rudolph
Mr. Hans-Peter Kaul
Mr. Ernst K. Martens
Mr. Michael S. Biontino

Djibouti[b]

Representative:
Mr. Roble Olhaye

Deputy representative:
Mr. Dysane Abdallah Dorani

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Abdourahman A. Ibrahim
Mr. Ali Bogoreh Badri
Mr. Mohamed Osman Chireh
Mr. Hussein Dirir Osman

Honduras[a]

Representative:
Mr. Gerardo Martínez Blanco

Deputy representative:
Mr. Julio Antonio Rendón Barnica

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo Fernández
Mr. Jorge Flores
Miss Consuelo María Maas

Indonesia[a]

Representative:
Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti

Deputy representative:
Mr. Makarim Wibisono

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Mohammad Jusuf
Mr. Thomas Samodra Sriwidjaja
Mr. Bambang Prayitno
Mr. Mohammad Hamzab Thayeb

Italy[a]

Representative:
Mr. Francesco Paolo Fulci

Deputy representative:
Mr. Lorenzo Ferrarin

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Giulio Terzi di Sant'Agata
Mr. Paolo Casardi
Ms. Elio Menzione

New Zealand[b]

Representative:
Mr. Colin Keating

Deputy representatives:
Mr. John Walter McKinnon
Mr. Gerardus Jacobus van Bohemen

Alternate representatives:
Mr. James Loudon Kember
Mr. John Stewart Adank
Ms. Louise Heather Dowsett
Mr. Patrick John Rata
Ms. Denise Almao
Ms. Felicity Jane Wong
Ms. Caroline Peta Bilkey
Ms. Isabel Calvert
Ms. Dell Higgie

Nigeria

Representative:
Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Isaac E. Ayewah
Mr. Sam A. Otuyelu

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Martin Uhomoibhi
Mr. Paul A. Egunsola
Mr. Abdullahi B. Gwary
Miss R. O. Dajo

Oman

Representative:
Mr. Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby

Deputy representative:
Mr. Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Salim Al-Sameen

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Salim bin Hamad Al-Battashi
Mr. Said bin Ali Al-Amri
Mr. Mohammed bin Awadh Al-Hassan
Mr. Said bin Nasser Al-Harthy
Mr. Moosa bin Hamdan Al-Taee

Pakistan[b]

Representative:
Mr. Jamsheed K. A. Marker

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Sher Afgan Khan
Mr. Kamran Niaz

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Athar Mahmood
Mr. Mohammad Haroon Shaukat
Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan
Mr. Alamgir Babar
Mr. Noor Muhammad Jadmani
Ms. Tehmina Janjua
Mr. Fagir Syed Asif Hussain
Mr. Mansoon Suhail

Russian Federation

Representatives:
Mr. Sergey Lavrov
Mr. Yuliy M. Vorontsov

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Valentin V. Lozinskiy
Mr. Vasiliy S. Sidorov
Mr. Yiriy V. Fedotov
Mr. Sergei A. Ordzhonikidze

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Andrei Shkourko
Mr. Serguei N. Karev
Mr. Gennadi M. Gatilov
Mr. Andrey E. Granovksy

Rwanda

Representative:
Mr. Jean Damascène Bizimana
Mr. Manzi Bakuramutsa

Deputy representative:
Mr. Chaste Abimana

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Pierre Emmanuel Ubalijoro
Mr. Venuste Habiyaremye

Spain[b]

Representative:
Mr. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Antonio Pedauye
Mr. Arturo Laclaustra

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Juan Ramón Martínez-Salazar
Mr. Rafael Fernández-Pita
Mr. Francisco Javier Pérez Griffo
Mr. Juan José Urtasun
Mr. Alfonso María Dastis
Mr. Jorge Sanchez
Mr. Ernesto de Zulueta
Mr. Miguel Aguirre de Cárcer
Mr. Alvaro Rodríguez

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative:
Sir David Hannay, GCMG

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Thomas L. Richardson, CMG
Mr. Stephen Gomersall

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Derek J. Plumbly, CMG
Mr. Michael C. Wood
Mr. Ian McCredie, OBE
Ms. Elizabeth Wilmshurst
Mr. Paul Thomas Arkwright
Mr. Michael Aron
Mrs. Rachel Aron
Ms. Carolyn Browne
Ms. Jill M. Barrett
Mr. Roger Cambridge
Mr. Ian Cliff, OBE
Mr. David Curran
Mr. Julian Ascott Evans
Ms. Patricia Holland
Mr. Robert Pierce
Mr. Paul Ritchie, OBE
Mr. Richard D. Shackelton

United States of America

Representative:
Ms. Madeleine Korbel Albright

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Edward S. Walker, Jr.
Mr. Edward W. Gnehm, Jr.
Mr. Karl F. Inderfurth

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Cameron R. Hume
Mr. William B. Wood
Mr. Robert T. Grey, Jr.
Mr. Robert B. Rosenstock
Ms. Carolyn L. Willson
Mr. John S. Boadrman
Mr. David Birenbaum

Notes

[a] Term of office began on 1 January 1995.

[b] Term of office ended on 31 December 1994.

III

Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995:

Oman	
Mr. Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby	16-30 June 1994
Pakistan	
Mr. Jamsheed K. A. Marker	1-31 July 1994
Russian Federation	
Mr. Yuliy M. Vorontsov	1-31 August 1994
Spain	
Mr. Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo	1-30 September 1994[*]
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Sir David Hannay	1-31 October 1994
United States of America	
Ms. Madeleine Korbel Albright	1-30 November 1994
Rwanda[**]	
Mr. Manzi Bakuramutsa	1-31 December 1994
Argentina[***]	
Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas	1-31 January 1995
Botswana	
Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila	1-28 February 1995[****]
China	
Mr. Li Zhaoxing	1-29 March 1995
Mr. Wang Xuexian	30-31 March 1995
Czech Republic	
Mr. Karel Kovanda	1-30 April 1995[*****]
France	
Mr. Jean-Bernard Mérimée	1-31 May 1995
Germany	
Mr. Graf zu Rantzau	1-15 June 1995

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[*] Mr. Solana Madariaga, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain, presided at the 3429th meeting, on 29 September 1994.

[**] In accordance with rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, see presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/55). However, in accordance with rule 20 of the provisional rules of procedure, Argentina presided over the 3481st meeting, on 15 December 1994.

[***] In accordance with rule 20 of the provisional rules of procedure, Argentina also presided over the 3481st meeting, on 15 December 1994.

[****] Mr. Mompati Merafhe, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Botswana, presided at the 3499th meeting, on 8 February 1995.

[*****] Mr. Alexander Vondra, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic, presided over the 3552nd meeting, on 21 April 1995.

IV

Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3391	The situation concerning Rwanda Second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observation Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) (S/1994/715)	20 June 1994
3392	The situation concerning Rwanda Letter dated 19 June 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/728) Letter dated 21 June 1994 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/738)	22 June 1994
3393	The question of South Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa (S/1994/717)	27 June 1994
3394	The situation in the Republic of Yemen Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Yemen (S/1994/764)	29 June 1994
3395	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/740 and Add.1)	30 June 1994
3396	The situation in the Republic of Yemen	30 June 1994
3397	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) (S/1994/765)	30 June 1994
3398	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1994/725)	30 June 1994
3399	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	30 June 1994
3400	The situation concerning Rwanda Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda (S/1994/640)	1 July 1994
3401	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia Appointment of the Prosecutor	8 July 1994
3402	The situation concerning Rwanda	11 July 1994
3403	The question concerning Haiti	12 July 1994

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3404	The situation in Liberia	13 July 1994
	Fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/760)	
3405	The situation concerning Rwanda	14 July 1994
	Letter dated 14 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/823)	
3406	The situation in Mozambique	19 July 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/1994/803)	
3407	The situation in Georgia	21 July 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1994/818 and Add.1)	
3408	An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping	27 July 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General on stand-by arrangements for peace-keeping (S/1994/777)	
3409	The situation in the Middle East	28 July 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1994/856)	
3410	The situation in Burundi	29 July 1994
3411	The situation concerning Western Sahara	29 July 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/819)	
3412	The situation in Cyprus	29 July 1994
	Letter dated 28 June from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/785)	
3413	The question concerning Haiti	31 July 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1994/828 and Add.1)	
	Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Haiti (S/1994/871)	
3414	The situation concerning Rwanda	10 August 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda (S/1994/924)	
3415	The situation in Afghanistan	11 August 1994
	Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/766)	
3416	United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	11 August 1994
	Letter dated 26 July 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/888)	
3417	The situation in Angola	12 August 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/865)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3418	The situation in Somalia	25 August 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Somalia (S/1994/977)	
3419	The situation in Burundi	25 August 1994
3420	Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council	25 August 1994
3421	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 September 1994
3422	The situation in Mozambique	7 September 1994
	Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/1994/1002)	
	Report of the Security Council	
	Mission established pursuant to the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 3406th meeting, held on 19 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/35) (S/1994/1009)	
3423	The situation in Angola	9 September 1994
3424	The situation in Liberia	13 September 1994
3425	Central America: efforts towards peace	16 September 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/1000)	
3426	Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council	16 September 1994
3427	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	22 September 1994
3428	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	23 September 1994
3429	The question concerning Haiti	29 September 1994
	Letter dated 27 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1107)	
3430	The question concerning Haiti	29 September 1994
	Letter dated 27 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1107)	
3431	The situation in Angola	29 September 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/1069)	
3432	The situation in Somalia	30 September 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Somalia (S/1994/1068)	
3433	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	30 September 1994
3434	The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	30 September 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 908 (1994) (S/1994/1067 and Add.1)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3435	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	8 October 1994
3436	The situation concerning Rwanda Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/1133)	14 October 1994
3437	The question concerning Haiti	15 October 1994
3438	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	15 October 1994
3439	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	17 October 1994
3440	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	18 October 1994
3441	The situation in Burundi Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi (S/1994/1152)	21 October 1994
3442	The situation in Liberia Seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) (S/1994/1167)	21 October 1994
3443	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/1994/1188)	21 October 1994
3444	The situation in Mozambique	21 October 1994
3445	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/1197)	27 October 1994
3446	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Somalia (S/1994/1166)	31 October 1994
3447	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Somalia (S/1994/1068 and S/1994/1166)	4 November 1994
3448	An agenda for peace: peace-keeping Letter dated 15 September 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1063)	4 November 1994
3449	An agenda for peace: peace-keeping Letter dated 15 September 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1063)	4 November 1994
3450	The situation in Angola	4 November 1994
3451	Agreed Framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4 November 1994
3452	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	8 November 1994

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3453	The situation concerning Rwanda	8 November 1994
	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States	
3454	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 and 9 November 1994
	Letter dated 3 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1248)	
3455	Letter dated 2 November 1994 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1234)	10 November 1994
3456	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 November 1994
	Letter dated 11 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1283)	
	Letter dated 12 November 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1286)	
3457	The situation concerning Western Sahara	15 November 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/1257)	
3458	The situation in Mozambique	15 November 1994
	Letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1282)	
3459	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	16 November 1994
3460	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	18 November 1994
3461	The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac	19 November 1994
3462	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	19 November 1994
3463	The situation in Angola	21 November 1994
3464	The situation in Mozambique	21 November 1994
3465	Central America: efforts towards peace	23 November 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/1212 and Add.1)	
3466	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	26 November 1994
	Letter dated 25 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1342)	
3467	The situation in the Middle East	29 November 1994
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/1311)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3468	Admission of new members Letter dated 14 November 1994 from the Minister of State of the Republic of Palau addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/1315)	29 November 1994
3469	Admission of new members Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/1994/1356)	29 November 1994
3470	The question concerning Haiti	29 November 1994
3471	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	29 November 1994
3472	The situation concerning Rwanda Report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1994/1308)	30 November 1994
3473	The situation concerning Rwanda Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/1344)	30 November 1994
3474	The situation in Afghanistan	30 November 1994
3475	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 December 1994
3476	The situation in Georgia	2 December 1994
3477	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/1376) Letter dated 7 December 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1395)	8 December 1994
3478	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 December 1994
3479	The situation in Mozambique Letter dated 1 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1373)	14 December 1994
3480	Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418)	14 December 1994
3481	The situation concerning Rwanda	15 December 1994
3482	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1994/1363)	16 December 1994
3483	Security Council working methods and procedure Letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/1279)	16 December 1994
3484	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/1994/1407 and Add.1)	21 December 1994

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3485	The situation in Burundi	22 December 1994
3486	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	6 January 1995
3487	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Letter dated 4 January 1995 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/6)	12 January 1995
3488	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (UNOMIG) (S/1995/10 and Add.1 and 2)	12 January 1995
3489	The situation in Liberia Eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) (S/1995/9)	13 January 1995
3490	The situation concerning Western Sahara Progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1994/1420 and Add.1)	13 January 1995
3491	The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia Letter dated 12 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/28)	17 January 1995
3492	An Agenda for Peace Supplement to an Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations (S/1995/1)	18 and 19 January 1995
3493	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (S/1995/33, S/1995/34 and Add.1, S/1995/35 and S/1995/74)	26 January 1995
3494	The situation in Mozambique	27 January 1995
3495	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/1995/66)	30 January 1995
3496	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the question concerning Haiti (S/1995/46 and Add.1)	30 January 1995
3497	The situation in Burundi	31 January 1995
3498	The situation in Croatia	7 February 1995
3499	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1995/97 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	8 February 1995
3500	The situation concerning Rwanda Second report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65)	10 February 1995
3501	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	17 February 1995

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3502	The situation concerning Rwanda Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 955 (1994) (S/1995/134)	22 February 1995
3503	An Agenda for Peace Supplement to An Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations (S/1995/1)	22 February 1995
3504	The situation concerning Rwanda	27 February 1995
3505	The situation in the occupied Arab territories Letter dated 22 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/151)	28 February 1995
3506	The situation in Burundi Report of the Security Council Mission to Burundi on 10 and 11 February 1995 (S/1995/163)	9 March 1995
3507	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/1995/178)	9 March 1995
3508	The situation in Angola First progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/177)	10 March 1995
3509	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1995/181)	17 March 1995
3510	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/1995/209)	22 March 1995
3511	The situation in Burundi	29 March 1995
3512	The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 947 (1994) (S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2)	31 March 1995
3513	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia submitted in pursuance of paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 954 (1994) (S/1995/231)	6 April 1995
3514	The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances Letter dated 6 April 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/271)	11 April 1995
3515	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	12 April 1995
3516	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1995/240 and Add.1)	12 April 1995

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3517	The situation in Liberia Tenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1995/279)	13 April 1995
3518	The situation in Angola Second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/274)	13 April 1995
3519	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	14 April 1995
3520	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	14 April 1995
3521	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	19 April 1995
3522	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Letter dated 13 April 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/302)	21 April 1995
3523	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1995/305)	24 April 1995
3524	The situation concerning Rwanda Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States Establishment of the list of candidates for Judges on the International Tribunal for Rwanda	24 April 1995
3525	The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh	26 April 1995
3526	The situation concerning Rwanda Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/297) Third report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/304)	27 April 1995
3527	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 981 (1995) (S/1995/320)	28 April 1995
3528	Central America: efforts towards peace Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1995/220)	28 April 1995
3529	The situation in Croatia	1 May 1995
3530	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 May 1995
3531	The situation in Croatia	4 May 1995
3532	Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in Europe	9 May 1995
3533	Navigation on the Danube river	11 May 1995

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3534	The situation in Angola	11 May 1995
	Third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/350)	
3535	The situation in Georgia	12 May 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1995/342)	
3536	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	12, 15 and 16 May 1995
	Letter dated 8 May 1995 from the representatives of Morocco and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/366)	
	Letter dated 8 May 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/367)	
3537	The situation in Croatia	17 May 1995
3538	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	17 May 1995
	Letter dated 8 May 1995 from the representatives of Morocco and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/366)	
	Letter dated 8 May 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/367)	
3539	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	19 May 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1995/390)	
3540	The situation concerning Western Sahara	26 May 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1995/404)	
3541	The situation in the Middle East	30 May 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1995/398)	
3542	The situation concerning Rwanda	9 June 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/457)	

V

Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

Resolution No.	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/RES/928 (1994)	20 June	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 B
S/RES/929 (1994)	22 June	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 D
S/RES/930 (1994)	27 June	The question of South Africa	2 B
S/RES/931 (1994)	29 June	The situation in the Republic of Yemen	3 B
S/RES/932 (1994)	30 June	The situation in Angola	4 B
S/RES/933 (1994)	30 June	The question concerning Haiti	5 B
S/RES/934 (1994)	30 June	The situation in Georgia	6 B
S/RES/935 (1994)	1 July	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 F
S/RES/936 (1994)	8 July	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	7 B 2
S/RES/937 (1994)	21 July	The situation in Georgia	6 D
S/RES/938 (1994)	28 July	The situation in the Middle East	11 A 1 (b)
S/RES/939 (1994)	29 July	The situation in Cyprus	14 B
S/RES/940 (1994)	31 July	The question concerning Haiti	5 F
S/RES/941 (1994)	23 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 6
S/RES/942 (1994)	23 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 6
S/RES/943 (1994)	23 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 6
S/RES/944 (1994)	29 September	The question concerning Haiti	5 J
S/RES/945 (1994)	29 September	The situation in Angola	4 H
S/RES/946 (1994)	30 September	The situation in Somalia	18 D
S/RES/947 (1994)	30 September	United Nations Protection Force	7 C 4
S/RES/948 (1994)	15 October	The question concerning Haiti	5 L
S/RES/949 (1994)	15 October	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	21 D
S/RES/950 (1994)	21 October	The situation in Liberia	8 F
S/RES/951 (1994)	21 October	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	29 A
S/RES/952 (1994)	27 October	The situation in Angola	4 J

Resolution No.	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/RES/953 (1994)	31 October	The situation in Somalia	18 G
S/RES/954 (1994)	4 November	The situation in Somalia	18 I
S/RES/955 (1994)	8 November	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 P
S/RES/956 (1994)	10 November	Letter dated 2 November 1994 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council	23 B
S/RES/957 (1994)	15 November	The situation in Mozambique	9 H
S/RES/958 (1994)	19 November	The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac	7 D 2
S/RES/959 (1994)	19 November	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 15
S/RES/960 (1994)	21 November	The situation in Mozambique	9 I
S/RES/961 (1994)	23 November	Central America: efforts towards peace	19 D
S/RES/962 (1994)	29 November	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	11 A 2 (b)
S/RES/963 (1994)	29 November	Admission of new Members (Palau)	30
S/RES/964 (1994)	29 November	The question concerning Haiti	5 N
S/RES/965 (1994)	30 November	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 S
S/RES/966 (1994)	8 December	The situation in Angola	4 P
S/RES/967 (1994)	14 December	Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council	7 E 2
S/RES/968 (1994)	16 December	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	20 F
S/RES/969 (1994)	21 December	The situation in Cyprus	14 D
S/RES/970 (1995)	12 January	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 27
S/RES/971 (1995)	12 January	The situation in Georgia	6 H
S/RES/972 (1995)	13 January	The situation in Liberia	8 H
S/RES/973 (1995)	13 January	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13 F
S/RES/974 (1995)	30 January	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	11 A 1 (d)
S/RES/975 (1995)	30 January	The question concerning Haiti	5 P
S/RES/976 (1995)	8 February	The situation in Angola	4 R
S/RES/977 (1995)	22 February	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 Y
S/RES/978 (1995)	27 February	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 Z
S/RES/979 (1995)	9 March	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	29 C
S/RES/980 (1995)	22 March	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	29 D
S/RES/981 (1995)	31 March	United Nations Protection Force	7 C 6
S/RES/982 (1995)	31 March	United Nations Protection Force	7 C 6
S/RES/983 (1995)	31 March	United Nations Protection Force	7 C 6

Resolution No.	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/RES/984 (1995)	11 April	The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances	24 B
S/RES/985 (1995)	13 April	The situation in Liberia	8 J
S/RES/986 (1995)	14 April	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	21 I
S/RES/987 (1995)	19 April	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 33
S/RES/988 (1995)	21 April	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 35
S/RES/989 (1995)	24 April	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 BB
S/RES/990 (1995)	28 April	The situation in Croatia	7 G 4
S/RES/991 (1995)	28 April	Central America: efforts towards peace	19 F
S/RES/992 (1995)	11 May	Navigation on the Danube river	7 H 2
S/RES/993 (1995)	12 May	The situation in Georgia	6 L
S/RES/994 (1995)	17 May	The situation in Croatia	7 G 9
S/RES/995 (1995)	26 May	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13 J
S/RES/996 (1995)	30 May	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	11 A 2 (d)
S/RES/997 (1995)	9 June	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 FF

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Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

Statement by the President	*Date of statement*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/PRST/1994/30	30 June	The situation in the Republic of Yemen	3 D
S/PRST/1994/31	30 June	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 2
S/PRST/1994/32	12 July	The question concerning Haiti	5 D
S/PRST/1994/33	13 July	The situation in Liberia	8 B
S/PRST/1994/34	14 July	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 J
S/PRST/1994/35	19 July	The situation in Mozambique	9 B
S/PRST/1994/36	27 July	An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping	10 A 3
S/PRST/1994/37	28 July	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	11 A 1 (b)
S/PRST/1994/38	29 July	The situation in Burundi	12 B
S/PRST/1994/39	29 July	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13 B
S/PRST/1994/40	29 July	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of peace and security	15 B
S/PRST/1994/41	5 August	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	16 B
S/PRST/1994/42	10 August	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 L
S/PRST/1994/43	11 August	The situation in Afghanistan	17 B
S/PRST/1994/44	11 August	United Nations Protection Force	7 C 2
S/PRST/1994/45	12 August	The situation in Angola	4 D
S/PRST/1994/46	25 August	The situation in Somalia	18 B
S/PRST/1994/47	25 August	The situation in Burundi	12 C
S/PRST/1994/48	25 August	Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council	27 A
S/PRST/1994/49	30 August	The question concerning Haiti	5 H
S/PRST/1994/50	2 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 4
S/PRST/1994/51	7 September	The situation in Mozambique	9 D
S/PRST/1994/52	9 September	The situation in Angola	4 F
S/PRST/1994/53	13 September	The situation in Liberia	8 D

Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

Statement by the President	*Date of statement*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/PRST/1994/54	16 September	Central America: efforts towards peace	19 B
S/PRST/1994/55	16 September	Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council	27 B
S/PRST/1994/56	22 September	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	20 B
S/PRST/1994/57	30 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 8
S/PRST/1994/58	8 October	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	21 B
S/PRST/1994/59	14 October	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 N
S/PRST/1994/60	21 October	The situation in Burundi	12 E
S/PRST/1994/61	21 October	The situation in Mozambique	9 F
S/PRST/1994/62	4 November	An Agenda for Peace: peace-keeping	10 B 2
S/PRST/1994/63	4 November	The situation in Angola	4 L
S/PRST/1994/64	4 November	Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22 B
S/PRST/1994/65	8 November	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	20 D
S/PRST/1994/66	13 November	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 12
S/PRST/1994/67	15 November	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13 D
S/PRST/1994/68	16 November	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	21 G
S/PRST/1994/69	18 November	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 14
S/PRST/1994/70	21 November	The situation in Angola	4 N
S/PRST/1994/71	26 November	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 17
S/PRST/1994/72	29 November	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	11 A 2 (b)
S/PRST/1994/73	29 November	Admission of new Members	30
S/PRST/1994/74	29 November	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 19
S/PRST/1994/75	30 November	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 R
S/PRST/1994/76	30 November	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	16 D
S/PRST/1994/77	30 November	The situation in Afghanistan	17 D
S/PRST/1994/78	2 December	The situation in Georgia	6 F
S/PRST/1994/79	13 December	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 23
S/PRST/1994/80	14 December	The situation in Mozambique	9 K
S/PRST/1994/81	16 December	Security Council working methods and procedure	31 B 2
S/PRST/1994/82	22 December	The situation in Burundi	12 G

Statement by the President	*Date of statement*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/PRST/1995/1	6 January	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 25
S/PRST/1995/2	17 January	The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia	7 F 2
S/PRST/1995/3	24 January	The situation in the Middle East	11 A 3
S/PRST/1995/4	30 January	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	11 A 1 (d)
S/PRST/1995/5	31 January	The situation in Burundi	12 J
S/PRST/1995/6	7 February	The situation in Croatia	7 G 2
S/PRST/1995/7	10 February	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 W
S/PRST/1995/8	17 February	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 29
S/PRST/1995/9	22 February	An Agenda for Peace	10 B 3
S/PRST/1995/10	9 March	The situation in Burundi	12 K
S/PRST/1995/11	10 March	The situation in Angola	4 T
S/PRST/1995/12	17 March	The situation in Georgia	6 J
S/PRST/1995/13	29 March	The situation in Burundi	12 L
S/PRST/1995/14	30 March	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	16 F
S/PRST/1995/15	6 April	The situation in Somalia	18 L
S/PRST/1995/16	12 April	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	20 H
S/PRST/1995/17	12 April	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13 H
S/PRST/1995/18	13 April	The situation in Angola	4 V
S/PRST/1995/19	14 April	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 31
S/PRST/1995/20	24 April	The question concerning Haiti	5 R
S/PRST/1995/21	26 April	The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh	25 B
S/PRST/1995/22	27 April	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 DD
S/PRST/1995/23	1 May	The situation in Croatia	7 G 5
S/PRST/1995/24	3 May	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 37
S/PRST/1995/25	3 May	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 A 37
S/PRST/1995/26	4 May	The situation in Croatia	7 G 7
S/PRST/1995/27	11 May	The situation in Angola	4 X
S/PRST/1995/28	19 May	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	20 J
S/PRST/1995/29	30 May	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	11 A 2 (d)

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Notes by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/1994/896	28 July 1994	Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure	31 A
S/1994/931	4 August 1994	The situation in Mozambique	9 C
S/1994/1194	21 October 1994	The situation in Somalia	18 F
S/1995/112	6 February 1995	The situation concerning Rwanda	1 V
		The situation in Burundi	12 H
S/1995/234	29 March 1995	Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure	31 A
S/1995/431	30 May 1995	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13 K
S/1995/438	31 May 1995	Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure	31 B 3
S/1994/1176	18 October 1994	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995	28

VIII

Communications from the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

The situation concerning Rwanda

S/1994/728	19 June 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/798	2 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/799	6 July 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/867	21 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/906	29 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/923	1 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/963	8 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/965	9 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/964	12 August 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/966	12 August 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/990	19 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/991	23 August 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1125	1 October 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1405	9 December 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/127	1 February 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/130	10 February 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/1995/411	19 May 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Republic of Yemen

S/1994/838	18 July 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Angola

S/1994/1395	7 December 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/36	6 January 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/37	13 January 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/204	14 March 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/205	17 March 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/230	25 March 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/487	15 June 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The question concerning Haiti

S/1994/829	12 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/847	19 July 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1104	23 September 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1105	27 September 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1169	15 October 1994	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1265	4 November 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/31	16 December 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/32	12 January 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/1995/60	16 January 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/61	19 January 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/67	19 January 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/68	23 January 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Georgia

S/1994/714	16 June 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/929	1 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/930	4 August 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1017	29 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1018	31 August 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Items related to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

S/1994/800	7 July 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/811	8 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/848 and Corr.1	14 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/849	25 July 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/888	26 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/935	1 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/936	5 August 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/978	5 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/979	17 August 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1066	15 September 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1994/1074	19 September 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1090	23 September 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1124	3 October 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1246	2 November 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1372	1 December 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1375	2 December 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1380	2 December 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1381	5 December 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/6	4 January 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/8	6 January 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/41	12 January 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/42	16 January 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/104	2 February 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/124	3 February 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/125	8 February 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/175	2 March 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/255	31 March 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/302	13 April 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/385	9 May 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/386	5 May 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/387	11 May 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/1995/470	9 June 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/470/Add.1	15 June 1995	Addendum

The situation in Liberia

S/1994/1340	19 November 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1341	25 November 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Mozambique

S/1994/1282	9 November 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Items related to an agenda for peace

S/1994/845	7 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/846	19 July 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1349	14 November 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1350	25 November 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Items related to the situation in the Middle East

S/1994/1431	13 December 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1432	19 December 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/217	17 March 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/218	23 March 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Burundi

S/1995/157	23 February 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Cyprus

S/1994/785	28 June 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/971	10 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/972	15 August 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1256	4 November 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

S/1994/900	28 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Somalia

S/1994/898	28 July 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1392	10 November 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1393	7 December 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/322	18 April 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/323	21 April 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/451	31 May 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/452	2 June 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Central America: efforts towards peace

S/1994/751	28 June 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/1994/989 and Corr.1	11 August 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1144	6 October 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1453	28 December 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

S/1995/143	6 February 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/144	17 February 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/241	29 March 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/1995/256	5 April 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/1995/407	18 May 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

S/1994/1118	29 September 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1455	22 December 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1456	29 December 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/109	6 February 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/179	3 March 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/180	6 March 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/331	26 April 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/332	26 April 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/1994/907	11 July 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/908	21 July 19[illegible]	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1141	7 October 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/280	10 April 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/495	1 June 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

S/1994/1112	23 September 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1113	29 September 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1994/1146	3 October 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1147	10 October 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/440	31 May 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Exchange of communications concerning Cambodia

S/1994/1182	10 October 1994	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1994/1183	19 October 1994	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/268	1 April 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/269	6 April 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Exchange of letters concerning Sierra Leone

S/1995/120	1 February 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/121	7 February 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

IX

Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

Symbol	*Submitted date*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation concerning Rwanda		
S/1994/715	16 June 1994	Res. 891 (1993)
S/1994/879	26 July 1994	Res. 935 (1994)
S/1994/924	3 August 1994	Res. 925 (1994) and 929 (1994)
S/1994/1073	19 September 1994	Res. 928 (1994)
S/1994/1133	6 October 1994	Res. 925 (1994)
S/1994/1308	18 November 1994	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/59)
S/1994/1344	25 November 1994	Res. 925 (1994)
S/1995/65	25 January 1995	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/75)
S/1995/107 and Add.1	6 February 1995	Res. 965 (1994)
S/1995/134	13 February 1995	Res. 955 (1994)
S/1995/297	9 April 1995	Res. 965 (1994)
S/1995/304	14 April 1995	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1995/7)
S/1995/457	4 June 1995	Res. 965 (1994)
The question of South Africa		
S/1994/717	16 June 1994	Res. 772 (1992) and 894 (1994)
The situation in the Republic of Yemen		
S/1994/764	27 June 1994	Res. 924 (1994)
S/1994/817	12 July 1994	Res. 931 (1994)

The situation in Angola

S/1994/740 and Add.1	20 June 1994	Res. 922 (1994)
S/1994/865	22 July 1994	Res. 932 (1994)
S/1994/1069	17 September 1994	Res. 932 (1994)
S/1994/1197	20 October 1994	Res. 945 (1994)
S/1994/1376	4 December 1994	Res. 952 (1994)
S/1995/97 and Corr.1 and Add.1	1 February 1995	Res. 966 (1994)
S/1995/177	5 March 1995	Res. 976 (1995)
S/1995/274	7 April 1995	Res. 976 (1995)
S/1995/350	3 May 1995	Res. 976 (1995)
S/1995/458	4 June 1995	Res. 976 (1995)

The question concerning Haiti

S/1994/742	20 June 1994	Res. 917 (1994)
S/1994/765	28 June 1994	
S/1994/828 and Add.1	15 July 1994	Res. 933 (1994)
S/1994/871	26 July 1994	Res. 917 (1994)
S/1994/1012	26 August 1994	Res. 917 (1994)
S/1994/1143	28 September 1994	Res. 917 (1994)
S/1994/1180	18 October 1994	Res. 940 (1994)
S/1994/1322	21 November 1994	Res. 940 (1994)
S/1995/46 and Add.1	17 January 1995	Res. 940 (1994)
S/1995/305	13 April 1995	Res. 975 (1995)

The situation in Georgia

S/1994/725	16 June 1994	Res. 906 (1994)
S/1994/818 and Add.1	12 July 1994	Res. 934 (1994)
S/1994/1160	14 October 1994	Res. 937 (1994)
S/1995/10 and Add.1 and 2	6 January 1995	
S/1995/181	6 March 1995	Res. 971 (1995)
S/1995/342	1 May 1995	Res. 971 (1995)

Items related to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

S/1994/1067 and Add.1	17 September 1994	Res. 908 (1994)
S/1994/1389	1 December 1994	Res. 959 (1994)
S/1995/38	14 January 1995	Res. 947 (1994)
S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2	22 March 1995	Res. 947 (1994)
S/1995/320	18 April 1995	Res. 981 (1995)
S/1995/444	30 May 1995	Res. 982 (1995) and 987 (1995)
S/1995/467 and Corr.1	9 June 1995	Res. 994 (1995)

The situation in Liberia

S/1994/760	24 June 1994	Res. 911 (1994)
S/1994/1006	26 August 1994	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/33)
S/1994/1167	14 October 1994	Res. 911 (1994)
S/1995/9	6 January 1995	Res. 950 (1994)
S/1995/158	24 February 1995	Res. 972 (1995)
S/1995/279	10 April 1995	Res. 972 (1995)
S/1995/473	10 June 1995	Res. 985 (1995)

The situation in Mozambique

S/1994/803	7 July 1994	Res. 916 (1994)
S/1994/1002	26 August 1994	Res. 916 (1994)
S/1994/1196	21 October 1994	
S/1994/1449	23 December 1994	Res. 957 (1994)

Items related to An Agenda for Peace

S/1994/777	30 June 1994	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/22)
S/1995/1	3 January 1995	

Items related to the situation in the Middle East

S/1994/856	20 July 1994	
S/1994/1240	3 November 1994	General Assembly Res. 48/158 D
S/1994/1311	18 November 1994	Res. 350 (1974)
S/1995/66	23 January 1995	
S/1995/398	17 May 1995	

The situation in Burundi

S/1994/1152	11 October 1994	Decision following informal consultations

The situation concerning Western Sahara

S/1994/819	12 July 1994	Res. 907 (1994)
S/1994/1257	5 November 1994	Res. 907 (1994)
S/1994/1420 and Add.1	14 December 1994	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/67)
S/1995/240 and Add.1	30 March 1995	Res. 973 (1995)
S/1995/404	19 May 1995	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/17) Res. 973 (1995)

The situation in Cyprus

S/1994/1229	29 October 1994	
S/1994/1407 and Add.1	12 December 1994	Res. 186 (1964)
S/1995/488 and Add.1	15 June 1995	

The situation in Somalia

S/1994/839	18 July 1994	Res. 923 (1994)
S/1994/977	17 August 1994	
S/1994/1068	17 September 1994	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/46)
S/1994/1166	18 October 1994	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/46)
S/1995/231	28 March 1995	Res. 954 (1994)

Central America: efforts towards peace

S/1994/1000	26 August 1994	Res. 920 (1994)
S/1994/1212 and Add.1	31 October 1994	Res. 920 (1994)
S/1995/168	1 March 1995	
S/1995/220	24 March 1995	Res. 961 (1994)

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

S/1994/716	16 June 1994	
S/1994/893	28 July 1994	
S/1994/1102	27 September 1994	
S/1994/1363	30 November 1994	
S/1995/105	4 February 1995	Res. 968 (1994)
S/1995/390	12 May 1995	Res. 968 (1994)
S/1995/472 and Corr.1 and Add.1	10 June 1995	Res. 968 (1994)

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/1994/1111 and Corr.1	29 September 1994	
S/1994/1138 and Corr.1	7 October 1994	Res. 715 (1991)
S/1995/251	31 March 1995	

X

Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

1. Committee on the Admission of New Members

Meeting	*Date*	*Consideration of application by*
97th	29 November 1994	The Republic of Palau

2. Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

113th	16 June 1994
114th	22 July 1994
115th	26 August 1994
116th	11 October 1994
117th	10 November 1994
118th	16 December 1994
119th	4 January 1995
120th	24 January 1995
121st	22 February 1995
122nd	19 April 1995
123rd	22 May 1995

3. Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

Third special session

44th	12 August 1994

Fourteenth session

45th	17 October 1994
46th	20 October 1994

Fifteenth session

47th	13 December 1994
48th	14 December 1994

Fourth special session

49th	19 January 1995

Sixteenth session

50th	20 March 1995
51st	22 March 1995

Seventeenth session

52nd	15 May 1995
53rd	17 May 1995

4. Security Council Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of resolution 687 (1991)

8th	1-2 November 1994
9th	9-10 May 1995

5. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia

105th	23 June 1994
106th	1 July 1994
107th	2 August 1994
108th	31 August 1994
109th	2 September 1994
110th	19 October 1994
111th	1 November 1994
112th	14 November 1994
113th	1 December 1994
114th	13 December 1994
115th	15 December 1994
116th	22 December 1994
117th	4 January 1995
118th	1 February 1995
119th	14 February 1995

120th	17 February 1995
121st	8 March 1995
122nd	21 April 1995
123rd	3 May 1995
124th	8 May 1995
125th	23 May 1995

6. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

44th	18 August 1994
45th	1 September 1994
46th	10 October 1994
47th	18 November 1994
48th	4 January 1995
49th	20 January 1995
50th	23 February 1995
51st	19 April 1995
52nd	26 April 1995
53rd	27 April 1995
54th	28 April 1995
55th	4 May 1995
56th	31 May 1995

7. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

9th	16 November 1994
10th	4 January 1995

8. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

Session	*Date*
4th	18-28 July 1994
5th	16 January-3 February 1995
6th	1-4 May 1995
7th	12-16 June 1995

9. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

Meeting	*Date*
7th	13 July 1994
8th	4 January 1995

10. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

2nd	4 January 1995

11. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

1st	28 April 1995
2nd	25 May 1995

XI

List of matters of which the Security Council is seized covering the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995

The complete list of items of which the Security Council is seized, issued pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, is published at the beginning of each calendar year. The list issued on 20 January 1994 was contained in document S/1994/20. However, by a note dated 28 July 1994 (S/1994/896), the President of the Security Council announced that the Council had decided to remove certain items from the list (see also part II, chap. 21 above). The list issued on 16 January 1995 was contained in document S/1995/40.

A. As of 15 June 1995, the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized is as follows:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council
2. Rules of procedure of the Security Council
3. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee
4. Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949
5. The Palestine question
6. The India-Pakistan question
7. The Hyderabad question
8. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General
9. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council
10. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council
11. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security
12. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council
13. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council
14. The situation in the Middle East
15. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent
16. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
17. Complaint by Cuba
18. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East
19. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran
20. The situation in Cyprus
21. The situation concerning Western Sahara
22. The situation in Timor
23. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question
24. The situation in the Comoros

25. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories

26. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

27. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights

28. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda

29. Complaint by Greece against Turkey

30. Complaint by Benin

31. The situation between Iran and Iraq

32. Complaint by Iraq

33. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

34. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

35. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

36. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

37. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council

38. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

39. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

40. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

41. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

42. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

43. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

44. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

45. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

46. Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

    Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

47. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

48. Central America: efforts towards peace

49. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

50. United Nations peace-keeping operations

51. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

52. The situation in Cambodia

53. The situation in Liberia

54. Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

55. Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

56. Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

57. Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

58. Letter dated 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 21 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

59. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)

60. Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992

61. Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)

62. Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

63. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

    (b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

64. The situation in Somalia

65. Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

66. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992)

67. Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

68. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh

69. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992)

70. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992)

    Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

71. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992)

72. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992)

73. Oral reports by the Secretary-General on 26 and 29 June 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992)

74. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992)

75. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping

76. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992)

77. Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

78. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

79. Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

80. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992)

81. Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

82. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

83. Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

84. Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

85. The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

86. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

87. Draft resolution contained in document S/24570

88. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992)

89. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 5 August 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council

90. Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)

91. The situation in Georgia

92. The situation in Mozambique

93. Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

94. Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

95. The situation in Tajikistan

96. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 3 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

97. Report of the Secretary-General on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

98. Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

99. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia

100. The situation in Angola

101. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992)

102. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

103. The situation concerning Rwanda

104. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993)

105. Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council

106. Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Note by the Secretary-General

107. The question concerning Haiti

108. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

109. Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia

110. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)

111. United Nations Protection Force

112. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol

113. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

114. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

115. The situation in Croatia

116. Security of United Nations operations

117. Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

118. The situation in Burundi

119. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

120. The situation in Afghanistan

121. Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254)

Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322)

122. Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994

123. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631)

124. The situation in the Republic of Yemen

125. Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council

126. An agenda for peace: peace-keeping

127. Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

128. The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac

129. Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418)

130. Security Council working methods and procedure

131. An agenda for peace

132. The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances

     Letter dated 6 April 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

133. Navigation on the Danube river

B. Between 16 June 1994 and 15 June 1995, items 125 to 133 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized

C. During the same period, the Security Council included the following item on the agenda of its 3455th meeting, on 10 November 1994, and concluded its consideration at the same meeting:

Letter dated 2 November 1994 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Council also included the following item on the agenda of its 3532nd meeting, on 9 May 1995, and concluded its consideration at the same meeting:

Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in Europe

D. Also during this period, the Security Council, at its 3393rd meeting, on 27 June 1994, concluded its consideration of the item entitled "The question of South Africa", and, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 930 (1994), it was removed from the list of matters of which the Council is seized.